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THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK
1867



THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

A STATISTICAL, GENEALOGICAL, AND HISTORICAL
ACCOUNT OF THE STATES AND SOVEREIGNS
OF THE CIVILISED WORLD

FOR THE YEAR

1867

BY FREDERICK MARTIN

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

London
MACMILLAN AND CO.
1867

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Man sagt oft: Zahlen regieren die Welt.
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.

GOETHE.

LONDON
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NEW-STREET SQUARE

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THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE IN 1867.

States	Reigning Sovereigns	Title	Age	Heir-Apparent	Age
AUSTRIA	Francis Jos. I.	Emperor	37	Son	9
BELGIUM	Leopold II.	King	32	"	8
DENMARK	Christian IX.	"	49	"	24
FRANCE	Napoleon III.	Emperor	59	"	11
GERMANY, NORTH					
Prussia	William I.	King	70	Son	36
Saxony	Johann I.	"	66	"	39
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frdk. Francis II.	Grand-duke	44	"	16
Oldenburg	Peter I.	"	40	"	15
Brunswick	William I.	Duke	61	King of Prussia	70
Saxe-Weimar	Charles Alex. I.	Grand-duke	49	Son	23
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Frederick Wm. I.	"	48	"	19
Saxe-Meiningen	George II.	Duke	41	"	16
Anhalt	Leopold IV.	"	73	"	36
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Ernest II.	"	49	Nephew	23
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest I.	"	41	Brother	38
Waldeck	George Victor I.	Prince	36	"	34
Lippe-Detmold	Leopold II.	"	46	"	43
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Günther VI.	"	74	"	69
Schwarzburg-Sonders- hausen	Günther II.	"	68	Son	37
Reuss-Schleiz	Henry LXVII.	"	78	"	35
Schaumburg-Lippe	Adolphus I.	"	50	"	21
GERMANY, SOUTH					
Bavaria	Ludwig II.	King	22	Brother	19
Württemberg	Charles I.	"	44	Cousin	59
Baden	Frederick I.	Grand-duke	41	Son	10
Hesse-Darmstadt	Ludwig III.	"	61	Brother	58
Reuss-Greiz	Henry XXII.	Prince	21	Cousin	78
Lichtenstein	Johann II.	"	27	Brother	14
GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND					
GRECE	Victoria I.	Queen	48	Son	26
ITALY	George I.	King	22	Brother	9
NETHERLANDS	Victor Emanl. II.	"	47	Son	23
PORTUGAL	William III.	"	50	"	27
RUSSIA	Luis I.	"	29	"	4
SPAIN	Alexander II.	Emperor	49	"	22
SWEDEN AND NORWAY	Isabella II.	Queen	37	"	10
TURKEY	Charles XV.	King	41	Brother	38
	Abdul-Aziz I.	Sultan	37	Nephew	27

EUROPEAN POLITICAL CHANGES OF HALF A CENTURY.

THE SOVEREIGNS AND REPUBLICS OF EUROPE.

Year 1817	Year 1867
<p>2 EMPERORS.—Austria, Russia.</p> <p>14 KINGS OR QUEENS.—Bavaria, Denmark, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Hanover, Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Sardinia, Saxony, Spain, Two Sicilies, Sweden and Norway, Würtemberg.</p> <p>7 GRAND-DUKES.—Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Tuscany.</p> <p>13 DUKES.—Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Dessau, Brunswick, Lucca, Modena, Nassau, Parma, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Hildburghausen, Saxe-Meiningen.</p> <p>12 PRINCES.—Hesse-Homburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Lichtenstein, Lippe-Detmold, Monaco, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Schleiz, Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck.</p> <p>1 ELECTOR.—Hesse-Cassel.</p> <p>1 POPE.—Rome.</p> <p>1 SULTAN.—Turkey.</p> <p>8 REPUBLICS.—Andorra, Bremen, Cracow, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Lübeck, San-Marino, Switzerland.</p>	<p>3 EMPERORS.—Austria, France, Russia.</p> <p>13 KINGS OR QUEENS.—Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Saxony, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Würtemberg.</p> <p>6 GRAND-DUKES.—Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimar.</p> <p>5 DUKES.—Anhalt-Dessau, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen.</p> <p>8 PRINCES.—Lichtenstein, Lippe-Detmold, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Schleiz, Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck.</p> <p>1 POPE.—Rome.</p> <p>1 SULTAN.—Turkey.</p> <p>4 REPUBLICS.—Bremen, Hamburg, Lübeck, Switzerland.</p>
59 Sovereigns and Republics.	41 Sovereigns and Republics.
<p style="text-align: center;">SUMMARY.</p> <p>Three extinct Kingdoms.—Hanover, Sardinia, Two Sicilies.</p> <p>One „ Grand-duchy.—Tuscany.</p> <p>Eight „ Duchies.—Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Cöthen, Lucca, Modena, Nassau, Parma, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Hildburghausen.</p> <p>Four „ Principalities.—Hesse-Homburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Monaco.</p> <p>One „ Electorate.—Hesse-Cassel.</p> <p>Four „ Republics.—Andorra, Cracow, Frankfurt, San Marino.</p> <p>Three new Kingdoms.—Belgium, Greece, Italy.</p> <p>Conversion of Kingdom into Empire.—France.</p>	

GENERAL TERRITORIAL CHANGES OF HALF A CENTURY.

AREA OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF THE WORLD.

Year 1817	Area Eng. sq. miles	Year 1867	Area Eng. sq. miles
Russia	7,045,510	Russia	7,612,874
Brazil	3,100,104	Brazil	3,100,104
United States	851,802	United States	2,819,811
Turkey	1,830,948	Turkey	1,812,048
British India	553,000	British India	1,004,616
Mexico	1,526,679	Mexico	846,615
Peru	502,670	Peru	502,760
Sweden and Norway	291,903	Sweden and Norway	291,903
Chili	177,186	Chili	249,952
Austria	243,279	Austria	227,234
France	207,232	France	211,852
Spain	182,758	Spain	182,758
Prussia	107,285	Prussia	137,066
Great Britain and Ire- land	120,879	Great Britain and Ire- land	120,879
Sardinia	24,920	Italy	107,961
Portugal	36,519	Portugal	36,510
Bavaria	29,617	Bavaria	29,617
		Greece	19,941
Switzerland	14,953	Switzerland	15,233
Denmark	21,907	Denmark	14,493
		Belgium	11,313
Netherlands	22,218	Netherlands	10,905
Württemberg	7,840	Württemberg	7,675
Saxony	6,777	Saxony	6,777

SUMMARY.

	Eng. square miles
Increase of Russia	567,364
" United States	1,968,009
" British India	451,616
" France	4,620
" Prussia	29,781
" Sardinia—Italy	83,041
Decrease of Turkey	18,900
" Mexico	680,064
" Austria	16,045
" Denmark	7,414
" Netherlands	11,313

**DENSITY OF POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES
AND TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD.**

States	Date of enumeration	Population	Area Eng. sq. miles	Population per square mile
Belgium	1863	4,893,021	11,313	432
England and Wales	1861	20,066,224	58,320	347
Saxony	1861	2,225,240	6,777	328
Netherlands	1861	3,372,652	10,905	309
China	1812	367,632,907	1,297,999	283
Great Britain and Ireland	1861	29,321,288	120,879	253
Baden	1861	1,369,291	5,904	234
Italy	1866	24,149,766	107,961	233
Württemberg	1866	1,720,708	7,675	219
Ireland	1861	5,798,967	31,874	181
France	1861	37,472,732	211,852	177
Prussia	1866	22,769,436	137,066	166
Bavaria	1861	4,689,837	29,617	158
Switzerland	1860	2,534,242	15,233	157
Austria	1866	34,670,577	227,234	152
British India	1862	135,634,244	933,722	145
Denmark	1860	1,600,551	14,493	110
Scotland	1861	3,062,294	30,685	101
Portugal	1858	3,584,677	36,510	98
Spain	1857	16,301,850	182,758	90
Greece	1861	1,332,508	19,941	66
Turkey	1844	35,350,000	1,812,048	20
Sweden and Norway	1861	5,351,073	291,903	18
United States	1860	31,445,089	2,819,811	11
Russia	1858	73,992,373	7,612,874	10
Mexico	1865	8,218,080	846,615	9
Peru	1860	2,865,000	502,760	4
Brazil	1856	7,677,800	3,100,104	2

**POPULATION AND REVENUE OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES
OF THE WORLD.**

States	Population	Revenue	Revenue per head of population
		£	£ s. d.
Russia	73,992,373	60,164,219	0 16 1
France	37,472,732	80,243,417	2 2 9
Turkey	35,350,000	14,737,231	0 8 4
Austria	34,670,577	49,085,000	1 9 5
United States	31,445,089	42,471,567	1 7 2
Great Britain and Ireland	29,321,288	67,013,000	2 8 9
Italy	24,149,766	26,777,560	1 2 3
Prussia	22,769,436	27,148,000	1 4 1
Spain	16,301,850	26,275,932	1 12 3
Mexico	8,218,080	4,000,000	0 9 11
Brazil	7,677,800	5,737,500	0 14 10
Sweden and Norway	5,351,073	7,290,271	1 7 3
Belgium	4,893,021	6,313,512	1 5 10
Bavaria	4,689,837	3,893,383	0 16 6
Portugal	3,584,677	3,415,357	0 19 1
Netherlands	3,372,652	8,644,412	2 11 3
Peru	2,865,000	4,249,167	1 9 10
Switzerland	2,534,242	824,862	0 6 5
Canada	2,507,657	2,996,355	1 4 1
Saxony	2,225,240	1,853,452	0 16 8
Württemberg	1,720,708	1,267,808	0 14 9
Chili	1,676,243	1,252,833	0 14 11
Denmark	1,600,551	2,085,998	1 6 1
Baden	1,369,291	1,428,349	1 0 10
Greece	1,332,508	833,881	0 12 6
Argentine Republic	1,171,800	750,258	0 12 10

DECENNIAL PROGRESS OF BRITISH COMMERCE.

1. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1855 AND IN 1865.

Imports from	Declared Value		Order of importance in 1855	Order of importance in 1865
	1855	1865		
	£	£		
India	12,668,732	37,395,372	3	1
France	9,146,418	31,645,210	4	2
Egypt	3,674,682	21,773,250	12	3
United States	25,741,752	21,549,281	1	4
Russia	473,169	17,383,395	32	5
Germany	15,417,476	16,611,668	2	6
Netherlands	6,460,932	12,451,466	6	7
China	8,746,690	10,673,960	5	8
Australasia	4,500,200	10,283,113	9	9
Belgium	2,533,732	7,379,893	15	10
Brazil	2,273,819	6,797,271	20	11
British North America	4,693,065	6,350,148	8	12
Turkey	2,462,460	5,845,753	16	13
Sweden and Norway	3,924,813	5,654,314	11	14
British West Indies	4,221,458	5,159,833	10	15
Cuba and Porto Rico	2,332,753	5,085,025	18	16
Spain	4,933,167	5,008,617	7	17
Peru	3,484,288	4,002,150	13	18
Chili	1,925,271	3,798,543	21	19
Ceylon	1,474,251	3,707,615	24	20
Mexico	230,791	3,216,924	35	21
Portugal	2,293,493	2,848,731	19	22
Italy	2,381,345	2,486,963	17	23
Denmark	3,086,979	2,284,287	14	24
Cape of Good Hope	949,640	2,218,948	28	25
Singapore	615,738	2,169,056	31	26
British Guiana	1,248,754	1,707,437	25	27
New Granada	440,492	1,574,892	33	28
Western Africa	1,516,729	1,346,998	23	29
Uruguay	430,292	1,256,000	34	30
Philippine Islands	619,179	1,253,904	30	31
Mauritius	1,723,807	1,246,299	22	32
Austria	1,019,028	1,160,886	27	33
Greece	731,515	1,071,645	29	34
Argentine Republic	1,052,033	1,014,600	26	35
Total	143,542,850	271,134,969		

DECENNIAL PROGRESS OF BRITISH COMMERCE.

2. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES
IN 1855 AND IN 1865.

Exports to	Declared value		Order of importance in 1855	Order of importance in 1865
	1855	1865		
	£	£		
United States	17,318,086	21,235,790	1	1
India	9,949,164	18,254,570	2	2
Germany	9,787,903	17,878,213	3	3
Australasia	6,278,968	13,352,357	5	4
France	6,012,658	9,034,883	6	5
Netherlands	4,558,210	8,111,022	7	6
Turkey	6,631,839	7,151,559	4	7
Egypt	1,454,371	5,985,087	13	8
Brazil	3,312,728	5,668,089	8	9
Italy	2,542,456	5,376,886	10	10
British North America	2,885,331	4,705,079	9	11
China, ex. Hong Kong	888,679	3,609,301	20	12
Russia	54,301	2,921,466	34	13
Belgium	1,707,693	2,921,300	11	14
Spain	1,268,815	2,427,861	17	15
New Granada	588,935	2,372,497	27	16
Portugal	1,474,713	2,216,900	12	17
Cuba and Porto Rico	1,059,606	2,207,511	18	18
Argentine Republic	742,442	1,951,048	24	19
British West Indies	1,346,148	1,945,466	14	20
Mexico	685,898	1,898,056	28	21
Chili	1,330,385	1,603,753	15	22
Sweden and Norway	1,032,784	1,578,417	19	23
Hong Kong	389,265	1,561,851	32	24
Japan	—	1,520,895	—	25
Cape of Good Hope	768,165	1,454,540	22	26
Singapore	672,964	1,442,450	26	27
Denmark	759,658	1,263,953	23	28
Peru	1,285,160	1,193,335	16	29
Foreign West Indies	568,321	1,157,960	29	30
Gibraltar	829,354	1,116,659	21	31
Greece	222,460	1,020,489	33	32
Philippine Islands	398,037	945,624	31	33
Java	529,815	928,642	30	34
Austria	717,713	877,325	25	35
Total	95,688,085	165,862,402		

THE MERCANTILE NAVIES OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES.

1. MERCANTILE SHIPPING BELONGING TO EACH COUNTRY.

Countries	Year	Total		Average tonnage of Vessels
		Vessels	Tons	
Great Britain and Ireland	1865	21,626	5,408,451	250
United States	1864	—	4,986,401	—
Germany	1866	7,167	1,336,719	186
France	1864	15,184	998,519	65
Italy	1864	13,223	678,598	51
Norway	1864	5,678	634,910	111
Netherlands	1863	2,231	539,844	241
Spain	1863	4,859	395,270	81
Austria	1864	3,286	314,048	95
Sweden	1863	3,236	302,414	93
Greece	1863	4,452	262,531	59
Russia ex. Finland	1862	1,927	205,759	106
Finland	1863	532	160,121	301
Denmark	1863	2,740	138,956	50
Chili	1862	269	59,739	222
Belgium	1864	107	34,977	327

2. TOTAL OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF EACH COUNTRY.

Countries	Year	Total		Proportion of national tonnage, per cent.
		Vessels	Tons	
Great Britain and Ireland	1865	108,958	28,897,092	66
United States	1864	45,757	13,369,732	46
Germany	1864	55,896	10,282,633	36
France	1864	64,088	9,813,381	41
Italy	1864	43,264	7,034,042	33
Austria	1864	137,653	5,909,790	85
Netherlands	1863	17,007	3,402,628	37
Spain	1863	20,317	3,272,975	37
Russia ex. Finland	1863	15,972	3,193,573	18
Norway	1864	22,576	2,422,832	71
Greece	1863	18,891	2,204,419	—
Chili	1864	5,641	2,005,886	25
Sweden	1863	14,304	1,803,497	33
Belgium	1864	8,246	1,573,819	11
Denmark	1863	20,561	1,143,296	45
Finland	1864	4,564	653,894	70

PART I.

EUROPEAN STATES.

AUSTRIA.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Bohemia and Hungary, born August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Francis Charles and of Archduchess Sophia, Princess of Bavaria; educated under the care of his mother, by Count Henry Bombelles, the descendant of an ancient family of French emigrants. Appointed Governor of Bohemia, April 5, 1848; took part in the battle of Santa-Lucia, near Verona, May 6, 1848; declared of age, December 1, 1848; proclaimed Emperor and King, in consequence of the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of his father, Francis Charles, December 2, 1848; commanding a Russian division in the battle of Hochstrass, near Raab, Hungary, May 28, 1849; commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in the Italian campaign, 1859. Married April 24, 1854, to

Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, and Princess in Bavaria, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria. Offspring of the union are two children: 1. *Gisela*, Archduchess of Austria, born July 12, 1856; 2. *Rudolph*, Archduke of Austria, and heir-apparent, Imperial Prince of Hungary and Bohemia, born August 21, 1858.

Brothers of the Emperor.—1. Archduke *Maximilian*; born July 6, 1832; elected *Emperor of Mexico* by the 'Asamblea de Notables,' July 10, 1863; assumed the reins of government, June 12, 1864. Married July 27, 1857, to Princess Charlotte, born June 7, 1840, daughter of King Leopold I. of the Belgians. 2. Archduke *Charles*, field-marshal in the Imperial army, born July 30, 1833; married, Oct. 21, 1862, to Princess Annunciata, born March 24, 1843, daughter of the late King Ferdinand II. of Naples. 3. Archduke *Ludwig*, colonel in the Imperial army, born May 15, 1842.

Parents of the Emperor.—Archduke *Francis Charles*, born Dec. 7, 1802, son of the late Emperor Francis I., from his second marriage with a daughter of King Ferdinand I. of Naples. Renounced the throne in favour of his eldest son, Dec. 2, 1848; married Nov. 4, 1824, to Princess *Sophia*, born Jan. 27, 1805, daughter of the late King Maximilian I. of Bavaria.

Uncle and Aunt of the Emperor.—1. Emperor *Ferdinand I.*, born April 19, 1793, eldest son of the late Emperor Francis I.;

succeeded his father March 2, 1835; crowned King of Hungary and Bohemia, Sept. 7, 1836; abdicated the throne in favour of his nephew, after previous renunciation of his brother, Dec. 2, 1848; married Feb. 27, 1831, to Empress Anna, born Sept. 19, 1803, daughter of the late King Victor Emmanuel I. of Sardinia. 2. Princess *Maria Clementina*, born March 1, 1798; married, July 28, 1816, to Leopold, Prince of Salerno, royal Prince of Naples; widow March 10, 1851.

Step-grandmother of the Emperor.—Empress *Caroline*, born Feb. 8, 1792, daughter of the late King Maximilian of Bavaria, married, in fourth nuptials, to the late Emperor Francis I., Nov. 10, 1816; crowned Queen of Hungary, Sept. 25, 1825; widow March 2, 1835.

Other Relations of the Emperor.—1. Archduke *Albert*, born Aug. 3, 1817, son of the late Archduke Charles, the celebrated general; commander-in-chief of the army of the South in the war against Italy, June–July, 1866; married, in 1844, to Princess Hildegarde of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864. Offspring of the union are two daughters, *Maria Theresa*, born July 15, 1845, and *Mathilda*, born January 25, 1849. 2. Archduke *Charles Ferdinand*, commander-in-chief of the 4th corps d'armée, and commanding-general in Moravia and Silesia, born July 29, 1818, brother of the preceding Archduke Albert; married, in 1854, to Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, born Jan. 17, 1831, offspring of which union are two sons, Frederick, born June 4, 1856, and Charles, born Sept. 5, 1860, and one daughter, *Maria Christina*, born July 21, 1858. 3. Archduke *William*, governor of the fortress of Mayence, born April 21, 1827, brother of the two preceding archdukes. 4. Archduke *Stephen*, field-marshal-lieutenant in the Imperial service, born Sept. 14, 1817, the son of Archduke Joseph, second brother of the Emperor Francis I.; married, in 1819, to Princess Maria of Wurtemberg, who died in 1855, leaving one son, *Joseph*, born March 2, 1833, and married May 10, 1864, to Princess Clotilde of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; and two daughters, Elizabeth, born Jan. 17, 1831, married to the above-named Archduke Charles Ferdinand, and Maria, born Aug. 23, 1836, married to Duke Leopold of Brabant, heir-apparent of the throne of Belgium. 5. Archduke *Leopold*, inspector-general of the Imperial corps of Engineers, born June 6, 1823, the son of Archduke Rainer, fifth brother of the Emperor Francis I. 6. Archduke *Ernest*, commander of the 3rd corps d'armée, born Aug. 8, 1824, the brother of the preceding Archduke Leopold. 7. Archduke *Sigismund*, commander of the 45th regiment of Imperial infantry, born Jan. 7, 1826, the brother of the two preceding archdukes. 8. Archduke *Rainer*, President of the Imperial Privy Council, born Jan. 11, 1827, brother of the three preceding archdukes; married, in 1852, to Arch-

duchess Maria Caroline, daughter of the late Archduke Charles of Austria. 9. Archduke *Henry*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 9, 1828, brother of the four preceding archdukes.

The Imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolph of Hapsburg, a German Count, born 1218, who was elected Kaiser of the Holy Roman empire in 1273. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Charles VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand to Duke Francis I. of Tuscany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Hapsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the Crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Francis I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Francis was the first sovereign who assumed the title of 'Emperor of Austria,' after having been compelled by Napoleon to renounce the Imperial Crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Hapsburg family. The assumption of the title of Kaiser of Austria took place on August 11, 1804. Francis I. was succeeded by his son, the still living Emperor Ferdinand, on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the Crown fell to his nephew Francis Joseph I., the fifth Emperor of Austria of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

The following is a list of the sovereigns of Austria, descendants of Rudolph of Hapsburg, with the date of their accession :—

<i>House of Hapsburg.</i>			
Rudolph I.	1278	Matthias	1611
Albert I.	1291	Ferdinand II.	1619
Frederick 'the Handsome'	1308	Ferdinand III.	1637
Albert II.	1313	Leopold I.	1657
Rudolph II.	1358	Joseph I.	1705
Albert III.	1365	Charles II. 'the 6th'	1711
Albert IV.	1395	Maria Theresa	1740
Albert V.	1404		
Frederick II.	1439		
Maximilian I.	1493	<i>House of Hapsburg-Lorraine.</i>	
Charles I. 'the 5th'	1519	Joseph II.	1780
Ferdinand I.	1556	Leopold II.	1790
Maximilian II.	1564	Francis I.	1792
Rudolph II.	1576	Ferdinand	1835
		Francis Joseph	1848

The average reign of the above twenty-six sovereigns of the House of Hapsburg, who ruled over Austria for nearly six centuries, comprises a term of twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

Austria has become a constitutional monarchy since the year 1849. The first Constitution—*Verfassungs-Urkunde*—of March 4, 1849, was, however, repealed by an Imperial decree of Dec. 31, 1851, which substituted a more absolute form of government; and, during the following years, new edicts altered the public charter. Finally, by an Imperial diploma, dated Oct. 20, 1860, followed by a decree, or 'Patent' of February 26, 1861, the Constitution of the Empire, in existence till 1865, but temporarily suspended on the 20th of September that year, was established. Its main features are a tripartite Legislature, consisting, first, of the Provincial Diets, representing the various states of the monarchy; secondly, a Central Diet, called the *Reichsrath*, or Council of the Empire; and, thirdly, a reduced form of the latter, entitled *Enger Reichsrath*, or Partial Council of the Empire.

There are seventeen *Provincial Diets*—namely, for Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia, Galicia, Higher Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, Silesia, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Transylvania, Istria and Trieste. The Diets of all these provinces are formed in nearly the same manner, only differing in the number of deputies. Each consists of only one assembly, composed, 1st, of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek Church and the chancellors of universities; 2nd, of the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying not less than 100 florins, or 10*l.*, taxes; 3rd, of the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights; 4th, of the representatives of boards of commerce and trade-unions, chosen by the respective members; and 5th, of the representatives of rural communes, elected by such inhabitants as pay a small amount of direct taxation. The Provincial Diets are competent to make laws concerning local administration, particularly those affecting county taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, church, and charitable institutions, and public works executed at the public expense. Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania have separate constitutions, allowing somewhat greater latitude of self-government. The Diet of Transylvania, convoked for the year 1865, consisted of 165 members, of which number 125 were elected by the people, and 40 nominated by the Crown. In the elections, every man has a vote who has attained the age of twenty-four, and pays direct taxes to the amount of 8 florins, or 15*s.*; and capable of being elected are all citizens of the age of thirty who 'are of irreproachable character.'

The *Reichsrath*, or Council of the Empire, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House is formed, 1st, of the

princes of the Imperial family, who are of age; 2nd, of a number of nobles—sixty-two in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, on whom the emperor may confer the dignity of state-councillors; 3rd, of the archbishops and bishops who are of princely rank; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—forty-seven in the present Reichsrath. The Lower House is composed of 323 members, elected by the seventeen Provincial Diets of the empire in the following proportions: Hungary, 85; Bohemia, 54; Dalmatia, 5; Croatia and Slavonia, 9; Galicia, 38; Higher Austria, 10; Lower Austria, 18; Salzburg, 3; Styria, 13; Carinthia, 5; Carniola, 6; Bukowina, 5; Moravia, 22; Silesia, 6; Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 12; Transylvania, 26; and Istria and Trieste, 6. The election for the Lower House of the Reichsrath is made in the assembled Provincial Diets, the elected deputies to be members of such Diets. The emperor has the right, however, to order the elections to take place directly by the various constituencies of the provincial representatives, should the Diets refuse or neglect to send members to the Reichsrath.

The emperor nominates the presidents and vice-presidents of both Chambers of the Reichsrath, the remaining functionaries being chosen by the members of the two Houses. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, are conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows:—1st, *Consent* to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, *Co-operation* in the legislature on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, *Examination* of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath; but in all other matters the initiative belongs solely to the Government.

The eastern provinces of the empire, especially Hungary and Croatia, have never sent representatives to the Reichsrath, thus refusing to acknowledge the Constitution of 1860–61. To come to an understanding with these important divisions of the monarchy, the emperor issued a decree, dated September 20, 1865, temporarily suspending the working of the Charter, in order 'to propose to the Hungarian and Croatian Diets to accept the diploma of the 20th October, 1860, and the fundamental law relative to the representation of the

empire which was published with the Patent Law of the 26th of February, 1861; it being legally impossible to make one and the same ordinance an object of discussion in the one part of the empire, while it is recognised as a binding law in the other parts.'

The executive of the empire consists, under the emperor, of the following branches of administration :—

1. The Ministry of State.—Count Richard *Belcredi*, born Feb. 12, 1823; President of the Civil Administration of Silesia, 1862-63; Vice-President of the Bohemian Government, 1863-64; Governor of Bohemia, May 27, 1864, to July 27, 1865; appointed Minister of State and President of the Council of Ministers, July 27, 1865.

2. The Ministry of Finance — Baron *Koch*, appointed Minister of Finance August 11, 1866.

3. The Ministry of Commerce.—Baron von *Wüllerstorff-Urbair*; appointed Minister of Commerce and of Political Economy, or *Volks-wirtschaft*, Oct. 3, 1865.

4. The Ministry of War.—Baron Francis von *John*, chief of the staff of the Southern Army in the Italian war, June-July, 1866; appointed Minister of War, Sept. 8, 1866.

5. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Count *Mensdorff-Pouilly*, born 1813; entered the Austrian army, 1830, and rose to the rank of General, 1849; Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, 1854-60; Governor of Galicia, 1862-64. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of Ministers, Oct. 27, 1864; resigned the Presidency of the Council, July 27, 1865.

The above five ministries extend their jurisdiction over the whole empire.

6. The Ministry of Police.—Chevalier Paul von *Schaefer*; appointed Minister of Police, Sept. 7, 1866.

7. The Ministry of Justice.—Chevalier Von *Komers*; appointed Minister of Justice, July 27, 1865.

The two last ministries extend their jurisdiction only over the provinces represented in the *Enger Reichsrath*.

8. The Ministry of the Court of Hungary.—Count *Majlath*, appointed Chancellor of the Court of Hungary July 18, 1865; Count *Ladislav Karolyé*, appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Hungary, Dec. 20, 1861; Count *Esterhazy*, appointed Minister of the Court of Hungary, without portfolio, July 19, 1861.

9. The Ministry of the Court of Croatia and Slavonia.—Privy Councillor John *Mazuranic*; appointed Chancellor of the Court of Croatia and Slavonia, Feb. 3, 1862.

10. The Ministry of the Court of Transylvania.—Count *Haller*; appointed Chancellor of the Court of Transylvania July 27, 1865.

The last three ministries extend their jurisdiction only over the particular provinces which they represent.

Church and Education.

The State religion of Austria is the Roman Catholic, and next in importance stands the Greek Church. Calvinism and Lutheranism are also professed by large numbers of the people; the former mostly in Hungary and Transylvania, the latter in the German provinces and in Galicia. The number of members of the various religious persuasions is as follows, according to the census of October 31, 1857, deduction being made of the provinces ceded in 1859 and in 1866:—

Catholics	21,968,686	Calvinists	2,161,765
Greek Church	3,694,896	Unitarians	50,541
United Greeks	3,118,605	Jews	1,049,871
Lutherans	1,286,799	Other sects	2,350

The ecclesiastical hierarchy of Austria comprises 11 Roman Catholic archbishops, 1 Greek archbishop, 1 Greek schismatic archbishop, and 1 Armenian archbishop. The Roman Church has further 57 bishops, with chapters and consistories, and 43 abbots of ancient endowed monasteries, in Austria, Styria, Illyria, Bohemia, and Moravia. Hungary has 22 abbots with endowments, 124 titular abbots, 41 endowed, 29 titular prebendaries, and 3 college foundations. Transylvania has 3 titular abbots, and upwards of 150 monasteries and convents; and Galicia 70 monasteries. The Greek United Church has 1 archbishop and 1 bishop in Galicia, and 5 bishops in Hungary. The Armenian Catholic Church has an archbishop at Lemberg. The Archbishop of Carlowitz is head of the Greek Church, with 10 bishops and 60 protopapas, or deans. Protestants in a great part of the empire are only tolerated, not being allowed to build churches with steeples, to use bells, or keep parish registers independent of the Catholic parish clergy; they are placed under ten superintendents for the Lutherans, and nine superintendents for the Calvinists. In Hungary and Transylvania, however, they enjoy equal rights with the Roman Catholics.

The extent of landed property in Austria belonging to the Catholic Church is very considerable. Though reduced in number within the last half century, there are still nearly 300 abbeys, and above 500 convents in the empire. Some of the Roman Catholic prelates have very large incomes, as the archbishop of Prague, the revenues of whose see amount to 150,000 florins, or 12,500*l*. The Protestants have no endowed churches out of Hungary and Transylvania, the clergy being chosen and supported by their congregations.

The total number of educational establishments, of professors and

teachers, and of scholars in the Austrian empire, in each of the years 1851 and 1857, was as follows:—

Nature of Establishments	Number of Establishments		Number of Professors and Teachers		Number of Students and Scholars	
	1851	1857	1851	1857	1851	1857
Superior institutions .	206	255	1,715	1,782	25,359	23,128
Middle schools . .	388	442	3,320	4,500	60,569	72,646
Military schools . .	63	53	1,297	3,274	5,520	7,075
Other schools : .						
For boys	564	147	1,724	910	17,352	11,334
„ girls	1,084	408	3,647	2,700	38,580	23,463
Mixed	28	37	170	176	1,811	1,696
National schools . .	41,860	47,270	55,431	58,385	3,196,422	3,593,504
Total . .	44,193	48,615	67,304	71,730	3,345,613	3,732,862

There are 8 universities in the empire, at Vienna, Prague, Pesth, Gratz, Cracow, Innsbruck, Lemberg, and Linz. The number of students attending these universities amounted, in 1860, to 8,256, about one-fourth of which number were at Vienna. Next in rank to the universities stand the theological seminaries, 129 in number, with 4,051 pupils; and the Polytechnic schools, 7 in number, with 2,672 pupils. The German-speaking population of the empire is most advanced in general education; and least the people of the provinces of Slavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia. At the conscription of 1857, it was found that of 2,649 recruits in the archduchy of Austria, 2,323 were able to read and write; while in Bohemia there were among 11,213 recruits only 6,597 able to read and write; and, finally, in Dalmatia, among 928 conscripts, only 9 were possessed of the rudiments of education.

There are 362 journals issued in Austria, among which number 134 are political. Of the latter, 89 are German, 6 Czechish, 4 Polish, 2 Serbian, 2 Croatian, 1 Illyrian, 2 Ruthenian, 14 Italian, 16 Hungarian, 3 Rumanian, 2 Greek, 1 Slavonian, 2 Hebrew, and 1 French. The non-political papers comprise 190 German, 13 Czechish, 14 Polish, 7 Serbian, 4 Slavonic, 6 Croatian, 28 Italian, 57 Hungarian, 2 Ruthenian, 1 Greek, 1 French, and 2 Hebrew. The number of books and pamphlets published throughout the empire in the year 1863, amounted to 2,570. Of these publications, 1,093 were in the German language, 582 in Hungarian, 526 in the various Slavonian dialects, 347 in Italian, 14 in Latin, and 8 in French. It will be seen that, next to the German, the Hungarian element is the most influential in Austria. The final separation of the Italian nationality from the empire, in 1866, necessarily increased this influence.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total net revenue of the empire in each of the fourteen years from 1850 to 1863 was as follows:—

Year	Revenue		Year	Revenue	
	Florins	£		Florins	£
1850	197,443,372	19,744,337	1857	317,396,986	31,739,698
1851	225,005,350	22,500,535	1858	315,188,867	31,518,886
1852	230,110,271	23,011,027	1859	260,829,196	24,778,774
1853	238,383,665	23,838,366	1860	301,589,455	28,650,998
1854	250,094,22	25,009,422	1861	318,608,316	30,267,790
1855	282,722,005	28,272,200	1862	307,481,296	29,210,723
1856	290,189,337	29,018,933	1863	319,653,292	30,367,063

During the same period, the annual expenditure and the accompanying deficit were as follows:—

Year	Expenditure		Deficit	
	Florins	£	Florins	£
1851	296,299,502	29,629,950	71,294,152	7,129,415
1852	309,731,167	30,973,167	79,620,896	7,962,089
1853	321,442,245	32,144,224	83,058,580	8,305,858
1854	407,243,105	40,724,310	157,148,885	15,714,888
1855	441,041,905	44,104,190	158,319,900	15,831,990
1856	371,212,314	37,121,231	81,022,977	8,102,297
1857	370,856,437	37,085,643	53,459,451	5,345,945
1858	367,052,684	36,705,268	51,863,819	5,186,382
1859	517,467,633	49,159,425	256,638,437	24,380,651
1860	344,554,316	32,732,660	42,964,861	4,081,662
1861	367,851,818	34,945,922	49,243,502	4,678,132
1862	387,017,143	36,766,629	79,535,847	7,555,906
1863	394,612,448	37,488,182	74,958,151	7,121,119

The Austrian budget was settled, up to the year 1863, from the first of November to the last day of October every year. A change was introduced in 1863, when it was arranged that for the future the financial accounts of the empire should run current with the ordinary year. To accomplish the change, the budget estimates for 1863–64 were for fourteen months, from November 1, 1863, to the last day of December 1864. The gross revenue for this period of fourteen months was estimated at 570,047,335 florins, and the expenditure at 609,447,289 florins, leaving a deficit of 39,399,954 florins.—In the budget for the year 1865—accepted by the Lower House of the Reichsrath, May 8, 1865—the gross revenue was estimated at 514,905,453 florins, and the expenditure at 522,888,222 florins, leaving a deficit of 7,982,769 florins. Finally, in the budget for the year 1866—published, during the suspension of the Charter, by

Imperial decree, in the 'Wiener Zeitung,' under date of January 1, 1866—the revenue was estimated at 491,134,785 florins, or about 49,085,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 531,273,881 florins, or 53,000,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 40,139,146 florins, or 3,815,000*l.*

The estimated revenue for the year 1866 consisted of the following main branches—the sums reduced to English money, in round figures :—

Branches of Revenue	£	£
DIRECT TAXES:—		
Land tax	6,480,000	12,000,000
House „	2,305,000	
Trade „	1,100,000	
Income „	2,065,000	
Sundries	50,000	
INDIRECT TAXES:—		
Spirituous liquors	1,395,000	13,970,000
Wine	600,000	
Beer	1,690,000	
Meat	550,000	
Sugar	895,000	
Excise	1,420,000	
Stamp duty	1,555,000	
Duty on legal proceedings	2,645,000	
Lottery	1,990,000	
Customs	325,000	
Duties farmed	615,000	
Sundries	190,000	
Monopolies:—		25,970,000
Salt	3,900,000	9,530,000
Tobacco	5,630,000	
Proceeds of domains	385,000	6,530,000
Woods and forests	1,075,000	
State establishments:—		
Factories	110,000	6,530,000
Mines	2,720,000	
Mint	2,240,000	
Receipts of Ministry of Commerce	1,580,000	2,455,000
„ „ War	875,000	
Extraordinary resources anticipated:—		44,485,000
Sale of state property	1,500,000	4,600,000
Unsold bonds, English loan 5 per cent.	1,000,000	
Balances of loans recently concluded	2,100,000	
Total estimated revenue		49,085,000

Besides the public sources of revenue above enumerated, several branches of the administration, among them the departments of the army, of the navy, and those of education and ecclesiastical affairs, under the Ministry of the Interior, have special funds at their own disposal, arising from what may be called endowments. These consist chiefly in landed property; but also in capital laid out in mortgage, in rights connected with the soil, and certain other pecuniary privileges. All these sources of revenue are not treated in the budget as receipts, but merely deducted from the amount demanded by each department.

The estimated expenditure for the year 1866, as given in the budget, was divided in the following principal branches:—

Branches of Expenditure	£	£
Imperial Court		880,000
Interest on public debt		12,500,000
Army	8,875,000	
Navy	785,000	
		9,660,000
Cabinet and Ministerial Council	60,000	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	220,000	
" State	4,460,000	
" Commerce	1,460,000	
" Justice	975,000	
Boards of Control and Accounts	350,000	
		7,525,000
Management of Finances	1,750,000	
" various treasuries	250,000	
Collection of Taxes	5,580,000	
		7,580,000
Management of State domains	375,000	
" Confiscated property	20,000	
" State factories	50,000	
" Woods and Forests	850,000	
" Mines	2,610,000	
" Mint	2,250,000	
		6,155,000
Subventions to industrial undertakings and railways		570,000
Payment of State Bonds given to land-owners for loss sustained by the abolition of villainage		1,110,000
Sundries		420,000
		46,400,000
Interest on temporary loans		6,600,000
		53,000,000

Government entered into arrangements with the banking-houses of Rothschild, Baring, and Hope, for a loan of 6,000,000*l.* at eight per cent. interest. The proceeds of the latter loan having been exhausted, an Imperial decree, dated April 27, 1866, empowered the Minister of Finance to raise money for the public expenditure by a fresh mortgage of landed property belonging to the State. A loan of 60,000,000 florins was contracted, in pursuance of this order, with the 'Hypothecar Credit Institut,' on the security of mortgage bonds. But this operation likewise proved but a very slight relief to the finances of the State, and it was followed immediately by another Imperial decree, which established a forced paper currency. By the terms of this decree, dated Vienna, May 5, 1866, the one and five florin notes of the Austrian National Bank are declared to be State notes, and until they are withdrawn from circulation they must be taken at the public treasuries at their full nominal worth, except in those cases in which it is legally ordained that the payments shall be made in hard cash. They must also be taken whenever the State has payments to make, unless it is expressly agreed that the payments are to be made in hard cash. Further, everyone without exception is bound to take the one and five florin notes at their full nominal value.

The Imperial decree of May 5, 1866, was accompanied by an official article in the 'Wiener Zeitung,' offering the following explanation of the important step taken by the Government. 'Self-preservation is the first duty of the State, and urgent necessity has led to the promulgation of the foregoing law. Austria, while striving hard to settle her internal affairs and to develop the resources of the State, is suddenly and unexpectedly menaced on two sides. The Imperial Government is bound to prepare for defence, and in order that it may be able to do so an extraordinary supply of money must be had. In the present state of the European money-market a loan cannot be negotiated, and the state of affairs in the monarchy precludes the possibility of an increase of taxation. Under such circumstances the Government had no choice but to increase the amount of the paper currency. The bank notes in circulation are of the value of 343,597,316 florins. Among these are one and five florin notes to the amount of 112,000,000 florins. Thus the notes now in circulation are 343,597,316 florins on account of the Bank, and 112,000,000 florins on account of the State. However, the latter can, in case of need, have one and five florin notes in circulation to the value of 150,000,000 florins. The Finance Department is well aware that an augmentation of the paper currency will lead to a deterioration of it, but by circumstances it has been forced to have recourse to a measure which it deeply deploras.' The amount of State paper actually issued far

surpassed the original calculation of the Government, for, in order to meet the expenses of the war against Prussia and Italy, notes to the nominal value of 300 millions of florins had to be given out, in addition to the sums previously fixed, in August and September, 1866.

By the terms of the Peace of Prague, Austria was bound to pay the expenses incurred by the Prussians in the war of 1866, to the amount of 40,000,000 thalers. From this sum, however, 15,000,000 thalers were deducted in payment for Schleswig-Holstein, and 5,000,000 thalers for the maintenance of Prussian troops in the Austrian States. The remaining 20 million thalers were paid by the Austrian Government in two instalments, on the 30th of August and the 15th September, 1866.

Army and Navy.

According to official returns, Austria possessed, on the peace-footing, at the commencement of 1866, an army of 269,103 men, rank and file, with 42,201 horses. Official papers, furnished by the War Office, describe the troops of the empire as constituted in the following manner:—

Troops	Peace footing	War footing
80 regiments of infantry of the line, each of 3 battalions, with 6 companies	124,590	330,430
1 regiment Kaiserjäger, of 8 battalions, with 4 companies	3,974	7,939
32 battalions of Feldjäger, of 6 companies each	23,200	41,760
14 regiments of frontier infantry	8,640	59,016
10 companies of 'sanitary troops'	1,914	2,858
Total of infantry	162,318	442,003
12 regiments of cuirassiers, of 6 squadrons each	11,376	14,172
2 " of dragoons, of 6 squadrons "	3,120	5,680
24 " of hussars and uklars of 6 squadrons "	23,400	27,210
3 " of volunteer hussars and uklars, 8 "	2,448	5,697
Total of cavalry	40,344	57,759
12 regiments of field-artillery, of 10 batteries, with 4 companies	32,875	54,881
1 regiment of coast-artillery, of 3 batteries, with 4 companies		
1 regiment of raketeurs, of 12 batteries, with 3 companies		
2 regiments of engineers, of 4 battalions		
6 battalions of pioneers	5,998	8,968
	3,797	6,416

The rest of the army of 269,103 men, on the peace footing, according to the Government tables, consists of the transport service,

the *gendarmérie*, and various irregular troops in Transylvania and the border provinces.

The Austrian army is formed by conscription, to which every man is liable who has reached his 20th year. In times of peace, the Government undertakes to furnish substitutes, at the average price of 1,200 florins, or 123*l.* each. The term of service is eight years, after which the soldier is liable to serve two years longer in the army of reserve. During peace, a large proportion of the troops are sent home regularly on furlough. It is part of the military policy of the Government to encourage, by all possible means, the re-enlistment of old soldiers, for which purpose the fund contributed by those who seek substitutes is distributed in the shape of bounties. The pay of the troops, privates as well as officers, is smaller in the Austrian army than that of any other country in Europe, except Russia. A large proportion of the officers are noblemen. In 1861, there were 103 princes, 590 counts, 898 barons, 570 knights, and 2,826 untitled nobles in the army; the largest number proportionately in the cavalry, and the smallest in the artillery and the engineers. The upper hierarchy consisted, in 1866, of 3 field-marschals, 14 Feldzeugmeister and generals of cavalry, 77 field-marshal-lieutenants, and 125 general-majors, in active service, besides 337 field-marshal-lieutenants and generals on half-pay.

It is estimated that in the war against Prussia and Italy, in 1866, Austria lost 120,000 men, in prisoners, wounded, and killed; 90,000 against Prussia, and 30,000 against Italy. At the final exchange of prisoners between Prussia and Austria, which took place at Oderberg, August 27, 1866, there were released 523 Austrian officers and 35,036 rank and file, while about 13,000 Austrian prisoners were left behind in the Prussian hospitals, their wounds not allowing removal. On the other side, Austria had to give up but seven Prussian officers and 450 non-commissioned officers and men, while about 120, severely wounded, remained behind in hospital. Thus the proportion of Austrian prisoners to Prussian was as 83 to 1. The number of Austrians killed in the war against Prussia, or who had perished of their wounds, till the end of August, 1866, was computed at 18,000. (For the loss of the enemy, see *Prussia*).

Austria has 24 fortresses of the first and second rank, namely, Comorn, Carlsburg, Temesvar, Peterwardein, Eszek, Brod, Carlstadt, Canove, Arrat, Munkacz, Cracow, Gradisca, Olmütz, Leopoldstadt, Prague, Brixen, Theresienstadt, Kufstein, Linz, Salzburg, Buda, Ragusa, Zara, and Pola. The last-named is the chief naval fortress of the empire.

The navy of Austria consisted, in August 1866, of 39 steamers, with 639 guns and 11,730 horse-power, and 20 sailing vessels with 145 guns.

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The following is the list of the men-of-war:—

Description and name of Ship	48-pounders	24-pounders	80-pounders	80-pounders	6 and 12-pounders	Total number of Guns	Nominal Horse-power
SCREW LINE-OF-BATTLE (Iron-clad).							
First class:							
Kaiser	—	2	16	74	—	92	800
Ferdinand Max	—	—	—	—	—	32	800
Hapsburg	—	—	—	—	—	32	800
Second class:							
Kaiser Max	16	16	—	—	—	31	650
Prinz Eugen	16	16	—	—	—	31	650
Juan d'Austria	16	16	—	—	—	31	650
Third class:							
Drache	10	18	—	—	—	28	500
Salamander	10	18	—	—	—	28	500
FRIGATES.							
First class:							
Schwarzenberg	—	4	4	40	—	50	400
Novara	—	3	6	44	—	51	500
Third class:							
Radetzky	—	3	4	24	—	31	300
Adria	—	3	4	24	—	31	300
Donau	—	3	4	24	—	31	300
CORVETTES.							
Second class:							
Friedrich	—	2	4	16	—	22	230
Dandolo	—	2	4	16	—	22	230
Dalmat	2	2	—	—	—	4	230
Hum	2	2	—	—	—	4	230
Velebich	2	2	—	—	—	4	230
Seehund	2	2	—	—	—	4	230
Streiter	2	2	—	—	—	4	230
GUNBOATS.							
Reka	2	2	—	—	—	4	230
Wall	2	2	—	—	—	4	230
Third class:							
Gemse	2	—	—	—	2	4	90
Grille	2	—	—	—	2	4	90
Sansego	2	—	—	—	2	4	90
Kerka	—	2	—	4	—	6	90
Marenta	—	2	—	4	—	6	90
Möve	—	2	—	—	—	2	50
<i>Carried forward</i>	88	123	46	270	6	597	9,320

Description and name of Ship	48-pounders	24-pounders	60-pounders	30-pounders	6 and 12-pounders	Total number of Guns	Nominal Horse-power
<i>Brought forward</i>	88	123	46	270	6	597	9,320
YACHTS (Paddle-wheel).							
Oreif	—	1	—	2	—	3	300
Fantasie	—	—	—	—	2	2	120
STEAMERS AND DESPATCH BOATS.							
Elizabeth	—	2	—	4	—	6	350
Lucia	—	2	—	4	—	6	300
Andreas Hofer	—	1	—	3	—	4	180
Curtatone	—	1	—	3	—	4	160
Vulcan	—	2	—	—	—	2	120
Taurus	—	—	—	1	4	5	100
Triest	—	—	—	—	4	4	220
Piave	—	—	—	—	2	2	120
Hentzi	—	—	—	—	4	4	40
	88	132	46	287	22	639	11,730

In addition to the above there are 20 sailing ships of different classes, carrying a total of 145 guns—viz. frigates—the Bellona, 35, and the Venus (school-ship). Corvettes—the Carolina, 20; the Diana, 20; The Minerva, 10. Brigs—the Hussar, 12; the Montecuccoli, 16. Schooners—the Saida, 8; the Arthemisia, 10; the Arethusa, 10. Transports—the Pylades (brig), 4; with four schooners and five trabuccoli. At the naval encounter with the Italian fleet in the Adriatic, off Lissa, July 19, 1866, the Austrian squadron was composed, according to official returns, of the following vessels, all steamers:—

Description and name of Ship	Tons	Horse-power	No. of Guns	Crew
IRON-CLADS.				
Ferdinand Max	4,500	800	16	512
Hapsburg	4,500	800	16	492
Juan d'Austria	3,800	650	32	400
Prinz Eugen	3,800	650	32	400
Kaiser Max	3,800	650	28	380
Salamander	3,400	600	26	350
Drache	3,400	600	26	350
SHIP-OF-THE-LINE.				
Kaiser	3,700	800	92	980

Description and name of Ship	Tons	Horse-power	No. of Guns	Crew
FRIGATES.				
Schwarzenberg	2,700	450	48	520
Novara	2,800	450	54	560
Radetzky	2,000	350	31	390
Adria	2,000	350	31	390
Donau	2,000	350	31	390
CORVETTE.				
Friedrich	1,500	230	22	250
GUNBOATS.				
Hum	850	250	4	132
Velebich	850	250	4	132
Seehund	850	250	4	132
Streiter	850	250	4	132
Dalmat	850	250	4	132
Reka	850	250	4	132
Wall	850	250	4	132
Marenta	700	90	4	120
Kerka	700	90	4	120
PADDLE STEAMERS.				
Elizabeth	1,400	350	4	200
Greif	1,000	350	2	158
Andreas Hofer	600	250	4	120

The navy of Austria is commanded and manned by 2 vice-admirals, 3 rear-admirals, 1 major-general of the marine, 10 captains of ships-of-the-line, 25 captains of frigates, 84 lieutenants, 315 ensigns and cadets, and 13,991 sailors and marines. The navy is recruited, like the army, by conscription, from among the seafaring population of the empire. A large number, however, is obtained besides by voluntary enlistment, particularly in the province of Dalmatia, which enjoys peculiar privileges in respect to the number of sailors which it has to furnish to the imperial navy. The term of service in the navy is eight years, after which the men are liable to remain two years longer in the navy of reserve. The pay of the navy is higher than that of the army, in respect to officers as well as to sailors and marines.

Austria has two harbours of war, Pola and Trieste. A description of the former is given by a military correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Pola, August 4, 1866. 'The harbour of Pola, Austria's chief naval port, can be approached from two directions—on the north through the Channel of Fasana, on the south-west from the Adriatic itself; but ships attempting the latter entrance must be furnished with skilful pilots, for the strip of deep water is narrow and tortuous. Numerous land batteries, too, crown the rocky islands and occupy every commanding position on the points of the mainland, furnished with guns and mortars sufficient to carry terrible danger to the fleet which should dare to trust itself within reach of

their grinning teeth. The circular fort of Luiggio stands at the point running out from the south of Pola, sweeping round to the west, and bars the way with its 90 pieces of ordnance, crossing their fire with that of other batteries weaker in number of guns, but formidable enough to make the entrance too hot to be attempted by any but the strongest iron-clads. The channel of Fasana, running a little to the west of north from Pola harbour, is broad and deep, but at its mouth and along its sides bristle guns numbering, with those nearer the harbour, about a thousand. The telegraph connects the whole and brings them within speech of each other.'—(*The Times*, August 14, 1866.) Great efforts have been made, within the last few years, to raise the Imperial navy to a state of high efficiency, by the substitution of steam for sailing vessels, and the gradual formation of an iron-clad fleet of war.

Population.

The Austrian empire is divided into nineteen provinces, the area of which, and total population, according to the census of October 31, 1857, is shown in the subjoined table. Deducted from the statement are the Lombardo-Venetian provinces ceded to Italy in 1859 and 1866:—

Provinces	Area in Austrian square miles	Population	
		Total	Average per square mile
Lower Austria . . .	344.49	1,681,697	4,882
Upper " . . .	208.47	707,450	3,394
Salzburg . . .	124.52	146,769	1,179
Styria . . .	390.19	1,056,773	2,708
Carinthia . . .	180.26	332,456	1,844
Carniola . . .	173.57	461,941	2,604
Coast land . . .	138.82	520,978	3,753
Tyrol and Vorarlberg . .	509.00	851,016	1,672
Bohemia . . .	902.85	4,705,525	5,212
Moravia . . .	386.29	1,867,094	4,833
Silesia . . .	89.45	443,912	4,963
Galicia . . .	1,364.06	4,597,470	3,370
Bukowina . . .	181.69	456,920	2,515
Dalmatia . . .	222.30	404,499	1,820
Hungary . . .	3,727.67	9,900,785	2,656
Servia and Temesvar }			
Croatia and Slavonia .			
Transylvania . . .			
Military frontier . . .	583.00	1,064,922	1,827
Total . . .	10,815.96	32,573,003	3,012
	English square miles		per English square mile
	227,234		144

The subjoined tabular statement shows the area of the Austrian empire at different periods since the death of the Empress Maria Theresa in 1780:—

Periods	Provinces	Austrian square miles		English sq. miles
1780	Austrian district	—	1,766·92	37,105
	Suabian district	—	149·50	3,140
	Burgundian district	—	479·00	10,058
	Falkenstein district	—	2·00	42
	Bohemia	—	902·85	18,960
	Moravia	—	386·29	8,112
	Silesia	—	89·45	1,879
	Eastern Galicia	—	1,420·50	29,831
	Bucowina	—	181·69	3,815
	Milan, Mantua, Castiglione, and Sabionetta	—	124·60	2,617
	Hungary	—	3,627·13	76,170
	Croatia and Slavonia	—	329·00	6,909
	Transylvania	—	954·27	20,039
	Military frontier	—	682·00	14,322
	Total in 1780	—	11,095·20	232,999
SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS				
1782	Acquired by Emperor Joseph II., by Treaty, in the Inn district	4·00	—	—
1791	Acquired by Emperor Leopold, in Alt-Ostrova and Unna district	1·60	—	—
	Total at the beginning of the reign of Emperor Francis I., March 1792	—	11,100·80	233,117
1795	Acquired by the third division of Poland (Western Galicia)	883·40	—	—
1797	(Peace of Campo Formio), by which Austria ceded Belgium, Lombardy, and Breisgau	645·00	—	—
	And received in return Venice, Istria, Dalmatia, and Albania	643·00	—	—
	Total in 1797	—	11,982·20	251,626
1801	(Peace of Luneville) ceded Etsch, Falkenstein, and Frickthal	33·00	—	—
1803	Ceded Ortenau	8·00	—	—
		41·00	—	—
	Acquired Trient and Brixen	89·00	—	—
1804	Bought Blumeneck, Lindau, and Rothenfels	10·50	—	—
	Total at the assumption of the title of Emperor of Austria on the 11th August, 1804	—	12,040·70	252,855

Periods	Provinces	Austrian square miles		English sq. miles
1805	(Peace of Presburg), ceded Venice, Venet.-Istria, Dalmatia, Albania, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg, and all possessions in Suabia	1,196-60	—	—
	Acquired Salzburg, Berchtesgaden, Matrei-Ziller, and Brixenthal	186-52	—	—
1807	(Treaty of Fontainebleau), ceded Monfalcone	6-94	—	—
	Total in 1807	—	11,023-68	231,497
1809	(Peace of Vienna), ceded Salzburg, Berchtesgaden, Matrei-Ziller and Brixenthal, Inn, and half district of Hansruck, Villach, Carniola, Görz, Gradisca, Aust.-Istria, Trieste, Fiume, half of Croatia, Western Galicia, and Zamosk	1,851-45	—	—
1810	(Treaty with Russia), ceded Tarnopol and Czortkow	130-17	—	—
	Total in 1810	—	9,042-06	189,883
1814	(Treaty of Paris, June 3), recovered North Tyrol, and Vorarlberg	213-91	—	—
1815	(Vienna Congress), acquired and recovered Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, Görz, Gradisca, Trieste, the whole of Istria, Dalmatia, Ragusa, Venet.-Albania, Carniola, Fiume, Croatia, South Tyrol, Malrei-Thal, Villach, Tarnopol, and Czortkow	2,116-72	—	—
	Total in 1815	—	11,372-69	238,827
1816	(Treaty of Munich, April 14), recovered Salzburg, Inn, half of Hansruck, Ziller, and Brixenthal	212-02	—	—
1835	Total at accession of Emperor Ferdinand I.	—	11,584-71	243,279
1846	(Treaty with Russia and Prussia), incorporated Cracow and district	21-33	—	—
1848	Total at accession of Emperor Francis Joseph I.	—	11,606-04	243,727
1859	(Peace of Zurich), ceded the greatest part of Lombardy	353-16	—	—
	Total in 1859	—	11,252-88	236,311
1866	(Peace of Prague), ceded Venetia and the rest of Lombardy	436-92	—	—
	Total area, at the end of 1866	—	10,815-96	227,234

The census of 1857 showed the population to amount to 37,389,913 souls. By the cession of its Italian provinces, in 1859 and 1866, the empire lost 4,766,910 inhabitants, reducing the population to 32,573,003, according to the census returns. But the natural increase of the population had raised the number to 34,670,577 at the end of 1866, according to the calculation of the registry of births and deaths. On this basis, the number of inhabitants of the different provinces was as follows, at the end of 1866 :—

Provinces	Population	Provinces	Population
Lower Austria . . .	1,945,800	Silesia . . .	688,408
Upper Austria . . .	716,072	Galicia . . .	5,004,568
Salzburg . . .	146,930	Bukowina . . .	504,038
Styria . . .	1,280,196	Dalmatia . . .	437,788
Carinthia . . .	340,202	Hungary . . .	10,567,690
Carniola . . .	468,918	Croatia and Slavonia .	944,630
Trieste and Coast land	557,366	Transylvania . . .	2,054,292
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	873,316	Military frontier . .	1,111,014
Bohemia . . .	5,059,125		
Moravia . . .	1,983,324	Total . . .	34,670,577

The next census of the population of Austria is to take place in 1867.

More than two-thirds of the population of the empire are engaged in husbandry. In Bohemia, however, and in Lower Austria and Moravia, where the chief efforts for fostering a manufacturing interest are made, about one-half of the population is withdrawn from the cultivation of the soil.

The population is divided with respect to race and language into the following nationalities, according to an official estimate :—

Germans	8,200,000	Servians	1,470,000
Bohemians, Moravians and		Bulgarians	25,000
Slovacks	6,600,000	Magyars	5,050,000
Poles	2,200,000	Italians (inclusive of Latins	
Russians	2,800,000	and Friauls)	1,050,000
Slovenians	1,210,000	Eastern-Romans	2,700,000
Croats	1,360,000	Members of other races . .	1,430,000

From an enumeration made at the end of 1865, it appears that there were, at that period, 1,049,871 Jews in the empire, of whom 448,973 were in the province of Galicia. There were likewise, at that time, 146,100 'Zigeuner,' or gypsies. According to the last census, the number of noblemen in the Austrian States amounts to 250,000. Hungary possesses the greatest number, having 163,000, among whom are mentioned four princely families, 84 with the

title of count, 76 of baron, and 300 simple nobles. Galicia has 24,900 noblemen; Bohemia only 2,260, which are divided into 14 princely families, 172 counts, and 80 barons.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Austria with the United Kingdom is comparatively small; and it appears in the official returns even smaller than it is in reality, owing to the geographical position of the empire, which necessitates the transit of many Austrian goods destined for the British market, and *vice versâ*, through other countries, as the exports or imports of which they come to figure. In the Board of Trade returns, therefore, only the DIRECT imports and exports, by way of the Austrian seaboard, Venetia, Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, are given. The value of these in the five years 1861-65 was as follows:—

Years	Imports from Austria into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to Austria
	£	£
1861	1,246,046	987,901
1862	1,179,844	787,058
1863	879,457	1,001,929
1864	881,308	931,625
1865	1,160,836	877,325

The chief commodities imported into the United Kingdom from Austria are corn and flour, hemp, tallow, glass beads, olive oil, quicksilver, currants, cream of tartar, lard, seed, shumac, sponge, wood, and wool.

The principal exports of British and Irish produce to Austria are cotton manufactures, the average value of which in the five years 1861-65 was rather above 300,000*l.* per annum. Next in importance to cotton are woollen manufactures, of an average value of 51,000*l.* per annum.

The mineral riches of Austria are very great, but explored as yet only to a small extent. The following table gives the quantities of the principal metals and minerals produced in Austria in each of the years 1862 and 1863, and their average value at the place of production in 1863:—

Metals and Minerals	Quantities		Value at the Average Price, at Place of Production
	1862	1863	1863
			Florins
Gold Pfund	3,459	3,027	2,043,588
Silver "	63,239	70,635	3,177,923
Quicksilver . . Centner	3,819	4,451	528,616
Tin "	25,530	605	44,115
Zinc "		23,779	242,182
Copper "	48,070	46,718	2,653,721
Lead and litharge . . "	131,564	136,079	1,725,667
Iron, raw and cast . . "	6,218,627	6,367,663	21,516,787
Graphite "	98,696	130,339	89,734
Stone coal "	46,167,796	45,566,852	8,864,986

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, to and from all countries, in the five years 1860-64, was as follows :—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Florins	£	Florins	£
1860	257,226,000	24,436,470	307,064,000	29,171,080
1861	272,278,000	25,866,410	308,659,000	29,322,605
1862	263,067,000	24,991,365	325,571,000	30,929,245
1863	284,807,000	25,056,665	321,726,000	30,563,970
1864	272,537,000	25,891,015	351,319,000	33,375,305

The exports and imports of the province of Dalmatia, which enjoys commercial freedom, are not included in the above statement.

Subjoined is a table showing the number and tonnage of vessels which entered at the principal ports of Austria in each of the years 1863 and 1864 :—

Ports	1863		1864	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Porte Levante	495	19,463	314	11,962
Venice	3,274	316,254	3,092	305,934
Grado	1,000	11,300	883	8,764
Duino	318	8,105	300	7,313
Trieste	10,578	725,574	10,148	772,996
Capo d'Istria	1,267	17,424	1,149	19,276
Pirano	2,789	123,127	2,650	114,547
Rovigno	1,260	24,537	1,209	40,834
Pola	2,460	101,787	1,974	113,745
Fiume	6,614	124,940	6,539	115,579
Zengg	1,858	65,939	1,290	35,828
Zara	1,636	89,352	1,483	101,302
Sebenico	847	82,557	953	93,906
Spalato	2,504	75,347	1,901	73,991
Gravosa	823	123,878	791	126,798

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria. It gives the number, tonnage, and crews of all the vessels belonging to Austrian subjects on the 31st of December, 1864 :—

Vessels engaged in	Vessels	Tons	Crews
Long voyages	527	205,085	5,847
Coasting trade, long voyages	348	37,031	2,112
" short "	2,358	45,127	7,666
Fishing smacks	2,482	10,396	8,256
Bark and lighter ships .	3,869	12,280	8,397
Steamers	59	21,368	1,699
Total	9,643	331,287	33,977

Of great importance for the commerce of the empire is the 'Gesellschaft des oesterreichischen Lloyd,' a trading society established at Trieste in 1833, and which commenced in 1836 to run regular lines of steamers to the chief ports of Turkey, Egypt, and Greece. The company possessed in 1865 a fleet of 74 steamers, of 12,500 horse-power.

Austria possessed, in June 1864, a network of railways of the length of 3,450 English miles, constructed at an expense of 748,627,030 florins. Of this sum, 417,346,319 florins was subscribed in ordinary shares, and the rest was obtained in the form of loans. The Government has guaranteed an interest of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on rather more than one-half of the whole capital, represented by the shares of five companies, the Southern, Theiss, Galicia, Reichenbach-Pardubitz, West Bohemian, West Elizabeth, and State railways, with a total capital of 461,260,478 florins.

Subjoined is a tabular statement showing the length and cost of construction of the chief lines of railways in Austria in the year 1864 :—

Lines	Length (Austrian miles)	Cost of construction Florins
Emperor Ferdinand, North Line	82-50	77,209,929
Lines of the Company for the Southern States, Lombardo-Venetian, and Central Italy	246-50	213,917,674
Lines of the Company of the Austrian States Railways	174-50	136,384,792
Vienna, Salzburg, Passau; Branch Line Lambach, Gmunden	73-80	81,415,084

Lines	Length (Austrian miles)	Cost of construction Florins
Gratz, Koflach	5.30	2,717,391
South North-German junction	25.88	20,978,178
Zittau, Reichenberg	2.87	—
Kralup, Kladno	3.43	2,232,415
Prag-Lana	7.50	807,515
Bohemian, West Line	25.58	24,000,000
Aussig-Teplitz	2.40	3,363,208
Brunn Rossitz	3.10	2,652,444
Galician Carl Ludwig	47.50	39,190,973
Pressburg-Tyrnau	8.42	—
Theiss	76.99	42,114,266
Fünfkirchen, Mohatz	8.02	6,780,436
Total { Austrian miles	794.19	653,746,605
English miles	3,772.39	£ 65,374,660

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Austria, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The <i>Florin</i> (Convention Money)	Average rate of Exchange 2s.
„ „ (Austrian Standard)	Equal to about 1s. 10½d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Centner</i>	= 123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Mark</i> (Gold and Silver)	= 9 ozs. troy.
„ <i>Eimer</i>	= 14.94 wine gallons.
„ <i>Joch</i>	= 1.43 acre.
„ <i>Metze</i>	= 1.7 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Klafter</i>	= 67 cubic feet.

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BELGIUM.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and of Princess Louise, daughter of King Louis Philippe of the French; educated for the military career; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married Aug. 22, 1853, to

Marie, Queen of the Belgians, and Archduchess of Austria, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria. Offspring of the union are three children:—1. Princess Louise, born Feb. 18, 1858; 2. Prince Leopold, Count of Hainault, and heir-apparent, born June 12, 1859; 3. Princess Marie, born May 21, 1864.*

Brother and Sister of the King.—1. *Philip*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837, second son of King Leopold I. and of Princess Louise, daughter of King Louis Philippe of the French; major-general in the service of Belgium; 2. Princess *Charlotte*, only daughter of King Leopold I. and of Princess Louise, daughter of King Louis Philippe of the French, born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863.

King Leopold II. is the second sovereign of Belgium, the youngest kingdom in Europe. Leopold II. has a civil list of 2,751,000 francs, or 110,040*l.* An additional sum of 1,450,390 francs, or 58,016*l.*, is granted for court expenses and dotations to members of the royal house, making the sum total allowed by the country to the sovereign family 4,201,390 francs, or 168,056*l.*

The kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent state in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on the 4th of October, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on the 25th of August, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg king of the Belgians on the 4th of June, 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. The Crown had previously been offered to, but was refused by, the Duke de Nemours, second son of King Louis Philippe of the French. It was not until the year 1839, after the treaty of peace concluded between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the new kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the charter of 1831, Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. The king's person is declared sacred; and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. No act of the king can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The king convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers, and makes rules and orders necessary for the execution of the laws; but he has no power to suspend, or dispense with the execution of the laws themselves. He nominates to civil and military offices, and commands the sea and land forces. He declares war, and concludes treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce, communicating the same to the Chambers as far as may be consistent with the interest and safety of the State. Those treaties which may be injurious to the State, or to the individual interests of the people, can only have effect after obtaining the sanction of the Chambers. No surrender, exchange, or addition of territory can be made except when authorised by a law passed by the Chambers. In no case can the secret articles of a treaty be destructive or contrary to the public clauses. The king sanctions and promulgates the laws. He has the power of remitting or reducing the punishment pronounced by the judges, except in the case of his ministers, to whom he can extend pardon only at the request of one of the Chambers. He has the power of coining money according to law, and also of conferring titles of nobility, but without the power of attaching to them any privileges. In default of male heirs, the king may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. On the death of the king, the Chambers assemble without convocation, at latest on the tenth day after his decease. From the date of the king's death to the administration of the oath to his successor, or to the regent, the constitutional powers of the king are exercised in the name of the people, by the ministers assembled in council, and on their own responsibility. The regency can only be conferred upon one person, and no change in the constitution can be made during the regency. The successor to the throne or the regent can only enter upon his duties after having taken an oath in presence of the assembled Chambers to observe the laws and the constitution, to maintain the independence of the nations and the integrity of its territory. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority. In the case of a vacancy of

the throne, the two Chambers, deliberating together, nominate provisionally to the regency. They are then dissolved, and within two months the new Chambers must assemble, which provide definitively for the succession.

The power of making laws is vested in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, the members of both houses being chosen by the people. The sittings are public, and by the decision of the majority either Chamber may form itself into a private committee. No person can at the same time be a member of both Chambers, and no member can retain his seat after obtaining a salaried office under the Government, except on being re-elected. No member can be called to account for any votes or opinions he may have given in the performance of his duties. No member can be prosecuted or arrested during the session without the consent of the Chamber of which he is a member, except in the case of being taken *in flagranti crimine*. Each Chamber determines the manner of exercising its own powers, and every session nominates its president and vice-president, and forms its *bureau*. No petition can be presented personally, and every resolution is adopted by the absolute majority, except in some special cases, when two-thirds of the votes of the members are required for its acceptance; in the case of an equality of votes the proposition is thrown out. The Chambers meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the king has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers.

The Chamber of Representatives is composed of deputies chosen directly by all citizens paying a small amount of direct taxes. The number of deputies is fixed according to the population, and cannot exceed one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. In the year 1864 they amounted to 116, elected in 41 electoral districts. The members represent the nation generally, and not merely the province or division by which they are nominated. To be eligible as a member, it is necessary to be a Belgian by birth, or to have received the 'grande naturalisation;' to be in possession of the civil and political rights of the kingdom; to have attained the age of twenty-five years, and to be resident in Belgium. The members not residing in the town where the Chamber sits receive, during the session, an indemnity of 430 francs, or 17*l.* 5*s.* each per month. The members are elected for four years, one-half going out every two years, except in the case of a dissolution, when a general election takes place. The Chamber has the parliamentary initiative and the

preliminary vote in all cases relating to the receipts and expenses of the State and the contingent of the army.

According to official returns made by the Government, and presented to the Chambers in 1865, there were, in that year, 13,152 persons possessed of the electoral franchise in Brussels, and 113,717 in the whole kingdom, including the capital. These electors were divided among the following classes:—

Electors	Brussels	Kingdom
Farmers and agriculturists	1,181	25,200
Manufacturers and mill-owners	120	3,164
Butchers	258	1,420
Bakers and pastry-cooks	378	2,299
Brewers	141	1,818
Millers	122	2,190
Contractors, maçons, joiners, and painters	494	2,362
Goldsmiths, jewellers, and watchmakers	99	452
Printers and booksellers	68	328
Other tradesmen	1,520	5,338
Innkeepers	101	1,654
Retail shopkeepers	1,655	9,819
Spirit dealers	1,609	11,425
Merchants and shipowners	853	5,515
Bankers and money-dealers	31	334
Civil service functionaries of the State	404	2,076
Civil service functionaries of the provinces and communes	210	2,517
Judges and magistrates	80	391
Barristers and attorneys	204	956
Notaries	68	916
Ministers of religion of all denominations	194	2,332
Professors and teachers	115	704
Physicians and surgeons	215	1,556
Apothecaries and druggists	105	758
Literary men and journalists	15	57
Artists, sculptors, and architects	248	622
Military officers	95	268
Landed proprietors and life-renters	1,582	10,414
Others not classified	967	6,832
Total	13,152	113,717

It will be seen that half the voters for the kingdom come under four classes, in the following order:—25,200 farmers and agriculturists; 11,425 spirit dealers; 10,414 landed proprietors, and life-renters; and 9,819 retail shopkeepers.

The Senate is composed of exactly one-half the number of members comprising the Chamber of Representatives, and the senators

are elected by the same citizens who appoint the deputies. The senators are chosen for eight years; they retire in one moiety every four years; but in case of dissolution the election must comprise the whole number of which the Senate is composed. The qualifications necessary for a senator are, that he must be a Belgian by birth or naturalisation; in full possession of all political and civil rights; resident within the kingdom; at least forty years of age; and paying in direct taxes not less than 84*l.* sterling. In those provinces where the list of citizens who possess this last-mentioned qualification does not reach to the proportion of one in 6,000 of the population, that list is enlarged by the admission into it of those citizens who pay the greatest amount of direct taxes, so that the list shall always contain at least one person who is eligible to the Senate for every 6,000 inhabitants of the province. The senators do not receive any pay. The presumptive heir to the throne is of right a senator at the age of eighteen, but he has no voice in the proceedings until twenty-five years of age. All the proceedings of the Senate during the time when the Chamber of Representatives is not sitting are without force.

Personal freedom and liberty of conscience are guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution in the fullest sense; all are amenable to the laws, and all are placed equally under their protection.

Judges receive their appointments directly from the king, and hold them for life, so that they cannot be suspended but by their own consent, or by a judgment pronounced in open court and for reasons publicly declared on that occasion. The trial by jury is established for all criminal and political charges, and for offences of the press. The law is administered by a tribunal *de paix* in each canton, a tribunal *de première instance* in each *arrondissement*, and courts of appeal in Brussels, Ghent, and Liège. Tribunals of commerce for the settlement of commercial differences are established in all the principal commercial towns.

The Executive Government consists of—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Charles *Rogier*, born at St. Quentin, France, Aug. 12, 1800; studied law at Liège, and became editor and co-proprietor of the journal '*Le Politique*;' organised, in the revolution of 1830, a battalion of 300 volunteers, with which he entered Brussels on Sept. 19, taking possession of the Hôtel de Ville; nominated member of the Provisional Government, October 1830; appointed Governor of Antwerp, June, 1831, till 1832; Minister of Home Affairs, 1832–35; Governor of the Province of Antwerp, 1835–40; Minister of Public Works, 1840–41; Minister of the Interior and of War, 1847–52. Appointed President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Oct. 26, 1861.

2. The Ministry of Justice.—Jules *Bara*, appointed Minister of Justice, Nov. 14, 1865.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Hubert J. W. *Frère-Orban*, born at Liège, April 24, 1812; studied law and, after 1830, entered the journalistic career; elected member of the Chamber of Deputies, for Liège, June, 1847; Minister of Finance in 1847, and, again, 1848–1852; Minister of Public Works, 1847–48. Appointed Minister of Finance, Oct. 26, 1861.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—Jules E. Van der *Stichelen*, appointed Minister of Public Works, Jan. 14, 1859.

5. The Ministry of War.—Baron Peter E. T. *Chazal*, born at Tarbes, France, in 1808, the son of an exiled 'conventionnel'; educated at Brussels for the military career; took a leading military part in the Revolution of 1830; nominated General in 1831; Minister of War, 1847–48; Ambassador-extraordinary to St. Petersburg, 1856. Appointed Minister of War, April 6, 1859.

6. The Ministry of the Interior.—Alphonse Van den *Peereboom*, appointed Minister of the Interior, Oct. 26, 1861.

Besides the above responsible heads of departments the executive consists of fourteen ministers of State without portfolio, forming a privy council called together on special occasions by the sovereign.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants do not amount to 13,000, while the Jews number scarcely 2,000. The fullest liberty is allowed in the expression of religious opinions and the choice of modes of worship. Part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is derived from the national treasury. The amount thus paid by the State in 1865, was, to the Catholics, 3,628,130 francs, or 143,636*l.*; to the Protestants, 45,099 francs, or 1,785*l.*; to the Jews, 9,500 francs, or 376*l.*; and to the Episcopal Church, 10,300 francs, or 407*l.*

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses, namely, the Archbishopric of Malines and the Bishoprics of Bruges, Ghent, Liège, Namur, and Tournay. The archbishopric has three vicars-general and a chapter of twelve canons, and each of the bishoprics two vicars-general and a chapter of eight canons. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary. There was formerly one rectory in each justice-of-peace canton, but the number of the latter having been reduced, the rectories now outnumber the cantons by 25, and amount in all to 229, being 86 of the first class, and 143 of the second. Chapels-of-ease are established throughout the country

where necessary; these amounted in 1861 to 2,640. The number of public chapels established as secondary chapels-of-ease, and at first unendowed, but of which the chaplains are placed on the same footing as vicars, was 148, and of vicariates, 1,555. The salaries paid by the State are as follows:—

	Francs	£
Of the archbishop	21,000	831
" bishops	14,700	582
Vicars-general of the archbishop	3,600	142
" bishops	3,200	126
Canons of the archbishop	2,400	95
" bishops	2,000	79
Rectors " first class	2,047	81
" second class	1,365	54
Officiates in the chapels-of-ease	787	31
Chaplains and vicars	500	20

These incomes are mostly augmented by the voluntary contributions of the communes. The amount gathered for that purpose by the communes in 1865 was 520,845 francs, or 20,617*l*. This, however, included the sum given for the support of the ecclesiastical edifices. There are 333 convents in Belgium, 42 for men, and 291 for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the churches. It sits in Brussels once a year, when each member is required to be present, or to delegate his powers to another member. Included in the sum of 1,785*l*., given by the State to Protestant pastors, are certain sums granted to the families of such clergymen. Each child is allowed the sum of 25 florins per annum, or about 2*l*., till attaining the age of twenty-one years. A donation of 25 florins is given to each child attending a Latin school, or receiving private lessons in that language; another of 50 florins to each attending a university or athenæum; and one of 200 florins to each studying theology.

The English Episcopal Church has six ministers, and as many chapels, in Belgium—two in Brussels, and one in each of the towns of Antwerp, Bruges, Ostend, and Spa.

The Jews have a central synagogue in Brussels; three branch synagogues of the first class at Antwerp, Ghent and Liège, and one of the second class at Arlon. The high priest receives from the public treasury 96*l*. per annum, and each of the rabbis 50*l*. The Béguinage or convent of the Béguin nuns of Ghent is of great extent, and contains 600 of the sisterhood.

Education is far from being generally diffused among the people,

although much progress towards it has been made within the last ten years. It appears from an examination of the National Guards that the number of educated men is increasing. The following is the proportion in the nine provinces:—Antwerp, 4,260 National Guards, of whom 1,085 illiterate; Brabant, 7,329—2,190; Western Flanders, 5,787—1,904; Eastern Flanders, 7,343—2,870; Hainaut, 7,817—3,057; Liège, 5,105—1,207; Limbourg, 1,941—539; Luxembourg, 2,089—133; Namur, 2,752—415;—showing 13,400 illiterate men to 44,423 educated. If the figures 13,400 accurately represented those not knowing how to read and write, the proportion would be 30 per cent.

Education, which was compulsory under the Dutch Government, has ceased to be so since 1830. In the budget of 1864, the sum set down for public education amounted to 4,500,000 francs, or 180,000*l*. It was placed to the credit of the minister of the interior.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income and expenditure of Belgium has averaged for the last few years the sum of 150 millions of francs, or 6 millions sterling. In the thirty years 1831 to 1860, the total expenditure of the state amounted to 3,769,601,475 francs, or 150,784,059*l*.; making an average expenditure of 128,875,264 francs, or 5,155,010*l*., per annum. The lowest expenditure was in 1835, when it amounted to only 87,104,005 francs, or 3,484,160*l*.

The gross revenue and expenditure of Belgium for each of the seven years 1858–64 is given in the subjoined table:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1858	6,235,230	5,789,800
1859	6,333,986	6,115,587
1860	6,788,369	6,361,015
1861	5,945,167	5,671,059
1862	6,128,579	5,807,055
1863	6,237,871	6,004,813
1864	6,313,512	6,099,321

The subjoined table gives the gross revenue for each of the years 1862 to 1864:—

Branches of Revenue	1862	1863	1864
	Francs	Francs	Francs
Land taxes	18,886,290	18,886,290	18,886,290
Assessed taxes	10,505,000	10,648,000	10,760,000
Trades and occupations	4,015,000	4,015,000	4,070,000
Mines	514,700	450,000	400,000
Customs	14,375,000	14,405,000	13,515,000
Excise on consumption of spirits	1,290,000	1,225,000	1,250,000
" tobacco	200,000	200,000	210,000
" salt	5,100,000	5,200,000	5,400,000
" foreign wines	1,820,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
" " brandy	100,000	150,000	85,000
" native brandy	5,800,000	5,850,000	6,055,000
" beer and vinegar	8,680,000	8,730,000	8,580,000
" sugar	3,855,000	3,920,000	3,900,000
Registration and fines	30,320,000	30,655,000	31,520,000
Domains	4,480,000	4,450,000	4,400,000
Post	2,960,000	3,074,000	3,160,000
Railways	29,585,000	31,100,000	32,350,000
Packet-boats between Dover and			
Ostend	110,000	110,000	225,000
Miscellaneous	10,708,500	10,828,500	10,816,000
Total . . . { Francs	153,214,490	155,946,790	157,682,790
£	6,128,579	6,237,871	6,307,311

The gross expenditure, in the same three years, was as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	1862	1863	1864
	Francs	Francs	Francs
Interest on public debt	40,422,010	40,533,114	40,660,200
Civil list	4,201,390	4,212,063	4,237,980
Ministry of Justice	13,280,117	13,633,379	14,625,756
" Foreign Affairs	3,356,803	2,987,787	2,976,188
" Interior	9,482,880	10,344,073	10,603,899
" Public Works	25,759,809	26,295,221	26,452,005
" War	33,292,131	35,775,825	35,988,010
" Finance	12,775,050	13,461,964	14,423,900
Miscellaneous	2,606,200	2,876,918	975,200
Total . . . { Francs	145,176,390	150,120,344	150,943,138
£	5,807,055	6,004,813	6,037,725

The budget for 1865, as voted by the Chambers, amounted to an estimated income of 159,012,790 francs, or 6,360,512*l.*, being an increase of 47,000*l.* over the preceding year. The expenditure

for 1865 was set down in the budget at 154,375,271 francs, or 6,175,011*l.*, amounting to an increase of 75,790*l.*

The following was the total amount and rate of interest of the public debt of Belgium on May 1, 1865:—

Description of Debt	Nominal Capital	Rates of Interest
	Francs	Per cent.
Part of Dutch debt	16,931,200	5
Canals, roads, and railways	220,105,632	2½
Railways, original amount . . . 50,850,800	16,016,000	4
War indemnity, original amount . . 7,624,000	30,775,333	3
Town of Brussels	—	3
Conversion of 5% of 1832 and treasury bonds	6,000,000	5
Reimbursement to Holland of a nominal capital of 169,312,000 at 2½ %	71,767,682	4½
Conversion of the 5 % loans of 1840, 1842, 1848, and of treasury bonds	74,577,500	4½
Conversion of 5% loan of 1852, and issue of 45,000,000 fr. loan for public works	150,433,700	4½
Total . . { Francs	655,486,047	4½
£	26,219,442	

The debt is paid off gradually by the surplus of income over expenditure, and the operation of the sinking fund, or 'caisse d'amortissement.' From the 1st of May, 1865, to the 30th of April, 1866, the total debt had been reduced by nearly 7,000,000 francs, or 280,000*l.* It is calculated that in the year 1884, the net income of the state railways will be sufficient to pay the entire interest of the debt. See 'Trade and Industry: '—pp. 42–3. Belgium has no floating debt.

Army and Navy.

According to the law of June 8, 1853, the standing army of Belgium is to consist of 100,000 men, distributed over 16 regiments of infantry, 7 regiments of cavalry, and 4 regiments of artillery. The actual number of soldiers under arms, in 1866, amounted to 73,718 rank and file, comprising 56,550 infantry, 8,202 cavalry, 6,700 artillery, 1,690 engineers, and 576 train. The artillery was possessed of 152 pieces of ordnance.

The army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable. Substitution is per-

mitted. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, one-half is allowed, as a rule, on furlough. A comparatively large number of men are on service in the eleven fortresses of the kingdom, Antwerp, Mons, Charleroi, Philippeville, Tirlemont, Ash, Tournay, Menin, Ypres, Ghent, and Namur.

The navy of Belgium consists of seven vessels, namely, a brig of 20 guns, a sloop of 12, and two gunboats of 5 guns each, with three transport steamers.

Population.

Belgium has an area of 11,313 square miles, or 7,363,982 English acres. The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows in the two official enumerations, of Dec. 31, 1856, and Dec. 31, 1863 :—

Provinces	Area	Population	
		1856	1863
	Hectares		
Antwerp . . .	283,310	434,485	471,908
Brabant . . .	328,322	748,840	839,301
Flanders { West . . .	323,449	624,912	652,372
{ East . . .	299,787	776,960	816,232
Hainault . . .	372,206	769,065	845,961
Liège . . .	289,319	503,662	554,739
Limburg . . .	241,315	191,708	199,242
Luxemburg . . .	441,704	193,753	206,291
Namur . . .	366,181	286,175	306,975
Total . {	2,945,593	4,529,560	4,893,021
	Eng. acres.		
	7,363,982		

More recent calculations, made on the basis of the *état-civil*, or registry of births and deaths, state the numbers of the population on the 1st of January, 1865, at 4,894,971. This gives 440 souls to the square mile, proving Belgium to be the densest inhabited country in Europe. About two and a half millions of the inhabitants are Flemish, the rest Walloon and French.

The population of Belgium has increased very steadily since the establishment of the kingdom in 1830. The following table shows the annual state of the population on December 31, together with the births and deaths during the year, and the density of population per square kilometre :—

Year. Dec. 31	Population	Births	Deaths	Density of Population per square kilometre
1830	4,064,235	131,676	104,229	118
1831	4,089,620	135,050	98,088	119
1832	4,103,561	129,070	114,910	120
1833	4,131,881	137,792	111,302	120
1834	4,165,953	139,762	116,573	121
1835	4,208,814	142,917	101,143	123
1836	4,242,598	144,198	101,231	124
1837	4,273,176	142,648	118,142	125
1838	4,317,944	152,170	109,950	126
1839	4,028,677	136,010	105,446	136
1840	4,073,162	138,162	103,902	138
1841	4,138,382	138,135	97,108	140
1842	4,172,706	135,027	103,068	141
1843	4,213,863	132,911	97,055	143
1844	4,258,426	133,976	94,911	144
1845	4,298,562	137,012	97,783	146
1846	4,337,048	119,610	107,835	147
1847	4,338,447	118,106	120,168	147
1848	4,359,090	120,383	108,287	148
1849	4,380,239	133,105	128,462	149
1850	4,426,202	131,416	92,820	150
1851	4,473,165	134,248	94,699	151
1852	4,516,361	134,397	95,971	153
1853	4,548,507	127,728	100,333	154
1854	4,584,822	131,837	103,266	156
1855	4,607,066	125,955	112,716	157
1856	4,529,461	134,187	97,395	154
1857	4,577,236	143,291	103,458	155
1858	4,623,197	145,074	107,910	157
1859	4,671,226	149,812	111,650	159
1860	4,731,957	144,668	92,871	161
1861	4,782,256	147,233	106,381	162
1862	4,836,566	145,568	100,124	164
1863	4,893,021	155,564	107,095	166

The decrease of population shown in 1839 and following years, was occasioned by the separation of one-half of the province of Limburg and one-third of the province of Luxemburg from Belgium, and the annexation of this territory to the Netherlands. The population thus lost to Belgium amounted to 359,500 souls. The separation took place in conformity with the Treaty of London, signed April 19, 1839, and ratified on June 8 following, which definitely settled the limits of the kingdom.

The occupations of the people of Belgium, as returned in the census of 1856, are shown in the following tabular statement:—

Occupations	Males	Females	Total
AGRICULTURAL	709,214	352,901	1,062,115
INDUSTRIAL —			
Mines and quarries	62,902	10,390	73,292
Metals	55,164	3,493	58,657
Glass and earthenware	5,514	498	6,012
Linen and hempen fabrics	86,663	113,116	199,779
Woollen fabrics	13,883	8,161	22,044
Cotton „	12,352	12,394	24,746
Silk „	4,016	470	4,486
Leather &c.	29,851	170	30,021
Alimentation	42,130	3,016	45,146
Apparel	68,995	183,522	252,517
Building	107,322	1,096	108,418
Furniture and decoration	15,883	284	16,167
Chemical products	1,634	158	1,792
Printing, engraving, and pho- tography	7,391	914	8,305
Other trades	15,285	280	15,565
COMMERCIAL —			
Provisions, beverages	48,523	37,894	86,417
Clothing, furs, skins	5,137	3,288	8,425
Materials for building and furniture	2,079	490	2,569
Libraries, music, works of art . .	1,205	259	1,464
Bankers, money-changers	6,690	2,270	8,960
Transport	25,793	1,104	26,897
Other branches of commerce . . .	16,735	5,336	22,071
ADMINISTRATION, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ARTS—			
Administration, general	15,853	35	15,888
„ of justice	9,100	—	9,170
„ of worship	10,194	12,256	22,450
„ of public instruction	6,082	2,923	9,005
„ of health	3,800	1,406	5,206
„ of literature, fine arts	5,566	296	5,862
Army	36,106	—	36,106
Landed proprietors, pensioners . .	22,426	27,888	50,314
Domestic servants	19,130	67,844	86,974
Persons without a profession . . .	799,165	1,403,625	2,202,790
Total	2,271,783	2,257,777	4,529,560

The extraordinary large number of 'persons without a profession,' amounting to one-half of the population, is not explained in the official returns. It appears probable that about one-fourth of the population of Belgium is engaged in agricultural pursuits; another fourth in trade and manufactures, chiefly the great staple industries, the iron and coal trades; and the remaining two-fourths belong to the unproductive classes.

The tendency visible in most European countries, of an agglome-

ration of the people in the larger towns, is also apparent in Belgium. Of this Brussels is the most striking example. There were, in 1800, only 66,297 inhabitants in the town, and 10,129 in the suburbs of Brussels, while the number at the end of 1863 amounted to above 300,000. The subjoined table shows the increase of population in the town and suburbs since the year 1830:—

Year. Dec. 31	Total	Suburbs	Total population of Brussels
1830	98,279	22,702	120,981
1840	106,143	38,478	144,621
1850	142,289	80,135	222,424
1860	175,829	99,119	273,948
1863	185,982	114,357	300,341

Besides Brussels, there were, on the 31st December, 1863, eleven towns in Belgium with a population of above 20,000 inhabitants, namely, Ghent, 122,134; Antwerp, 120,669; Liège, 108,710; Bruges, 50,986; Malines, 34,855; Louvain, 32,526; Tournay, 31,172; Verviers, 29,691; Mons, 26,999; Namur, 26,204; and Courtray, 23,497 inhabitants.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Belgium with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, giving the total imports from Belgium, and the total exports to that country of the produce of manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, in the five years 1861–65:—

Years	Imports from Belgium into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom into Belgium.
1861	£ 3,817,800	£ 1,925,852
1862	4,876,212	1,828,622
1863	5,174,221	2,107,332
1864	6,410,959	2,301,291
1865	7,379,893	2,921,300

The chief imports from Belgium are—silk manufactures, to the value of nearly 1,000,000*l.* per annum; flax, to the amount of 500,000*l.*; yarn, to the value of about 350,000*l.*; and butter, to the average value of 300,000*l.* per annum. The exports of home produce from the United Kingdom chiefly consist in woollen manufactures, of the average amount of 250,000*l.*, and of machinery, of the value of 180,000*l.* per annum.

The international commerce of the kingdom is chiefly carried on by foreigners; and the quantity of shipping belonging to natives is comparatively small, and is moreover declining. On the 31st of December, 1861, the merchant navy consisted of 111 vessels of about an aggregate tonnage of 31,736; while the total number of vessels at the end of 1864 was 108, and 13 were naturalised during 1865, making the total 121. But of those, three were wrecked in the course of the year, five sold, and one broken up; so that the total at the end of December 1865 was 112, or four more than at the end of 1864. The increase of tonnage during the year 1865 amounted to 4,263 tons.

There entered, in the year 1864, at Belgian ports, 4,130 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 794,596 tons, and there cleared 4,116 vessels of 779,223 tons burden. Of the vessels which entered, but 863 of 87,358 tons were under the Belgian flag, and of those which cleared, 866 of 91,918 tons. In the year 1863, there entered at Belgian ports 3,093 vessels of 712,373 tons, and there cleared 3,949 vessels of 723,975 tons. Of the 712,373 tons which entered, only 62,525 belonged to Belgian shipping; and of the 723,975 which cleared, but 65,728 were owned in the kingdom.

In Belgium the State is a great railway proprietor, and the State Railway is the largest source of national revenue. It was the first work of the kind ever undertaken by a Government, or on so great a scale by any proprietary. The act by which it was decreed passed in 1834, and in 1835 the line was open from Brussels to Malines. In 1844, the entire length—560 kilometres—was completed. It produced to the State a gross revenue in 1863 of 31,750,000 francs, or 1,270,000*l.*, and a net revenue of 16,000,000 francs, or 640,000*l.* Other lines have been leased by the State; and there are altogether open 1,906 kilometres, equal to 1,191 English miles, of which 748 kilometres, or 467 English miles, are in the hands of the State, and the residue worked by companies. The subjoined tabular statement shows the length of railways open in Belgium in 1866 :—

	Kilomètres	Kilomètres
Lines built and worked by the State	558·9	{ 591·6
„ „ purchased, Mons-Manage	32·7	
Lines belonging to Companies, but leased by the State :—		
Tournai-Jurbise	47·5	{ 157·1
Dendre et Waes	109·6	
Total of State Réseau	{ Kil. Miles	{ 748·7 467
Lines worked by Companies . . . . .	. . . . .	1,345·2
Total lines open	{ Kil. Miles	{ 2,093·9 1,301

The cost of the permanent way and buildings of the State Railway amounted to 18,280*l.* per mile. The gross receipts of the 748 kilomètres administered by the State amounted in 1865 to 43,478 francs per kilomètre, or 2,862*l.* per mile, of which sum about 57 per cent. was produced by the goods traffic, and 38 per cent. by passengers. It is mentioned, to the credit of the State Railway, that not one passenger was killed for some years; and that of 100,000,000 passengers carried since 1835, only six were killed by accidents resulting from the service. The net revenue has doubled within the last 10 years, and has now risen to a sum equal to 1,508*l.* per mile. Nearly all the lines conceded by the Government were constructed between 1840 and 1850 by English companies. Private lines that compete in the slightest degree with that of the State are subjected to very onerous terms. They are for the most part branch lines, and although costing less than the State Railway, which includes the principal trunk lines of the country, they produce a much smaller net revenue. The law obliges the State Railway to redeem itself with its own capital; in other words, to purchase itself with its own surplus revenue. The year 1861 was the first year which showed an actual profit on the whole operations from the commencement, irrespectively of the charge for the redemption of the debt. It is expected that the State Railway will have bought itself up in the year 1884, by which time it is calculated the net revenue will amount to 24,000,000 francs, or 960,000*l.* per annum, or enough to pay the then reduced—through the sinking fund—interest of the national debt. As each conceded railway lapses gratuitously to the State in 90 years from the period of its construction, the entire system will, by the efflux of time, become national property.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Belgium, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Franc* Average rate of exchange, 25 to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kilogramme</i>	. . . . .	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Tonneau</i>	. . . . .	=	2,200 „ „
„ <i>Hectare</i>	. . . . .	=	2·47 English acres
„ <i>Hectolitre</i>	{ Dry measure	=	2·75 imperial bushels.
	{ Liquid measure	=	22 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Mètre</i>	=	3·28 feet.
„ <i>Mètre Cube</i>	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Kilomètre</i>	=	1,093 yards.

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DENMARK.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the Crown of Denmark by the protocol of London, signed on May 8, 1852, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederick VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to

Louise, Queen of Denmark, born Sept. 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *Frederick*, born June 3, 1843, general in the Danish army. 2. Princess *Alexandra*, born Dec. 1, 1844; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. 3. Prince *William*, born Dec. 24, 1845; midshipman in the Danish navy, 1860-63; elected King of Greece, under the title of **George I.**, by the Hellenic National Assembly, March 31, 1863. 4. Princess *Maria* Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847; married, Nov. 26, 1866, to Grand-duke Alexander, heir-apparent of Russia. 5. Princess *Thyra*, born Sept. 29, 1853. 6. Prince *Waldemar*, born Oct. 27, 1858.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.—1. Prince *Charles*, born Sept. 30, 1813; married, May 19, 1838, to Princess Wilhelmina, daughter of the late King Frederick VI. of Denmark. 2. Princess *Marie*, born Oct. 23, 1810; married, May 19, 1837, to Baron Lasperg, colonel in the service of Anhalt; widow May 9, 1843; married in second nuptials to Count Hohenthal, chamberlain at Dresden; widow Nov. 16, 1860. 3. Princess *Frederica*, born Oct. 9, 1811; married, Oct. 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt Bernburg; widow Aug. 19, 1863. 4. Prince *Frederick*, born Oct. 23, 1814; married, Oct. 16, 1841, to Princess Adelaide of Schaumburg-Lippe, of which union there are issue two sons and three daughters. 5. Prince *William*, born April 10, 1816; field-marshal-lieutenant in the service of Austria, and proprietor of the Imperial 80th regiment of infantry of the line. 6. Princess *Louise*, born Nov. 18, 1820; nominated abbess of the convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, Aug. 3, 1860. 7. Prince *Julius*, born Oct. 14, 1824; major in the Prussian army. 8. Prince *Johann*, born Dec. 5, 1825, major in the Prussian army.

Mother of the King.—Duchess Louise, born Sept. 28, 1789, the daughter of Landgrave Charles of Hesse-Cassel; married, Jan. 26, 1810, to Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg; widow Feb. 17, 1831.

The Crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. At periods it became hereditary, by usage, in certain families, but seldom long up to the fifteenth century. At the latter part of this period, in 1448, after the death of the last scion of the princely House of Skiold, the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederick VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the great powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the Crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, to the exclusion of several other collateral relations.

This agreement was rendered void, as far as the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, former dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, were concerned, by the invasion of the duchies by Austria and Prussia, followed by the Treaty of Vienna, signed by the plenipotentiaries of Denmark, Austria, and Prussia, Oct. 30, 1864. According to the first paragraph of this treaty, 'His Majesty the King of Denmark renounces all his rights to the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg in favour of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, engaging to recognise the arrangements their said Majesties shall make in respect of those duchies.'

A civil list of 630,000 rixdollars, or 70,000*l.*, was settled upon King Christian IX., 'for the period of his Majesty's natural life,' by vote of the Rigsraad, of Dec. 7, 1863. The heir-apparent of the Crown has, in addition, an allowance of 25,000 rixdollars, or 2,800*l.*, settled by the same vote.

Subjoined is a list of the kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg :—

House of Oldenburg.

	A. D.		A. D.
Christian I.	1448	Christian III.	1533
John	1481	Frederic II.	1558
Christian II.	1513	Christian IV.	1588
Frederic I.	1523	Frederic III.	1648

	A. D.		A. D.
Christian V. . . .	1670	Christian VII. . . .	1766
Frederic IV. . . .	1699	Frederic VI. . . .	1808
Christian VI. . . .	1730	Christian VIII. . . .	1839
Frederic V. . . .	1746	Frederic VII. . . .	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863.

The sixteen members of the House of Oldenburg, who filled the throne of Denmark for 415 years, had an average reign of 26 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in October 1863, but again restored, with but few alterations, by vote of the representatives of the people, in September, 1865. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the *Rigsdag*, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The *Rigsdag* consists of the *Landsting* and the *Folksting*, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The *Landsting* consists of 59 members. Of these, 12 are nominated by the Crown, and the rest are elected. To the *Landsting* any male subject is eligible who is forty-one years of age, who does not labour under mental incapacity, and who either pays 200 rixdollars, or 22*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* direct taxes, or has a yearly income of 1,200 rixdollars, or 136*l.* 5*s.* To the *Folksting*, consisting of 101 members, any householder twenty-five years of age is eligible, provided he does not labour under any incapacity which would deprive him of the right of voting. This right belongs to every citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, and who does not labour under mental incapacity. The elected members of the *Landsting* hold their seats for eight, and those of the *Folksting* for three years. The *Rigsdag* must meet every two years, on the first Monday of October. The *Landsting*, assisted by nine of the superior judges, constitutes the Supreme Court of the Realm, and tries parliamentary impeachments. To the *Folksting* all money bills are in the first instance submitted by the Government. The ministers have free access to both of the *Things*, but can only vote in that Chamber of which they are members.

At the side of the Parliament is placed a peculiar institution, called

the *Rigsraad*, or Supreme Council of the Nation. It consists of 47 members, appointed as follows:—

Nominated by the Crown	12
Elected by the Landsthing	6
Elected by the Folksthing	12
Elected by the qualified voters in different districts	17
Total	47

The *Rigsraad* sits every second year for two months. It may be prorogued once in two years for a period not exceeding four months; and the king can dissolve it at his pleasure. If dissolved it must be reassembled within four months, and more than two dissolutions cannot take place within a period of two years. The qualifications for a seat in this council are—complete citizenship (that is, the possession of all rights and privileges to which a native-born subject is, as such, entitled), an unblemished personal character, and the absence of any legal claim upon such property as the candidate may possess. The qualification for the direct electoral franchise is, in addition to the first above-named condition—thirty years of age, and the annual payment of 200 rixdollars, or about 25*l.* in direct taxes; or, an annual income of 1,200 rixdollars, equal to 135*l.* Private members of the *Rigsraad* cannot introduce bills, but can petition the Crown for their introduction. The ministers take part in the debates of this body in virtue of their office, but cannot vote unless they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called the Royal Privy Council, consists of the following seven ministries:—

1. *The Ministry of Foreign Affairs*.—Christian Albert *Blukme*, born at Copenhagen, Dec. 27, 1794; studied jurisprudence, and was nominated, in 1822, Judge of the Court of Appeal; member of the Colonial Board of the Danish East-India possessions, 1823–25; Director-general of the Customs, 1843; Minister of Commerce, March to December, 1848; Minister of the Interior, Nov. 1851; President of the Council of Ministers, Jan. 12, 1852, to April 20, 1853; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of Ministers, July 11, 1864.

2. *The Ministry of the Interior and of Justice*.—Privy Councillor *Tüllisch*, appointed July 11, 1864.

3. *The Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs*.—Herr *Helzen*, appointed July 11, 1864.

4. *The Ministry of Marine*.—Captain O. *Lütken*, appointed Dec. 30, 1868.

5. *The Ministry of War*.—General *Hansen*, appointed July 11, 1864.

6. *The Ministry of Finance*.—Nathan David, born at Copenhagen, Jan. 16, 1793, the son of a Jewish merchant; studied philosophy at the University of Copenhagen, and, in 1818, embraced the Christian religion, established the journal *Fædrelandet*, 1834; elected member of the *Rigsdag*, 1848, and again 1853; chief of the statistical office, 1856; appointed Minister of Finance, July 11, 1864.

In addition to the above, there are two ministers 'without portfolio,' Count Charles *Moltke*, born Nov. 15, 1800, former Minister for Schleswig, and Herr von *Quaade*, ambassador at the Court of Berlin from 1860 to 1864. Both were appointed 'ministers without portfolio,' July 11, 1864.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, is divided, for administrative purposes, into three *fiordnungs* or districts; these are again divided into *syssels* or sheriffdoms—a *sysselman* being a magistrate and receiver of the king's taxes in each of them. The governor-general is called *stiftamtman*, appointed by the king for five years, and resides at Reikjavik. He has under him two *amtmanns*, or deputy-governors—one for the western, and the other for the northern and eastern districts. The affairs of the island are regulated by the *althing*, a council composed of 20 members—one for the town of Reikjavik, and one for each of the 19 *syssels*.

Church and Education.

The established religion in Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized and retained by the Crown. The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of the eight bishops of Seeland, Laaland, Fünen, Ribe Aarhøns, Viborg, Als, and Aalborg. At present the nomination of the bishops is vested in the king. The bishops have no political character; they inspect the conduct of the subordinate clergy, confer holy orders, and enjoy nearly all the privileges of episcopal dignitaries in Great Britain, except that of voting in the legislature. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect. It is enacted, by Art. 79 of the Constitution, that 'all citizens may worship God according to their own fashion, provided they do not offend morality or public order.' No citizen is bound to contribute to the support of a form of worship of which he is not a member. No man (Art. 82) can be deprived of his civil and political rights on the score of religion, or be exempted from the performance of his duties as a citizen.

Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. In conformity with Art. 88 of the Constitution, education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. The system of mutual in-

struction, introduced in 1820, was generally adopted in 1840. Besides the university of Copenhagen, there are gymnasia, or colleges, at Loroë and Aalborg, together with grammar-schools, academies, and normal schools, in all the considerable towns. The number of parochial schools, in which the children of the poor are educated at the public expense, is above four thousand.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue and expenditure of the Danish monarchy—including the duchies, now separated from the kingdom—amounted to the following sums in each of the five years ending March 31, 1859 to 1863:—

Years, ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1859 . . .	2,926,969	2,845,553
1860 . . .	2,964,745	2,452,560
1861 . . .	2,975,430	2,452,506
1862 . . .	3,197,339	3,351,008
1863 . . .	3,049,168	2,678,991

The subjoined tabular statements give the details of the actual income and expenditure of Denmark in the financial year ending March 31, 1863, and the estimated income and expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1866; thus showing the financial state of the country before and after the war, or before and after the loss of the duchies:—

INCOME.

	Account ended March 31, 1863	Estimate in Budget, ending March 31, 1866
	Rixdollars c.	Rixdollars c.
Direct taxes	6,117,927 19½	4,034,125 0
Customs and Excise (net). . .	7,779,789 88½	5,762,370 0
Crown lands (net)	2,018,270 75	454,261 61
Indirect taxes (stamps, inheritance, &c.)	2,095,746 90½	1,382,150 0
Post and telegraph office (net). .	133,931 92	58,428 64
Lottery (net)	138,534 82	100,000 0
Interest on funds and payment .	2,473,113 34	2,345,975 27
Miscellaneous receipts	1,483,018 88½	456,172 62
Extraordinary receipts (for the construction of railroads) . .	4,863,351 87	2,735,000 0
Cash from the duchies, according to the terms of the Peace of October 30, 1864 . . . .	. . .	1,223,500 0
	27,103,685 81	18,641,983 22
	£3,049,168	£2,085,998

EXPENDITURE.

	Account ended March 31, 1863		Estimate in Budget, ending March 31, 1866	
	Rixdollars	c.	Rixdollars	c.
Civil list of the king	800,000	0	500,000	0
" of the royal family	386,737	75	175,272	0
National debt	4,512,571	12½	6,584,200	0
Pensions	1,651,428	71½	1,166,250	0
Army	4,388,981	18	3,399,800	0
Navy	2,538,794	53	1,595,737	33
Civil services	4,786,628	83	3,048,002	15½
Legislative assemblies	164,891	21	120,000	0
Miscellaneous expenses	1,302,961	73½	803,693	16
Railroads	2,391,375	87	2,733,800	0
	22,924,371	14½	20,126,654	64½
	£2,578,991		£2,264,248	

The budget for the financial year, ending March 31, 1867, shows a slightly larger income than that of the previous annual period, and a considerably larger expenditure. The estimates, as passed by the Rigsdag, were as follows:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1866-67.

	Rixdollars
From public domains	950,876
From West Indian colonies	52,500
Interest on funds held by the State	3,543,887
Customs, tonnage, stamps, and spirit duties	6,776,000
Post-office and telegraphs	1,446,400
State lottery	110,000
Miscellaneous	328,993
Payments from duchies under Treaty of Vienna	1,748,748
Treasury bonds	4,000,000
Total revenue	18,957,404

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1866-67.

	Rixdollars
Civil list of the king	500,000
" of the royal family	264,860
Expenses of Privy Council	54,400
Interest of debt and sinking fund	11,486,300
Pensions on ordinary list	1,576,800
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	187,258
" War	3,261,985
" Marine	1,813,944
" Finance	2,881,598
Military pensions and maintenance of invalids	331,370
Miscellaneous	384,446
Provisional increase to officers of Rigsraad	436,060
Extraordinary pensions	350,000
Total expenditure	23,529,021

According to these estimates, there will be a deficit, in the financial year 1866-67, of 4,551,617 rixdollars, or 512,056*l*. The deficit was to be covered by the produce of various new taxes.

The public debt of the kingdom was as follows at the undermentioned periods:—

Years, ending March 31	Amount	
	Rixdollars	£
1860 . . .	102,974,389	11,584,618
1861 . . .	98,261,793	11,054,451
1862 . . .	96,322,665	10,836,299
1863 . . .	95,734,757	10,770,159

A portion of the public debt, formerly much larger, was paid off, in 1856, by the capital, amounting to 30,476,325 rixdollars, or 3,324,632*l*., given to Denmark in purchase of the Sound dues. To this sum Great Britain contributed the principal share, amounting to exactly one-third. To the debt above enumerated was added, in January 1864, a new loan of 1,200,000*l*.—issued at 93—to cover the cost of the war against Germany.

Army and Navy.

The army of the Danish monarchy is to consist, according to law, on the peace-footing, of 23 battalions of infantry, comprising 16,630 men; 25 squadrons of cavalry, with 2,895 men; and 2 regiments of artillery, with 2,560 men and 96 pieces of ordnance. This total of 22,900 men, which on the war-footing is to be doubled, has, however, been seldom reached of late years, when, to diminish the already large war-budget, the standing army has been kept down to about 12,000 men. During the war with Austria and Prussia, 1863-64, there were in the field 49,300 infantry, 10,600 cavalry, and 9,000 artillery, with 144 guns, or more than three times the average number of troops maintained during the years 1864-66.

The Danish army is formed by conscription, to which every man, in good health, who has reached his twenty-second year, is liable. The legal time of service is eight years; but *de facto* the recruits are not kept longer than about ten months under arms, and afterwards sent home on furlough, and called up for annual exercise. At the end of the first period of service, the men are inscribed on the 'first call' of the army of reserve; and at the end of another eight years on the 'second call.' The military liability ceases only with the forty-fifth year.

The maritime forces of Denmark consisted, in September, 1866, of three frigates and one floating battery, iron-cased, carrying a total of 44 guns; one steam ship of the line, 64 guns; four steam frigates,

with an aggregate armament of 162 guns; three steam corvettes, with 44 guns; four corvettes, mounting 12 guns; six paddle-wheel vessels, carrying together 38 guns; and seven iron gunboats, with an aggregate of 13 guns. Of sailing vessels Denmark possessed, at the same date, two ships of the line, of 84 guns each; one frigate, of 48; one corvette, of 20; and one brig, of 16; besides a receiving ship, transports, and a flotilla of row boats. The chief iron-clad vessels of the Danish navy are the *Esbern Snare*, the *Absalom*, and the *Rolf Krake*. The *Rolf Krake*, built by Napier, of Glasgow, is plated with $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron, and has two turrets, which carry four 68-pounders; it is of 1,200 tons burthen, and draws but 16 feet of water. The *Esbern Snare* and *Absalom* are smaller iron-clad vessels, converted from wooden ships.

The navy is manned by about one thousand men, officered by one vice-admiral, one rear-admiral, and twenty captains.

Population.

The area and population of Denmark, according to the census of February 1, 1860, and deduction being made of the territories detached by the Treaty of Vienna, of October 30, 1864, is as follows:—

Provinces	Area, English sq. m.	Population
Seeland and Moen	2,793	574,811
Bornholm	221	29,304
Fünen and Langeland	1,302	217,244
Lolland-Falster	640	86,797
Jutland	9,697	699,939
Total	14,653	1,608,095

Denmark is a purely agricultural country, the far greater number of the people being occupied in the cultivation of the land, and in the simple employments necessary to meet the more immediate wants of the agricultural districts. The town and country population of the monarchy is divided as follows: in the towns, 359,206; in the country, 1,241,345. There being no coal, and but little water-power in the country, the manufactories of any description are but few in number, and of small extent.

The proportionate increase in the population of Denmark for the last ten years has been larger in the towns than in the country districts. In Copenhagen it has been 8·05 per cent., in the other commercial towns together 10·29 per cent., whilst in the country districts it has only been 5·99 per cent. The following was the

population of the four chief towns at the enumeration of 1855 and of 1860 :—

Chief Towns	Population	
	1855	1860
Copenhagen	143,591	155,143
Odense	12,932	14,255
Aarhuus	8,891	11,009
Aalborg	9,102	10,069

There is very little visible poverty either in the towns or the country. According to Art. 87 of the Constitution, any person not able to support himself or his family, and who has no one else to provide for him, has the right to claim support from the State.

The titles of nobility in the kingdom of Denmark are only two, Count, or Earl, and Baron; but there is a large untitled *noblesse*, consisting of the most ancient families in the country, which rank higher in public estimation than many of the modern houses ennobled by the Crown. The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property. In consequence, the number of small proprietors is increasing from year to year, and the number of great landowners decreasing in proportion. Of the latter class, there were 7,959 in 1834, and only 5,790 in 1860, while of the former the numbers were—87,867 in 1834, and 135,933 in 1860.

The occupations of the people are stated as follows in the last census. Out of an average of 1,000 people, 395 live exclusively by agriculture; 228 by manufactures and trades; 187 are day labourers; 53 are commercial men; 29 mariners; 20 paupers; 16 ministers and schoolmasters, or connected with education; 15 pensioners, or people living on 'aftagt' (an allowance to those who cede their farms from old age, &c.); 13 servants; between 11 and 12 hold appointments in the civil offices; 9 are commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the army and navy; 9 capitalists; 7 follow scientific and literary pursuits (including students at the Universities); about 5 have no fixed means of living; and a little over 1 are in prison for crimes or misdemeanours. The increase in the population by births has, on an average, been at the rate of 165 children to every 1,000 women between 20 and 50 years of age. Out of the above number of children, 1 in every 10 or 11 has been illegitimate, and between 4 and 5 per cent. still-born.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse between Denmark and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, exhibiting the value of the total imports from Denmark, aside with the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to Denmark, in the five years 1861 to 1865:—

Years	Imports from Denmark into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to Denmark
	£	£
1861	2,555,837	912,807
1862	2,165,040	941,771
1863	2,425,959	1,004,904
1864	2,242,300	1,190,609
1865	2,284,287	1,263,953

The imports of Denmark into the United Kingdom consist entirely of agricultural produce; the principal being oats and barley, averaging together 1,000,000*l.*, and animals, chiefly oxen and bulls, averaging 500,000*l.* per annum. In 1865, the Danish imports into the United Kingdom included 5,892,317 lbs. of butter, 5,658,947 lbs. of bacon and hams, 2,829,435 lbs. of flour, 1,777,170 lbs. of hides and skins, 3,085,960 lbs. of oilcake, 39,617 head of cattle, sheep, and pigs. The cattle come chiefly from Jutland, the great cattle-breeding province of the kingdom. Of British exports to Denmark, the principal are coals and iron, each to the average amount of about 225,000*l.* per annum.

The commercial marine of the kingdom consisted, exclusive of the duchies, on December 31, 1863, of 3,140 sailing vessels, of a total burthen of 69,472 lasts, or 138,944 tons. There were, besides, 47 steamers of a total burthen of 4,376 tons, and of 2,706 horse-power.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of the islands of Faroë, Iceland, and Greenland in Europe; the first-named—17 in number—having a population of 8,651; Iceland of 64,603; and Greenland of 9,892 souls. The West India possessions, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, with a number of smaller islands, have a population of 37,137, according to the census of 1860. The establishments on the coast of Guinea, forts Christianborg, Fredensborg, and various other places, were ceded to Great Britain, by purchase, in 1850. The town of Tranquebar with the surrounding district, on the Coromandel coast, ceded to Denmark by the rajah of

Tanjore, in 1620, and the small territory of Serampore—Danish Frederiksmagor—in Bengal, founded by the Danish East India Company in 1755, were transferred to Great Britain in 1846. The Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, were taken possession of by the Danish Government in 1756, and for some time were in a flourishing state, the population amounting to above 6,000 in the year 1840. Eight years later, however, in 1848, they were abandoned as useless, nominally on account of their insalubrity.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Denmark, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Rix Bank Dollar* Average rate of exchange, 2s. 3d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Lod</i>	= 227 grains troy, or about 9½ dwts.
„ <i>Pound</i>	= 1·101 avoirdupois, or about 100lbs. to the cwt.
„ <i>Ship Last</i>	= 2 tons.
„ <i>Tønde</i> , or Barrel of Grain and Salt	= 3·8 Imperial bushels.
„ „ Coal	= 4·7 „
„ <i>Født</i>	= 1·03 English feet.
„ <i>Viertel</i>	= 1·7 Imperial gallon.

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FRANCE.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Napoléon III., Charles Louis, Emperor of the French, born April 20, 1808, the third son of Louis Napoleon, formerly King of Holland, and of Queen Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine of France, by her first husband, Viscount Beauharnais. Educated, under the supervision of his mother, by the Abbé Bertrand and M. Philippe Le Bas, at Arenenberg, Switzerland, and at the grammar-school of Augsburg; studied military science at Thun, Switzerland, under the direction of General Dufour; took part in the revolt of the Carbonari, in the Pontifical States, March 1831; attempted to raise an insurrection at Strasbourg, October 30, 1836; detained prisoner at Strasbourg till November 9, 1836, and, transported to Lorient, sent in exile to America; returned to Europe in September 1837, and was present at the death of his mother, at Arenenberg, October 3, 1837; landed at Boulogne to raise an insurrection, August 6, 1840; tried by the High Court of Justice of the Chamber of Peers, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, October 9, 1840; escaped from the fortress of Ham, by the aid of Dr. Conneau, May 24, 1846; elected member of the Constituent Assembly, in five departments, August 1848; returned to France, September 21, 1848; elected President of the French Republic for four years, by 5,562,834 votes, December 10, 1848; took the oath on the Constitution, December 20, 1848; dissolved the National Assembly by a *coup d'état*, December 2, 1851; elected President of the Republic for ten years, by 7,439,216 votes, December 20-21, 1851; chosen hereditary Emperor by a 'plebiscite' of 7,864,189 votes against 231,145 votes, November 21-22, 1852; accepted the imperial dignity and assumed the title 'Napoleon III., Emperor of the French,' December 1, 1852. Married, January 29, 1853, to

Eugenie Marie de Montigo, Empress of the French, born at Granada, Spain, May 5, 1826, the second daughter of Count de Montigo, grandee of Spain, and of Marie Manuela Kirkpatrick de Closeburn, the descendant of a Roman Catholic Scotch family. Educated in France and England, and on travels through Europe, 1836-50; married to the Emperor Napoleon, January 29, 1853.

Offspring of the union is *Napoleon Eugene Louis*, Prince Imperial, born March 16, 1856.

Cousins of the Emperor.—1. Princess *Mathilde*, born May 27, 1820, the daughter of Jerome, youngest brother of Napoleon I., and of Princess Catherine of Würtemberg; married at Florence, October 10, 1841, to the Russian Prince Anatole Demidoff de San Donato; separated, by mutual agreement, in 1845. 2. Prince *Napoleon Joseph*, born September 9, 1822, the son of Jerome, youngest brother of Napoleon I., and of Princess Catherine of Würtemberg; married January 30, 1859, to *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843, the eldest daughter of Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy. Offspring of the union are two sons, namely, *Napoleon Victor Jerome*, born July 18, 1862, and *Louis Joseph Jerome*, born July 16, 1864.

The Emperor of the French is the only one of the crowned heads of Europe whose claim to sovereign power is based both on the *vox populi* of national election, and on the *vox Dei* of dynastic right. Napoleon III. has a larger civil list than any other monarch of Europe. Besides a fixed annual revenue of 25,000,000 francs, or 1,000,000*l.* sterling, his Imperial Majesty has the income of the Crown domains, amounting to about 12,000,000 francs, or 480,000*l.*, and the free possession of a number of palaces, parks, forests, and mansions, kept at the expense of the State. The Crown domains include a considerable portion of the estates of the Orleans family, confiscated by Imperial decree of January 22, 1852. It is calculated that the total revenue of Napoleon III. reaches the sum of 42,000,000 francs, or 1,680,000*l.* a-year, which income, however, has been surpassed of late by the annual expenditure. The debts on the Imperial civil list are stated to amount to 80,000,000 francs, or 3,200,000*l.*

The succession to the throne of France is regulated by the *Senatus-consulte* of November 7, 1852. According to this decree, the Imperial dignity is hereditary in the male and legitimate descendants of the present emperor, in the order of primogeniture. In default of male children, Napoleon III. has the right to adopt any of the male descendants of the brothers of Napoleon I.; but this privilege of adoption does not belong to the successors of the present emperor. Should the emperor leave no children, nor nominate a successor, the members of the Council of State, together with the Presidents of the Senate and the Legislative Chambers, have to elect a sovereign, the election to be ratified by the vote of the people. By a farther decree of December 18, 1852, Napoleon III. nominated to the succession of the throne of France his uncle, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and the male and legitimate descendants of his union with the Princess Catherine of Würtemberg, provided no legitimate or adopted descendants should be left at the death of

the emperor. It was ordered, likewise, that the descendants of Jerome Napoleon were alone to be included in the 'Imperial family,' leaving all the descendants of the other brothers of Napoleon I. to be placed in the 'family of the emperor,' with precedence of the high dignitaries of State, but otherwise simple subjects of the sovereign.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and Governments of France, with date of accession, from the time of Henri IV., first of the Bourbons:—

<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Henri IV.	1589	Louis XVIII.	1814
Louis XIII.	1610	Charles X.	1824
Louis XIV.	1643	<i>House of Bourbon-Orleans.</i>	
Louis XV.	1715	Louis Philippe	1830
Louis XVI.	1774	<i>Republic.</i>	
<i>Republic.</i>		Provisional Government	1848
Convention	1792	President	1848
Directoire	1794	<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>	
Consulate	1799	Napoléon III.	1852
<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>			
Napoléon I.	1804		

The average duration of the above fifteen sovereigns and governments of France, during a period of $2\frac{3}{4}$ centuries, amounted to eighteen years.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of France was decreed 'in virtue of the powers delegated by the French people to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, by the vote of the 20th and 21st of December, 1851.' It bears date of January 14, 1852; was promulgated January 22, 1852, and subsequently modified by the Senatus-consulte of November 7, 1852, the Imperial decree of December 2, 1852, the 'Organic decree' of December 18, 1852, the Senatus-consulte of December 25, 1852, of February 2, 1861, and of December 31, 1861. These statutes recognise five powers in the State—namely (as cited in the preamble of the constitution of January 14, 1852)—

1. The Executive power, represented by the Emperor.
2. The Ministers, nominated solely by the Emperor.
3. A Council of State, preparing laws under the direction of the ministers.
4. A Legislative Body, nominated by universal suffrage, 'discussing and voting laws.'
5. A 'Second Assembly, formed of eminent men, acting as a moderating power—*pouvoir pondérateur*—the guardian of the Constitution and of the liberties of the nation.'

The emperor is irresponsible, and his person is inviolable. He appoints and discharges his ministers, has the right to pardon criminals, and is the fountain of all honours and dignities in the State. He commands in chief the armies and navies; has the right to make peace and to declare war; to enter into commercial, offensive, and defensive alliances with other sovereigns and nations, and to nominate to all charges, appointments, and offices whatsoever in the realm. He has the sole initiative in legislation, and justice is rendered in his name. No law is valid unless sanctioned by the emperor, and no person can hold any employ without taking the oath of fidelity to his Majesty.

The ministers are appointed solely by the emperor, and hold office at his pleasure. They are responsible to the nation, but only for their individual acts. There is no community of action between them; each directing the affairs only of his own department. The Senate alone can bring a bill of accusation against the ministers.

The Council of State is composed of from forty to fifty members, nominated by the emperor, and liable to be dismissed by him. The duty of the Council of State consists in preparing, under the direction of the sovereign and his ministers, such projects of law as are to be laid before the Legislative Body, and 'to solve any difficulties which may arise in administrative matters'—*de résoudre les difficultés qui s'élèvent en matière d'administration*. The Council of State has to defend before the Senate and the Legislative Body the laws proposed by the Government, a number of members being appointed for this particular purpose every session by the emperor. Each member of the Council of State has a salary of 25,000 francs, or 1,000*l.* per annum. The ministers take part, *ex officio*, in the deliberations of the Council of State.

The members of the Legislative Body are elected by universal suffrage, at the rate of one member to every 35,000 electors. The number of electors inscribed on the lists at the general election of 1863 amounted to 10,004,028, and the number of actual voters, at the same election, was 7,290,170. At the general election of 1857, the number of electors inscribed on the lists was 9,836,043, and that of voters 6,222,983; and at the general election of 1852, the number of registered electors was 9,495,955, while the number who recorded their votes amounted to 6,136,664. The members of the Legislative Body are chosen for six years, and receive a salary of 2,500 francs, or 100*l.*, a month during the period of each session, whether ordinary or extraordinary. It is the duty of the Legislative Body to discuss and vote any laws set before it by the Council of State, as well as the annual budget of income and expenditure presented by the Government. The ordinary session of the Legislative Body lasts six months, and the sittings are public; but on the demand

of five members, the public may be excluded. The President and Vice-president of the Legislative Body are nominated by the emperor for the period of a year. The Legislative Body cannot receive petitions. The emperor summons, prorogues, and dissolves the Legislative Body; but, in case of dissolution, new elections must take place within six months.

The following are the numbers of deputies of which the French representative bodies consisted at different periods since 1789. The Constituent Assembly of 1789 numbered 1,200; and the Legislative Assembly of 1791, 750 members. The Convention maintained the same number, which was reduced by the Constitution of the year of the Republic III. to 500. That figure was again reduced to 300 by the Constitution of the year VIII. Napoleon raised the number to 629, which, under the Restoration, was brought down to 430. Under the monarchy of July the number was 459; the Constituent Assembly of 1848 consisted of 900, and the Legislative Assembly of 1849 of 750. The Legislative Body of 1863 consisted of 376 members.

The 'Second Assembly,' cited in the preamble of the Constitution 'formed of eminent men, acting as a moderating power,' is called the Senate. The Assembly is composed of the cardinals, marshals, and admirals of the realm, and a number of other members, not exceeding 150, nominated by the emperor. Each senator has a salary of 30,000 francs or 1,200*l.* per annum. The dignity is irrevocable and for life; the members of the Senate, however, are allowed to resign their post. No vote of the Legislative Assembly is effective without the sanction of the Senate, and the latter alone has the right to receive petitions. Changes in the fundamental laws of the realm may be proposed by the Senate, with the concurrence of the ministers; and, should such modifications be approved of by the emperor, they are called *Senatus-consulte*. The President and Vice-president of the Senate are nominated by the emperor for the period of one year. It is the special duty of the Senate to oppose the promulgation of all laws contrary to the Constitution, religion, public morals, freedom of conscience, individual liberty, and equality of all citizens before the law. The Senate is summoned, and the duration of its sittings fixed by Imperial decree.

There are eleven ministerial departments. According to an Imperial decree, promulgated in the '*Moniteur*' of Dec. 21, 1860, the ministers take rank according to the length of time during which they have been members of the Council, with the exception of the Minister of State, who has the precedence of all the rest.

1. The Ministry of State.—Eugène Rouher, born in 1813; studied jurisprudence and was admitted, in 1838, to the bar of Riom; elected member of the Constituent Assembly for the Department of Puy-de-Dôme in 1848; Deputy to the Legislative Assembly for the same

department, 1849; appointed Minister of Justice, Oct. 31, 1849; resigned July 18, 1851; Minister of Justice, Dec. 2, 1851, to Jan. 22, 1852; Vice-president of the Council of State, 1852; nominated Senator, June 18, 1856; appointed Minister and Secretary of State of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, Feb. 3, 1855; nominated Minister of State, Oct. 19, 1863.

2. The Ministry of Justice and department of the Great Seal.—Peter Jules *Baroche*, born at Paris, Nov. 8, 1802, the son of a merchant; studied jurisprudence, and became advocate in 1823; nominated *bâtonnier* of the bar of Paris, 1846; elected deputy for Rochefort, 1847; Deputy to the Constituent Assembly for the department of Charente-inférieure, 1848; appointed Procureur-general of the Republic, 1849; Minister of the Interior, 1850-51; Minister of Foreign Affairs, April 10 to Oct. 14, 1851; appointed President of the Council of State and Minister, 1861; nominated Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Great Seal (*Garde des Sceaux*), June 24, 1863.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Achille *Fould*, born at Paris, Oct. 13, 1800, the son of a wealthy Jewish banker; received a commercial education in his father's establishment, and subsequently travelled in Italy, Turkey, and Palestine; elected Deputy for Tarbes, 1842; elected member of the Constituent Assembly for the Department de la Seine, 1848; Minister of Finance, Dec. 2, 1851, to Jan. 25, 1852; nominated Senator, 1852; Minister of State and of the Imperial House, 1852-60; appointed Minister of Finance, Nov. 14, 1861.

4. The Ministry of the Imperial House.—Count John B. *Vaillant*, born at Dijon, Dec. 6, 1790; studied military science at the Polytechnic School of Paris and at Metz, and entered the army, as lieutenant, in 1809; taken prisoner in the Russian campaign, Aug. 30, 1813; took part in the battle of Waterloo; promoted to a captaincy in 1816, and to a colonelcy in 1833; appointed commander of the Polytechnic School, 1839, and director of the fortifications of Paris, 1840; promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, 1845; commander in second of the army of expedition to Rome, 1849; appointed Marshal of France, Dec. 11, 1851; received the title of Count, 1852; Minister of War, 1854-60; appointed Governor of the Prince Imperial, Aug. 23, 1860; Minister of the Imperial House, Nov. 14, 1861.

5. Presidency of the Council of State.—Adolphe *Vuitry*, born at Sens, in 1812, the son of a deputy to the National Assembly; studied jurisprudence at Paris; appointed head of a department in the Ministry of Justice, 1841; nominated *Maître des requêtes* in the Council of State, 1846; Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance, 1851; appointed Minister-President of the Council of State, Sept. 29, 1864.

6. The Ministry of War.—*Marshal Count Randon*, born at Grenoble, of Protestant parents, March 25, 1795; entered the army in 1810, taking part in the campaign of Russia; appointed lieutenant in 1812, and captain in 1813; nominated lieutenant-colonel 1830, colonel 1838, and lieutenant-general, 1847; Minister of Algeria, March—June, 1848; Secretary of State for War, Jan. 24 to Oct. 26, 1851; Governor-general of Algeria; nominated Senator, Dec. 31, 1852; Marshal of France, March 10, 1856; Governor-general of Algeria, 1852–58; appointed Minister Secretary of State for the War Department, May 5, 1859.

7. The Ministry for the Marine and the Colonies.—*Count de Chasseloup-Laubat*, born at Alexandria, Piedmont, March 29, 1805; educated for the Civil Service; aide-de-camp of General Lafayette, 1830; elected Deputy for the Department of Charente-inférieure, 1837; nominated Councillor of State, 1838; member of the Legislative Assembly, 1849; appointed Secretary of State for Algeria and the Colonies, March 24, 1859; nominated Minister of State for the Marine and the Colonies, Nov. 24, 1860.

8. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs.—*Léonel marquis de Moustier*, born 1815, the eldest son of Marquis Clement Edouard de Moustier; educated for the diplomatic career; elected member of the Legislative Assembly for the department Doubs, May 13, 1849; ambassador at the Court of Berlin, March, 1853, to November, 1859; ambassador at Vienna, December, 1859, to August, 1861; Ambassador at Constantinople, August, 1861, to September, 1866; appointed Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, September 1, 1866.

9. The Ministry of the Interior.—*Marquis de La Valette*, born 1810; entered the diplomatic career, 1837; Consul-general at Alexandria, 1841–5; Minister at Cassel, 1846–49; Ambassador Extraordinary at Constantinople, 1851–53; Ambassador Extraordinary at Rome, 1862–3; appointed Minister of the Interior, March 29, 1865.

10. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—*Victor Duruy*, born at Paris in 1811, of Protestant parents; studied at the College Rollin and the Ecole Normale, 1825–30; Professor of History at the College Henri IV., 1833–60; Inspector-General of Schools, 1861; appointed Minister of Public Instruction, June 24, 1863.

11. The Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.—*Armand Béhic*, formerly merchant and director of the steamboat company of the Messageries Impériales; appointed Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, June 24, 1863.

The duties of the various ministers have been strictly defined by a number of Imperial decrees, by which new spheres of action have been created in some cases, and in others the former jurisdiction of the respective departments has been entirely changed. The

Minister of State, who acts as premier, is the medium of communication between the emperor and the other ministers, as well as with the Council of State, the Senate, and the Legislative Body; he has, besides, the exclusive direction of the official part of the 'Moniteur.' The Minister of the Imperial House has the chief administration of the revenues of the Crown, and also the arrangement and superintendence of the general budget of income and expenditure, as laid before the Legislative Body and the Senate. He acts, in some other respects, as 'First Lord of the Treasury.' The Ministries of State and of the Imperial House have been at various times combined in one person. The Ministries of Marine and of the Colonies were, until recently, separated; the latter forming an independent department of 'Algeria and the Colonies,' created in favour of Prince Napoleon by Imperial decree of June 24, 1858. Of most recent date has been the appointment of ministers without portfolio, having no fixed duties, but forming part of the Cabinet Council. The office of these 'speaking ministers' was, however, provisionally suspended by Imperial decree of June 24, 1863, which ordered that, for a time, the Minister of State and the Minister-President of the Council of State should undertake 'to explain and defend questions placed before the Senate and the Legislative Assembly.'

France is largely represented by ambassadors and other diplomatic envoys in foreign countries. The following are the salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary, as returned in the Budget of 1867: — St. Petersburg, 12,000*l.*; London, 11,000*l.*; Vienna, 8,000*l.*; Madrid, 6,000*l.*; Rome, 5,600*l.*; Constantinople, 5,600*l.*; Peking, 4,800*l.*; Berlin, 4,400*l.*; Florence, 4,400*l.*; Brussels, 3,200*l.*; Rio de Janeiro, 3,200*l.*; Washington, 3,200*l.*; Mexico, 3,200*l.*; Teheran, 2,800*l.*; the Hague, 2,800*l.*; Buenos Ayres, 2,800*l.*; Athens, 2,400*l.*; Munich, 2,400*l.*; Lisbon, 2,200*l.*; Copenhagen, 2,000*l.*; Dresden, 2,000*l.*; Stuttgart, 2,000*l.*; Stockholm, 2,000*l.*; Carlsruhe, 1,800*l.*; Hamburg, 1,800*l.*; Bogoto, 1,600*l.*; Tangiers, 1,300*l.*; Darmstadt, 1,200*l.*; Weimar, 1,200*l.* These salaries express, to some extent, the relative importance of the diplomatic relations of France.

Church and Education.

The population of France, on January 1, 1862, consisted of 35,734,667 Roman Catholics, 1,561,250 Protestants, 156,000 Jews, and 20,815 members of other sects and forms of belief. In Algeria there were, besides, 2,778,281 Mahometans. In regard to Protestants, this official statement is somewhat at variance with that of the Synods and Consistories, the heads of which estimate

the members of the Reformed Church at 1,300,000, and those of the Lutheran Church at 700,000. All religions are recognised by the State, but only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, are noticed in the budget; the latter only since 1831. In the budget of 1862 the allowances to the Roman Catholic clergy amount to 49,819,936 francs, or very nearly 2,000,000*l.* sterling; and those to the Protestant Church, 1,493,436 francs, or 59,737*l.* The whole income of the Roman Catholic clergy, from public and private sources, is computed to amount to above 100,000,000 francs, or 4,000,000*l.* sterling; and that of the Protestant ministers at about 150,000*l.* There are eighty-four prelates of the Roman Catholic Church—namely, seventeen archbishops and sixty-seven bishops. The Archbishop of Paris has a salary of 50,000 francs, or 2,000*l.*, and each of the other archbishops of 20,000 francs, or 800*l.*; while the sixty-seven bishops have an income of 15,000 francs, or 600*l.* each. An extra allowance of 10,000 francs, or 400*l.*, is made to six of these prelates, on account of their being cardinals, and, as all cardinals are *ex-officio* senators, the farther sum of 3,000 francs, or 1,200*l.*, is further due to them in this capacity. The other Roman Catholic clergy comprise 178 vicars-general, with salaries of from 1,500 to 2,500 francs, or 60*l.* to 100*l.*; 669 canons, with allowances varying from 1,600 to 2,400 francs, or 64*l.* to 96*l.*; 3,426 *curés*, or incumbents with incomes ranging from 1,200 to 1,600 francs, or 48*l.* to 64*l.*; and 30,243 *desservants*, or curates, with stipends of from 900 to 1,200 francs, or 36*l.* to 48*l.* The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, established at Strasbourg; while the members of the Reformed Church, also called Calvinists, are under a council of administration, the seat of which is at Paris. The Jewish priesthood consists of ten high rabbis, with salaries of from 3,500 to 7,000 francs, or 140*l.* to 240*l.*; fifty-one rabbis, with incomes ranging from 800 to 1,500 francs, or 32*l.* to 60*l.*; and sixty-two precentors, with allowances from 500 to 2,000 francs, or 20*l.* to 80*l.*

The Lutherans have a seminary and a faculty of theology at Strasbourg, with fifty-three churches; and the Calvinists have consistorial churches in fifty-nine departments: they meet occasionally in synod, and have a faculty of theology at Montauban. When Calvin founded the Reformed Church in France, he confided the government of each parish to a Presbyteral Council, or Consistory, taken from among the general assembly of the members. This was strictly adhered to till the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Edict of 1787 restored to the Protestants the civil rights they had been deprived of a century before, but it made no regulations as to their religious organisation, which was only determined at the same

time as that of the Catholic Church in its relations to the State, by the law of 18 Germinal, year X., known as the 'Organic Articles of the Protestant Worship.' By that law the administration of each of the Reformed parishes was intrusted to a Consistory, composed of the pastor or pastors serving the church, and of elders chosen from the principal laymen in each district. The members of the Council thus established were at first named by the Government: half of them were subject to re-election every two years, and the elections were held by the elders actually in office, who named for that purpose an equal number of citizens who were heads of families. This organisation was again changed on the 26th of March, 1852, by a Dictatorial Decree of Prince Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic, on the ground, 'that the laws which regulated the Reformed Churches had always been deemed insufficient, and that it was of the utmost importance to complete them in the interests of religion, and of administrative and political order.' The decree of the 26th of March charges with the government of each parish a Presbyteral Council, consisting of pastors and of laics, one-half of whom are subject to re-election every three years. The election is by universal suffrage; and all the members of the Protestant faith inscribed on the parish register are electors. The Presbyteral Council is placed under the authority of the Consistory, which is composed of the Presbyteral Council of the chief town of the Consistorial district, augmented by all the pastors of the district, and 10 lay delegates from each of the other Presbyteral Councils.

Public education has made great progress in France within the last generation, according to a voluminous report issued by the Minister of Public Instruction in March 1865.* The report gives a comparative statement of the numbers who attended primary schools in 1832, 1847, and 1863 respectively; from which it appears that in 1832 there were 59 pupils per 1,000 of the population, 99·8 in 1847, and 116 in 1863. As regards the number of children who are not known to go to any school, the report states that between 1847 and 1863, 8,566 public schools were opened with a gain of 806,233 pupils, averaging 59,000 per annum. There are still 818 communes without schools, but in most of these places the children are sent to schools in the vicinity. There appears to be a deficit of 884,887 children between seven and thirteen who ought to be at the primary schools, but some receive instruction at home or in the elementary classes of secondary establishments. The duration of school life is regulated by the religion of the scholar. Catholics rarely visit school after eleven or twelve, the age at which they receive their first communion; Protestants commonly remaining until about sixteen. As

* 'Moniteur,' March 6, 1865.

far as can be ascertained, the number of children over eight and under eleven who have never been to school does not exceed 200,000. Of the children who left school in 1863, 60 per cent. could read, write, and cast accounts fairly; the remaining 40 per cent. had either passed through school uselessly, or left it with such imperfect knowledge that it was obvious they must soon forget what they had been taught.

According to official returns, there were, in October 1863, in France 82,135 establishments of primary instruction, or 16,136 more than in 1848; and the scholastic population, which at this last period was only 3,771,597, had risen in 1862 to 4,731,946, giving an augmentation of nearly a million, or a quarter of the whole. The 36,499 communes provided, in October 1863, with means of instruction, comprised 41,426 public and free schools, special for youths or mixed as to the sexes, of which 37,895, numbering 2,145,420 pupils, were directed by laics, and 3,531, numbering 482,008 pupils, had 'congregationist' masters. Of the 2,627,428 children in these schools, 922,820, or more than one-third, were admitted gratuitously. The number of schools for girls, in October 1863, amounted to 26,592; of which 13,491 were directed by laics provided with diplomas of capacity, and 13,101 by religious sisters, of whom 12,335 had only the 'letter of obedience.' These schools received 1,609,213 pupils, of whom rather more than a third, or 604,247, were in the lay schools, and 1,059,966 in the congregationist establishments. One quarter of those pupils were admitted gratuitously—viz. 130,210 in the lay, and 490,094 in the congregationist schools; total 620,304. The emoluments of the female public teachers amounted to 9,169,030 francs, giving an average annual salary of 655 francs, or 26*l.* per head.

The amount of general education of the French people may be judged to some extent from the military statistics. According to a report of the Minister of War, published in 1866, the number of conscripts unable to read amounts to 30 out of every hundred, for the whole of France. But the degree of education varies greatly in different parts of the empire, instruction being far more general in the eastern and northern than in the southern districts. Among the 89 departments, there are 14 in which, out of every hundred conscripts, from 90 to 96 can read. The departments so distinguished are the Doubs, Haute-Marne, Meuse, Bas-Rhin, Meurthe, Jura, Moselle, Vosges, Aube, Seine, Haut-Rhin, Haute-Saone, Côte, d'Or, and Hautes-Alpes. The next are the Marne, Ardennes, Seine-et-Oise, Rhone, Seine-et-Marne, Manche, Oise, Calvados, Haute-Savoie, Yonne, Eure-et-Loir, Isere, Orne, Hautes-Pyrenees, or 14 departments in which from 80 to 90 out of 100 conscripts can read. Those which show from 70 to 79 per cent. who can read are the Ain,

Somme, Aisne, Savoy, Eure, Herault, Gard, Drome, Basses-Alpes, Charente-Inferieure, Bouches-du-Rhone, Deux-Sevres, Loiret, Aveyron, Pas-de-Calais, and Gironde. The departments with from 60 to 69 per cent. who can read, are Cantal, Seine-Inferieure, Vaucluse, Lozere, Gers, Saone-et-Loire, Aude, Basses-Pyrenées, Lot-et-Garonne, Nord, Haute-Garonne, Var, Charente, Maine-et-Loire, Corsica, Loir-et-Cher, Mayenne, Sarthe, and Creuse. Twelve departments—namely, the Lot, Loire-Inferieure, Ardeche, Indre-et-Loire, Ile-et-Vilaine, Puy-de-Dôme, Tarn-et-Garonne, Alpes-Maritimes, Vendée, Tarn, Pyrenees-Orientales, and Vienne show from 50 to 58 per cent. of conscripts not quite illiterate. The list closes with the Nièvre, Haute-Loire, Landes, Ariège, Dordogne, Cher, Morbihan, Indre, Cotes-du-Nord, Corrèze, Finisterre, Haute-Vienne, and Allier, where the proportion of the conscripts who can read varies from 34 to 49 per cent. It is calculated that another generation will be required to extend the benefits of education to the whole population of France.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the French Government in each of the years 1860 and 1861—last *budgets définitifs* laid before the Legislative Body—were as follows:—

ACTUAL REVENUE, 1860, 1861.

Branches of Revenue	1860	1861
<i>Ordinary Revenue.</i>	France	France
Direct taxes:—		
Land tax	480,831,810	302,040,110
Special funds of the departments and communes		
Woods and fisheries		
Domains	13,494,413	13,010,323
Indirect taxes	1,074,384,625	1,105,657,733
Miscellaneous	111,577,825	121,410,484
Total Ordinary	1,722,305,637	1,779,594,025
<i>Extraordinary Revenue.</i>		
Sinking fund	121,036,382	139,535,899
New loans	118,856,597	86,955,519
Miscellaneous		
Total Extraordinary	239,892,979	226,491,418
Total Revenue { France	1,962,198,616	2,006,085,443
£	78,487,944	80,243,417

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1860, 1861.

Branches of Expenditure	1860	1861
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>	Francs	Francs
Ministry of State	19,631,507	23,113,070
" of Justice	27,703,079	30,301,871
" of Foreign Affairs	13,404,199	17,623,149
Ministry of Finance :—		
Public debt	560,184,408	580,626,233
Endowments	44,288,061	44,159,026
General service	23,776,141	25,713,538
Administration and collection of revenue	195,083,574	199,283,918
Repayments and premiums	134,606,057	116,911,134
Total of Finance	957,937,241	966,693,849
Ministry of War	443,558,023	440,975,814
" of Marine	202,656,199	230,001,184
Ministry of Public Instruction and Worship :—		
Public Instruction	20,857,979	21,332,239
Public Worship	50,008,543	52,102,124
Ministry of the Interior	170,946,060	191,614,819
" of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works	73,536,022	76,479,157
Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies	41,525,685	21,729,547
Total Ordinary { Francs	2,021,764,526	2,071,856,823
£	80,870,581	82,874,272
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure.</i>		
Ministry of State	3,038,450	3,134,580
" of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works	59,288,356	95,997,204
Total Extraordinary	62,326,806	99,131,784
Total of Ordinary and Ex- traordinary Expenditure { Francs	2,084,091,354	2,170,988,607
£	83,363,654	86,839,544

The Senatus-Consultum of December 31, 1861, inaugurated the system by which the budgets of the French Government are at present regulated. Under this system, the Minister of Finance distinguishes between three classes of income—namely, ordinary, extraordinary, and special revenue; and he also recognises three sorts of expenditure—viz., ordinary, extraordinary, and supplementary. It is the practice to lay before the Legislative Body in the first instance the budget of ordinary income and expenditure; when this has been voted, after a lapse of time more or less considerable, the extraordinary budget is submitted to the Chamber, and, finally, the special budget.

The subjoined statement gives the budgets for each of the years 1864 and 1865, as sanctioned by the Legislative Body:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1864 AND 1865.

Branches of Revenue	1864	1865
<i>Ordinary.</i>		
Taxes:—	Francs	Francs
Land tax	167,600,000	168,300,000
Personal and movable property	47,619,000	48,438,000
Door and window tax	34,971,600	36,361,200
Patents	57,362,400	59,007,200
Horses and carriages	2,700,000	2,700,000
Advertisements	555,000	555,000
	310,808,000	315,361,400
Registration duties	334,388,000	319,222,000
Stamps	75,581,000	76,278,000
Domains	6,296,000	5,264,000
Sale of movable articles belonging to the Ministries	6,058,800	5,500,000
Produce of Imperial or State Establishments	1,436,416	1,425,416
Forests and fisheries	39,921,500	40,256,500
Customs:—		
Import duties on various merchandise	81,363,000	72,196,000
" " Sugar, Colonial	39,680,000	35,293,000
" " " Foreign	36,494,000	11,425,000
Export duties	410,000	410,000
Navigation dues	4,408,000	4,163,000
Other customs revenues	1,598,000	1,390,000
Consumption duties on salt received within the Customs Lines	23,420,000	22,548,000
	187,373,000	147,425,000
Beverages, chiefly fermented liquors	203,709,000	213,427,000
Consumption duties on salt received without the Customs Lines	10,443,000	8,415,000
Manufacture of indigenous sugar	58,816,000	58,930,000
Miscellaneous	53,951,000	57,998,000
Sale of Tobacco	220,376,000	226,478,000
" Gunpowder	14,183,000	12,754,000
Post Office	69,233,000	72,410,000
Various receipts	187,914,270	190,891,746
Total of Ordinary	1,780,487,986	1,752,036,062
Extraordinary and Special	108,015,236	119,350,011
Total Revenue	1,888,503,222	1,871,386,073
	{ Francs	{ Francs
	£ 75,640,128	74,855,443

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1864 AND 1865.

Branches of Expenditure	1864	1865
<i>Ordinary.</i>	Franks	Franks
Ministry of Finance	987,269,390	965,774,903
" State	17,095,900	15,426,600
" Justice	33,167,610	33,217,210
" Foreign Affairs	12,534,200	12,597,200
" Interior	51,109,006	51,295,845
" War and Algeria	384,490,053	382,218,633
" Navy and Colonies	153,242,332	151,092,332
" Public Instruction and Wor- ship	64,533,257	67,299,107
" Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works	71,711,253	71,370,753
Total of Ordinary	1,775,144,001	1,750,922,583
" Extraordinary	108,015,000	118,852,000
Total Expenditure { Franks	1,883,159,001	1,869,774,583
£	75,326,360	74,790,983

When submitting the budget for the year 1865 to the Legislative Body, the Minister of Finance stated that the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the war in Mexico, in the years 1862 and 1863, amounted to 210,000,000 francs, and the war expenses in Cochin-China, and other parts of Asia, to 60,000,000 francs, which, added to a deficit of 75,000,000 francs incurred in 1862-63, made the total deficit amount to 195,000,000 francs, or 7,800,000*l*.

According to a semi-official statement, the wars and warlike operations of France, since the accession of Napoleon III., have cost the following sums:—

	Franks	£
Crimean War	1,348,000,000	53,920,000
Italian "	345,000,000	13,800,000
Chinese "	166,000,000	6,640,000
Occupation of Rome	50,000,000	2,000,000
" " Syria	28,000,000	1,120,000
Supplementary expenses	89,000,000	3,560,000
Total	2,026,000,000	81,040,000

The Mexican war, it will be noticed, is not included in this calculation. The cost of the Mexican expedition, up to the end of June, 1866, amounted to 500,000,000 francs, or 20,000,000*l*. This brings the total cost of recent French wars to 2,526 millions of francs, or about 101 millions sterling.

The public debt of France was as follows, on January 1, of each of the years 1862, 1863, and 1864 :—

Description of Debt	1862	1863	1864
	Francs	Francs	Francs
Funded Debt . . .	9,924,874,218	12,080,235,183	12,315,946,794
Floating Debt . . .	1,349,204,120	1,022,499,255	1,161,277,853
Total { Francs	11,274,078,338	13,102,734,438	13,477,224,647
£	450,963,134	521,109,378	539,088,985

The system of raising loans from the population at large, instead of from a few large capitalists, which the present French Government inaugurated, has been very successful. Five loans of this nature, specified in the following statement, have thus been created :—

	Nominal capital	Rate of issue, 3 per cent.	Rate of issue, 4½ per cent.	Capital sub- scribed for	Number of sub- scribers
	Francs	f. c.	f. c.	Francs	
First loan, March 14, 1854 (Crimean war) . . .	250,000,000	65	25 92 50	468,315,400	99,224
Second loan, Jan. 3, 1855 (Crimean war) . . .	500,000,000	65	25 92 0	2,198,356,170	180,480
Third loan, July 18, 1855 (Crimean war) . . .	750,000,000	65	25 92 0	3,652,724,125	316,976
Fourth loan, May 7, 1859 (Italian war) . . .	500,000,000	60	50 90 0	2,509,639,193	690,230
Fifth loan, Jan. 12, 1864 (consolidation of the floating debt) . . .	300,000,000	66	30	None issued	4,847,000,000 542,061

The funded debt of France has increased in the following proportions since the year 1851. It amounted, on January 1st,

1851 to	5,345,637,360 francs, or	£213,825,494
1852 "	5,516,194,600	" 220,647,784
1853 "	5,577,504,587	" 223,180,183
1854 "	5,669,655,012	" 226,786,201
1855 "	6,082,877,852	" 243,315,114
1856 "	7,558,040,822	" 302,321,633
1857 "	8,031,992,466	" 321,279,698
1858 "	8,422,096,777	" 336,883,871
1859 "	8,593,288,155	" 343,731,526
1860 "	9,334,012,006	" 373,360,481
1861 "	9,719,176,913	" 388,767,076
1862 "	9,924,874,218	" 396,994,968
1863 "	12,080,235,183	" 483,209,404
1864 "	12,315,946,794	" 492,637,872

The amount of annual interest payable on each description of the public debt of France was as follows in each of the years 1864-1866 :—

Consolidated Debt	1864	1865	1866
	France	France	France
Stock $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent., Old . . . }	39,759,623	39,273,109	37,753,635
New . . . }			
4 per Cent.	478,081	472,386	446,096
3 " 	345,699,838	367,961,379	303,072,160
Total	385,937,547	407,706,874	341,271,891
Sinking fund	118,022,745	118,022,745	127,681,576
Loans for canals, &c.	17,547,785	17,096,925	15,695,185
Floating debt	34,000,000	23,700,000	23,500,000
Securities (cautionnement)	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000
Sound dues	248,832	248,832	248,832
Scheldt dues	—	—	340,504
Payment to Spain	12,000	13,000	20,000
Pensions, &c.	76,607,931	78,071,821	80,873,574
Total	640,876,840	653,360,197	598,131,562
{ France	25,635,073	26,134,407	23,925,262
£			

In consequence of the recently promulgated law of rent conversion, by which the holders of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock are enabled to exchange it for 3 per cent., the floating debt of France has of late been considerably lessened. On the other hand, the amount of perpetual charges, of the same nature as the interest on the public debt, such as life-rents and pensions, is continually augmenting. In the budget for 1864, the number of State pensioners was set down at 130,544, and in that of 1865, at 133,212, the life-rents and Crown pensions amounting to 73,279,350 francs, or 2,931,174*l.*, representing a capital of 733,000,000 francs, or 29,320,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

The army of France is formed by conscription, to which every man, who has reached the age of 21, is liable. An annual decree fixes the number of men to be draughted during the year. Formerly the normal number was 80,000; but during the Oriental war, in

the years 1853 to 1855, the amount was raised to 140,000, and in 1857 it was settled to be 100,000. At the outbreak of the Italian war, it was again raised to 140,000, and remained so till 1861, when 100,000 was once more settled to be the annual number of men to be draughted for the army. The average number of young men called on to draw annually is 310,000. Of this number 100,000 are nominally required to serve, but about 27,000 are usually left at home, so that 73,000 only, including volunteers, are each year liable to be incorporated with the army. The legal time of service is seven years; but the soldiers are kept seldom longer than six years under arms, and are often sent home much earlier, to form, together with the young recruits, the army of reserve. Only a portion of the annual contingent of recruits are incorporated with the standing army, and the rest are drilled for six months in the departmental depôts. This period of six months may be, and is mostly, extended over three years; so that the annual exercises last but two months on the average. In this manner some 32,000 recruits are drilled regularly every year. The method was established by Imperial decree in 1860, being a fruit of the personal experiences of Napoleon III. in Switzerland.

Every man drawn for conscription has the right to buy a substitute. Such substitutes were procured formerly through private agencies; but an Imperial decree of April 26, 1855, organised a new system, making the right to furnish substitutes a Government monopoly. According to this system, the re-enlistment of old soldiers is greatly encouraged, so as to give the army a standing nucleus of experienced troops, who have made the military service their life-profession. The Government annually fixes the price to be paid for substitutes. It was fixed, in 1855, at 2,800 francs, or 112*l.*, was lowered, in 1857, to 1,800 francs, or 72*l.*, and was subsequently raised again to 2,800 francs, or 112*l.* In 1865, the pay for a substitute was settled by the Minister of War at 2,300 francs, or 92*l.* This sum, increased by various other items, enumerated below, is thrown into an army-fund, out of which the substitutes are paid a certain amount at the time of enlistment, besides receiving an increase of pay at the end of seven years, another increase at the end of fourteen, and a pension of one franc, or tenpence, a day, after a service of forty-five years. Soldiers are allowed to re-enlist as long as they are fit for service. According to an official report addressed by the Minister of War to the emperor, in November, 1863, the receipts and expenses of the army-fund during the years 1855 to 1862 give the following total:—Receipts: from young conscripts, 352,778,900 francs; by soldiers serving, 49,618,356 francs; interest on rente, 37,327,930 francs;

additional interest by the Caisse des dépôts et Consignations, 4,474,487 francs; donations and legacies, 16,795 francs; sundries, 289,501 francs;—total, 444,505,969 francs, or 17,780,238*l*. The general total of expenses amounted to 430,405,150 francs, or 17,216,206*l*.

The number of volunteers for the army—without bounty—is on the decrease. Before the year 1852, there were, on the average, ten thousand volunteers per annum; in 1853, there were 8,600; in 1854 they rose to 16,676; in 1855 they reached the number of 21,955; in 1856, they declined to 19,546; in 1857, to 6,828; in 1858 to 11,845; in 1859, to 2,244; in 1860, to 2,192; and in 1865, to 2,085. The total number of voluntary enlistments, and of re-enlistments after discharge, amounted to 227,368 in the ten years from the 1st of May, 1855, to the 35th of April, 1865, giving a yearly average of 22,736 men who entered the army without legal compulsion. The non-commissioned officers in the infantry are chiefly drawn from the ranks of those who re-enlist. A large number of volunteers engage for the artillery; very few for the cavalry. Advancement to the highest rank of military hierarchy being open to every French soldier, the volunteers, as a rule, make their way rapidly in the army, being distinguished, in the majority of cases, by a superior education.

From a report 'on the state of the army up to the 1st of March, 1865,' laid before the Legislative Assembly in the session of 1865, it appears that the nominal strength of the whole army of France, including gendarmes and administrative troops, amounted at that period to 404,192 men and 86,368 horses, on the peace footing, inclusive of a staff of 1,773 men with 160 horses.

The details of the organisation of the French army are as follows:—

INFANTRY.

3	regiments of	Imperial Grenadier Guards	.	6,600
4	"	Voltigeurs	.	8,800
100	"	Infantry of the Line	.	198,871
7	"	Chasseurs	.	16,103
4	"	Zouaves	.	9,746
1	"	African Light Infantry	.	1,659
1	"	Foreign Legion	.	2,577
3	"	Tirailleurs of Algeria	.	6,000
1	"	Veterans, and other troops	.	2,296

Total 124 regiments of Infantry, with . . . 252,652 men.

On the war-footing the Infantry consists of 515,937 men.

CAVALRY.

1	squadron of Cent-Gards	221
2	regiments of Carbineers	1,764
12	„ Cuirassiers	10,916
13	„ Dragoons	11,631
9	„ Uhlans	8,103
13	„ Mounted Chasseurs	11,876
1	„ Imperial Guides	1,047
8	„ Hussars	7,546
3	„ Chasseurs d'Afrique	3,381
3	„ Spahis	3,489
2	„ Remonté and Cavalry school . .	2,826

Total 66 regts. and one squadron of Cavalry, with 62,798 men, 48,143 horses.

On the war-footing, the Cavalry is raised to 100,221 men and 65,000 horses.

ARTILLERY.

6	regiments of Foot Artillery	}	32,850
16	„ Horse Artillery		
2	„ Artificers		1,639
3	„ Train Artillery		3,709
2	„ Armourers and Gunmakers		1,684

Total 29 regiments of Artillery, 16,646 horses, with 39,882 men, 1,362 guns.

On the war-footing, the Artillery consists of 66,132 men, with 49,838 horses.

The army of France is completed by several regiments of engineers, by the gendarmerie, and the troops of the administration: the latter consist of 1,174 staff-officers; 819 chaplains, surgeons, and apothecaries; 370 veterinary surgeons; five companies of mechanics and engineers; 2,575 officers and privates of the Invalides; 2,480 officers and pupils of the military schools; 2,894 men of the Garde de Paris; 1,298 Pompiers, and various other troops, amounting altogether to 15,066 men, with 5,442 horses, on the peace-footing, and 33,365 men, with 12,000 horses, on the war-footing.

Summary of the French Army		Peace-footing		War-footing	
		Men	Horses	Men	Horses
Staff	1,773	160		1,841	200
Infantry	252,652	324		515,937	460
Cavalry	62,798	48,143		100,221	65,000
Artillery	39,882	16,646		66,132	49,838
Engineers	7,486	884		15,443	1,400
Gendarmes	24,535	14,769		25,688	15,000
Troops of the Administration	15,066	5,442		33,365	12,000
Total	404,192	86,368		757,727	143,238

The effective force of the army was fixed for the year 1866 as for 1865 at 400,000 men, of whom 345,000 were stationed at home, and 55,000 in Algeria, with 85,705 horses, of which 15,596 were employed in Algeria. Official returns relating to the years 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862, comprising the period of the campaign in Italy, show that in 1859 the effective force of the army was 540,035 men, and the deaths 16,497. The proportion of deaths was consequently 3 5-100th per cent. during the war in Italy. Of these 16,497 men, 5,979 died in France, 2,439 in Algeria, and 6,957 in Italy, not including 530 of the division occupying Rome, and 792 at Milan after the campaign. There are further 321 officers to be added to the 6,957 soldiers, which gives a total of 7,278 deaths, of which 3,782 only fell before the enemy. In 1860 the effective force of the army was 474,095 men. The deaths amounted to 6,832, being 1 44-100th per cent. In 1861 the effective force of the army was 467,579 men, and the deaths 5,488, or 1 17-100th per cent. In 1862, the effective force of the army was 432,352 men, and the deaths, 5,017, or 1 14-100th per cent.

The whole of France is divided into six 'Arrondissements militaires,' or corps d'armée, each commanded by a field-marshal. These again are separated in military divisions and sub-divisions, the latter of the same circumference as the departments.

France has 119 fortresses, of which 8 are of the first rank—Paris, Lyons, Strasbourg, Metz, Lille, Toulon, Brest, and Cherbourg—12 of the second rank; 23 of the third; and 76 of the fourth rank. The fortification of Paris is stated to have cost 200 millions of francs, or 8,000,000*l.*, while 170 millions, or 6,800,000*l.*, has been spent on Cherbourg.

2. *Navy.*

The French navy is governed by the Minister of Marine and the Colonies; who has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. His office establishment consists of 239 persons, including 5 directors, 1 chief of the cabinet, 55 sub-directors and clerks. He has under him a Council of Admiralty, consisting of four vice-admirals, each with a salary of 20,000*frs.*, or 800*l.* per annum; one rear-admiral, a director of naval construction, and a commissary-general, each with 600*l.* per annum. At this council two captains of the navy of the first-class have seats with 200*l.* per annum and lodging money each. The minister has also the assistance of a Council of Works, consisting of a vice-admiral, as president, two rear-admirals, one captain first-class, and two chief-engineers for naval construction. The inspectorates of artillery, engineers, and infantry of hydraulic works, and the medical department, are under him; there are also 10 designers or draughtsmen, 48 agents, and 21 officers belonging to

the inspectorates; in all 318 persons, besides the councillors. The total cost of the French Admiralty, in 1866, amounted to 73,086*l*.

The navy of France is at present in a state of transition. In the year 1855, a commission of scientific and naval authorities was appointed by the emperor to consider the actual state and future organisation of the navy, and their report having been accepted and sanctioned by the Government, a gigantic series of works for the increase and improvement of the fleet of war was commenced forthwith. The conclusions of the programme of 1857 were as follows:—There should be constructed—1st, a transition fleet, composed of sailing vessels capable of being transformed; 2nd, a swift fleet of war, composed of 40 ships of the highest type, 20 ordinary frigates for distant expeditions, 90 vessels of inferior rank, in all 150 bottoms; 3rd, a transport fleet to carry 40,000 men and 12,000 horses—75 bottoms; 4th, a flotilla of small craft—about 125. Lastly, there should be special vessels, about 30, for the defence of the ports. This would give a total of 380 vessels; and, adding 20 sailing vessels still kept for cheap transports, the number reaches the figure of 400. The expense had been estimated at 214,000,000 francs, or 8,560,000*l*., for the fleet, and 48,000,000 francs, or 1,920,000*l*., for the ports, and the Council of State recommended the execution of the works in 15 years, starting from January 1, 1857, by means of annuities of 17,000,000 frs., to be paid according to the resources of the budget. The transition fleet was finished in the summer of 1864. At the same period, of the fleet of swift war-vessels, 93 were finished out of 150; and of the 57 that remained, 22 were either in dock or in course of completion afloat. The 93 finished comprise 6 iron-clad frigates, 13 swift ships, 17 non-cuirassed frigates, and 57 vessels of inferior rank. Of the small flotilla, 101 bottoms were ready in the summer of 1866. Altogether, at this period, 330 steam-ships were finished, 45 in dock, and 104 sailing vessels still remaining of the old fleet.

The French navy was composed, on the 31st of July, 1866, of 491 vessels afloat, and 18 on the stocks, classed as follows:—Iron-plated steam vessels—2 ships of the line afloat, none building; 11 frigates afloat, 3 on the stocks; 1 corvette on the stocks, none afloat; 1 coast-guard on the stocks, none afloat; 12 floating batteries, and 4 on the stocks; 11 batteries, capable of being taken to pieces, afloat, and none on the stocks. Screw steamers not iron-plated—36 ships-of-the-line afloat, none building; 23 frigates afloat, and 1 on the stocks; 11 corvettes afloat, and 3 on the stocks; 43 cutters afloat, and none on the stocks; 11 vessels for constituting a flotilla; 58 gun-brigs afloat, and one on the stocks; 46 transports afloat, and 3 on the stocks; 4 vessels afloat for special service. Paddle-wheeled steamers, not iron-plated—26 frigates and 61 cutters afloat. Sailing

vessels—1 ship-of-the-line, 19 frigates, 9 corvettes, 12 brigs, 66 floating vessels for the conveyance of troops and stores, and 29 transports all afloat, with one transport on the stocks. These vessels carry altogether 6,899 guns, and their steam power is equal to that of 103,292 horses. France possesses, moreover, 245 sailing vessels capable of being armed with cannon in case of war.

The following list gives the names, strength in guns, and nominal horse-power, of the vessels of the French iron-clad navy :—

Name of Vessel	Guns	Horse-power	Name of Vessel	Guns	Horse-power
Magenta . . .	52	1,000	Devastation . . .	16	225
Solferino . . .	52	1,000	Lave	16	225
Couronne . . .	40	900	Foudroyante . . .	16	225
Normandie . . .	36	900	Congreve	16	225
Invincible . . .	36	900	Saigon	14	300
Gloire	36	900	Palestro	14	300
Provence	36	900	Peiho	14	300
Heroine	36	900	Paixhans	14	300
Savoie	36	900	Protectrice	4	150
Revanche	36	900	Impregnable . . .	4	150
Surveillante . .	36	900	Embuscade	4	150
Flandre	36	900	Refuge	4	150
Guyenne	36	900	Arrogante	4	150
Gauloise	36	900	Implacable	4	150
Val-aureuse . . .	36	900	Opiniatre	4	150
Magnanime . . .	36	900			
Taureau (cupola) .	1	500	Total, 33	777	18,575
Tonnante	16	225			

The most remarkable among the above men-of-war, and patterns, more or less, of the whole of them, are the six iron-clads, *Magenta*, *Solferino*, *Couronne*, *Normandie*, *Invincible*, and the cupola ship *Taureau*. The *Magenta* and *Solferino* are twin ships, having been built on the same lines at Lorient, where they were launched in 1861. They both have wooden hulls, with plates varying from 11 to 12 centimètres in thickness (from 4 to 4½ inches). Their length is 86 mètres; breadth, 17 m. 30 c., and their engines 1,000 horse-power nominal. Their armament consists of 52 rifled breech-loading guns of the calibre 30 (corresponding to the Armstrong 100-pounder), furnished with 155 rounds each. They are classed as frigates, but in reality they are two-deckers, carrying two tiers of guns, 26 in the lower, and 24 in the upper, with two chase-guns mounted on the upper deck. Both vessels are not completely protected. They are iron-cased at the waterline and over the whole of the spar deck; but beyond this it is only their guns that are protected. Their distinguishing feature is that they have a ram or spur, which, like a hatchet, projects under water from the line of armour plates of which it forms part. The

ram is made of steel, and its weight is 12,000 kilogrammes: it projects about six mètres, or nearly 20 feet in the form of a hollow cone, with two long pieces like the neck pieces of a helmet, which fit the bows. No part of this spur-like prow is less than 12 centimètres, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, thick.

The *Couronne* is a 40-gun frigate of a peculiar model. Her form and dimensions differ from those of the preceding iron-clads, being more rounded at both ends, and more shapely to the eye. Her length is 80 mètres; breadth 16 m. 70 c.; her average draught, 7 m. 60 c.; displacement, 6,076 tons; height of her tier of guns, 1 m. 98 c.; her engines, 900 horse-power. She carries 650 tons of coal, which may be increased to 1,000. What distinguishes the *Couronne* is that her hull is of iron, constructed of plates 2 c. thick. The armour plating is fastened on the side by ribs and angle plates, the spaces between being filled with teak of 28 c., upon which rests a thickness of iron of 34 mm., itself separated by a teak backing of 10 c. from the armour plates, which have a thickness of 10 c. at the water-line, and 8 upon the top sides. The defensive armour thus consists of a double thickness of wood of 38 c., and a triple thickness of iron at the water-line of $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., including the skin of the ship. The system of protection was tried at Vincennes in 1857, and gave satisfactory results as to its solidity.

The *Normandie* is similar in construction to the *Couronne*. She is the first iron-clad that ever crossed the Atlantic, having been to Mexico in 1862. The dimensions of the *Normandie* are—length at the load line, 253 feet 6 inches; breadth, 55 feet 3 inches; draught, 22 feet 9 inches; height of battery, 5 feet 8 inches; displacement, 5,600 tons. The length of the ship is therefore less than five times the breadth. The *Normandie* is armoured round and round on the wood plank and frame of the ships with $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plates. The *Normandie* carries an armament of 36 cast-iron rifled 32-pounders, or 4 guns less than the *Couronne*.

The *Invincible* is an exact reproduction of the *Normandie*. She is, like the former, a 36-gun frigate, her guns being of the calibre 30, which corresponds to the 100-pounder of Sir William Armstrong. Her engines are 900 horse-power nominal. Her length at the water-line is 78 mètres; breadth, 17; she draws 7 m. 75 c., the height of her lower tier being 1 m. 82 c.; and she is provided with 155 rounds in place of 110, the number allotted to the old vessels. Her rig, with the sails and masts, is rather heavier than that of the *Normandie*.

The *Taureau*, launched at Toulon on the 10th of June, 1865, is one of the most remarkable among the French iron-clads. The *Taureau* is a steam-ram, of peculiar construction, drawing but little water, and rising but a few feet above the waves. Her prow terminates in point, and this point is armed with a kind of massive bronze cone

which serves as her spur. It is with this spur that the *Taureau*, driven at a speed of 12 to 14 knots an hour by machinery of 500-horse power, can strike and split a ship. The *Taureau* is, moreover, supplied with two screws, which enable her to turn in a very small space and with the greatest facility. She carries but a single gun, which weighs twenty tons, and has but one deck, which is plated with iron from one end to the other. The sides of the hull are likewise plated with iron the full length, from 3 feet under the water-line to the deck. The deck and the sides form, as it were, an iron box, safe from any shot that may be fired at it. It is in this iron box that the machinery is placed, and the entire crew during an action, except those in the tower. The deck of the *Taureau* is covered over its entire length with a cylindrical ball-proof dome. The surface of the dome is so inclined that it is impossible to walk on it; it is held to be impossible to capture it by boarding.

Between January and June, 1861, the most comprehensive measure towards the creation of an iron-clad fleet was taken in laying down ten improved frigates in the yards of Brest, Cherbourg, Rochefort, Lorient, and Toulon. Nine of these, the *Flandre*, *Gauloise*, *Guienne*, *Magnanime*, *Provence*, *Revanche*, *Savoie*, *Surveillante*, and *Valeur-euse*, have wooden hulls, cased with armour. The tenth vessel, the *Héroïne*, is of iron throughout. All have a length of hull at the water-line of 262ft. 5in., with a breadth inside their armour-plating of 55ft. 9in. They have a mean draught of water, at deep draught, of 25ft. 3in., at a displacement of 5,711 tons. Their engines have a nominal power of 1,000 horse, and their speed over the trial ground ranges between 14·2 and 15 knots. Their armour is 4·7in. in thickness all round, and their armament consists, for each, of, on main deck, 10 50-pounders smooth-bore and 16 66-pounder rifled guns. On the upper deck two 50-pounder smooth-bores and two 66-pounder rifled guns.

The remainder of the French iron-clads afloat are vessels destined for the attack and defence of coasts, roadsteads, or harbours. They comprise, besides the floating batteries built for the Russian and Italian wars, the *Paixhans*, *Palestro*, *Peiho*, *Saigon*, *Embuscade*, *Impregnable*, *Protectrice*, *Refuge*, *Arrogante*, *Implacable*, and *Opiniâtre*. These eleven iron-clads are vessels varying in their displacement from 1,550 to 1,220 tons; in their draught of water, from 8ft. 6in. to 9ft. 10in.; in length, from 156ft. to 129ft.; in breadth, from 51ft. to 47ft.; and in their deep-water draught from 10ft. 6in. to 8ft. 9in. Seven out of the eleven are iron-built, and have armour-plating of 5·5in., the remaining four are wooden-built, and have 4·5in. All are fitted with 150-horse power engines, and their maximum rate of speed, under the most favourable circumstances, is seven knots.

The French navy is manned by conscription, like the army. The marine conscription, however, is of much older date than that of the land forces, *having been introduced as early as the year 1683.* On

the navy lists are inscribed the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population;' that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age. The number of men thus inscribed are stated variously, from 90,000 to 150,000 men. Though all are liable to service, the administration, as a rule, dispenses from taking men over forty and under twenty, as well as pilots, captains, the fathers of large families, and able seamen who have signed for long voyages. On the 1st July 1866, the actual number of recruits on the navy list amounted to 54,000 men. The law of maritime conscription was modified by an Imperial decree of October 21, 1863. The decree was intended to give greater encouragement to voluntary engagements, by allowing youths from 16 to 21 to enlist for four years in order to make themselves sailors, and those of more than 16 and less than 23 to engage for seven years as apprentice seamen. Every one whose name stands on the maritime inscription continues, as before, to be liable to conscription at the age of 20, unless he can furnish legal claims to exemption. Formerly the custom was to keep sailors on board for an obligatory period, which was generally three years, after which they returned to their homes. Many, however, finding the advantage of immediately fulfilling their full period of six years, re-engaged, in order that at the expiration of their full term they might be no longer liable to be called on, unless by an extraordinary decree. This plan is to be continued, but with the modification that during the six years renewable furloughs will be given, with or without pay, according to the occupations in which the men may employ themselves during such leave of absence. They are at liberty to enter into any kind of seafaring pursuit, but those who engage in coasting or home fishery will only receive the quarter part of the pay allowed them when on shore by way of pay, '*en disponibilité*.'

According to the budget of the Minister of Marine and the Colonies for the year 1866, the French navy was officered by 2 admirals; 12 vice-admirals in active service, and 14 on the reserve list; 24 rear-admirals in active service, and 20 on the reserve list; 130 captains of first-class men of war; 270 captains of frigates; 750 lieutenants; 600 ensigns; 300 midshipmen, or 'aspirants;' 270 under-midshipmen, or 'pupils;' and 75 lieutenants with fixed residence—altogether 2,467 officers. The sailors numbered 32,854, which, together with engineers, navy-surgeons, chaplains, and other *personnel*, brought the grand total of men engaged in the service of the Imperial fleet up to 39,254. On the war-footing, the number of men is to be raised to 66,535. In laying the budget before the Legislative Body, the Minister of Marine and the Colonies stated that, in case of urgency, the Government would be able to raise 170,000 men for the service of the fleet.

From the foregoing statement are excluded the marines, as well as the colonial troops, amounting, according to the budget for 1866, to 23,756 men, including 9 generals, 4 in active service and 5 on the reserved list; 326 staff-officers, and 4,539 engineers and artillerymen. Added to this number must be the troops of the coast-guard, counting 25,501 men, rank and file, on the peace-footing, and 27,511 on the war-footing.

Together with the increase of the French navy, an extensive system of marine fortifications has been undertaken by the Government. The approaches to the French coasts are to be defended by 344 batteries and 27 forts; of which 298 batteries and 19 forts were completed in the summer of 1865. It is stated that the whole system will be complete in the year 1870, by which time also the transformation of the navy is to be accomplished.

The progress of the French navy in the course of nearly a century is represented in the following figures:—In 1780 the fleet of war consisted of 60 first-class ships, 24 second-class, and 182 smaller vessels—altogether 266 ships, with 13,300 guns, and 78,000 sailors. In 1790, the number had decreased to 246 ships, with 51,000 sailors; and less than 10,000 guns; while at the battle of Trafalgar, 1805, in which the greater part of the Imperial naval force was engaged, there were only 18 French men-of-war, with 1,352 guns. In 1844, the navy amounted to 226 sailing vessels, and 47 steamers, with 8,639 guns, and 24,513 sailors; and this strength was not increased till the year 1855, when a naval commission was appointed by the emperor to plan the new organisation of the fleet of war, which is now in course of execution.

Population.

France is divided into 89 departments—86 previous to the annexation of Savoy and Nice—with 373 arrondissements, 2,938 cantons, and 37,510 communes. According to the census of 1861, the population of the 89 departments amounted to 37,472,732 souls, inclusive of a number of troops stationed in Syria and at Rome, and counted in the regimental lists. The following table shows the distribution of the population as well as the increase, during the last decennium:—

Departments		Old Provinces	English sq. m.	Population in 1851	Population in 1861
N.E.	Seine . . .	Ile de France	181	1,422,065	1,953,660
	Seine-et-Oise . .		2,223	471,554	513,073
	Seine-et-Marne .		2,336	345,076	352,312
	Aisne . . .		2,936	568,989	564,597
	Oise . . .		2,280	403,857	401,417

	Departments	Old Provinces	English sq. m.	Population in 1851	Population in 1861	
N.E.	Somme	Picardie	2,368	570,641	572,646	
	Pas-de-Calais	Artois	2,624	692,994	724,338	
	Nord	Flandre	2,278	1,158,285	1,303,380	
	Ardennes	Champagne	2,000	331,296	329,111	
	Marne		3,214	373,302	385,498	
	Aube		2,393	265,247	262,785	
	Haute Marne		2,482	268,398	254,413	
	Yonne		2,824	381,133	370,305	
	Vosges	Lorraine	2,304	427,409	415,485	
	Meurthe		2,465	450,423	428,643	
	Meuse		2,369	328,657	300,540	
	Moselle		2,391	459,684	446,457	
	Bas Rhin		Alsace	1,635	587,434	577,574
	Haut Rhin	1,502		494,147	515,802	
	Doubs	2,120		296,679	296,280	
	Jura	Franche Comte		1,940	313,361	298,953
	Haute Saône			1,792	347,469	317,183
	Saône-et-Loire	Bourgogne	3,321	574,720	582,137	
	Côte d'Or		3,380	400,297	384,140	
N.W.	Seine-Inférieure	Normandie	2,300	762,039	789,988	
	Eure		2,014	415,777	398,601	
	Orne		2,497	439,884	423,350	
	Calvados		2,200	491,210	480,992	
	Manche		2,617	600,882	591,421	
	Ille-et-Vilaine		2,641	574,618	584,930	
	Côtes-du-Nord		2,870	632,613	628,676	
	Finistère		Bretagne	2,690	617,710	627,304
	Indre-et-Loire		Touraine	2,400	315,641	323,572
	Eure-et-Loire		Orléanois	2,361	294,892	290,455
	Loire-et-Cher	2,363		261,892	269,029	
	Loiret	2,645		341,423	352,757	
	Nièvre	Nivernois		2,691	327,161	332,814
	Allier	Bourbonnais		2,908	336,758	356,432
	Cher	Berry	2,853	306,261	323,393	
	Indre		2,749	271,938	270,954	
	Morbihan		2,640	478,172	486,504	
	Loire-Inférieure		2,735	535,664	580,207	
	Maine-et-Loire		Anjou	2,784	515,452	526,012
	Mayenne	Maine et Perche	2,010	374,566	375,163	
	Sarthe	Marche	2,475	473,071	466,165	
	Creuse		2,244	287,075	270,055	
	Haute Vienne		2,187	319,379	319,595	
	Deux-Sèvres		2,267	323,615	328,817	
	Vendée		Poitou	2,616	383,734	395,695
	Vienne	Aunis	2,669	316,738	322,028	
	Charente-Inférieure		2,763	469,992	481,060	

Departments	Old Provinces	English sq. m.	Population in 1851	Population in 1861
S.W.	Gironde	4,193	614,387	667,193
	Dordogne	3,479	505,789	501,657
	Tarn-et-Garonne	1,373	237,553	332,551
	Aveyron	3,417	394,183	396,025
	Charente	3,270	382,912	379,081
	Correze	2,290	320,864	310,118
	Lot	1,530	296,224	295,542
	Lot-et-Garonne	1,858	341,345	332,065
	Landes	3,486	302,196	300,839
	Hautes Pyrénées	1,800	250,934	240,179
	Gers	2,416	307,479	484,081
	Basses Pyrénées	2,928	446,997	436,628
	Haute Garonne	2,488	481,610	409,391
	Aude	2,246	289,747	353,633
	Hérault	2,444	389,286	409,391
	Tarn	2,234	363,073	353,633
	Ariège	2,051	267,435	251,850
	Pyrénées Orientales	1,593	181,955	181,763
S.E.	Rhône	1,047	574,745	662,493
	Loire	1,921	472,588	517,603
	Puy-de-Dôme	2,253	596,897	576,409
	Cantal	2,200	253,329	240,523
	Haute Loire	1,920	304,615	305,521
	Ardeche	2,130	386,559	388,529
	Gard	2,323	408,163	422,107
	Lozère	1,973	144,705	137,367
	Ain	2,264	372,939	369,767
	Isère	3,258	603,497	577,748
	Hautes Alpes	2,144	132,038	125,100
	Drome	2,618	326,846	320,684
	Vaucluse	1,305	264,618	268,255
	Bouches du Rhône	2,331	428,989	507,112
	Basses Alpes	2,870	152,070	146,368
	Var	2,825	357,967	315,526
	Corsica (island)	3,798	236,251	252,889
Total		207,232	35,783,059	36,713,166
The newly-annexed departments:—				
Alpes-Maritimes		1,104	. . .	194,578
Savoie		2,231	. . .	274,039
Haute Savoie		1,285	. . .	267,496
General Total		211,852	35,783,059	37,472,732

The increase of population in France within the last century and a half has been comparatively less than in any other State of Western Europe, as exhibited in the following table. It must be remarked, however, that the numbers given under the first four periods are not the result of an actual census, but of official calculations, more or less uncertain. The population of 1700, when Corsica and the provinces of Lorraine, and Venaissin, or Avignon, did not belong to France, is made up after returns of the royal comptroller of finances, and is, probably, the least trustworthy; the counting of 1762 was undertaken with more accuracy, and is believed to be tolerably correct, as well as that of 1772; but the numerical calculation of 1784, made by order of Necker, was again nothing but a rough estimate. Necker went upon the system of counting $25\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants to every birth which had taken place during the preceding twelve months. The subsequent numbers are the proceeds of regular census returns:—

The result of the sanguinary wars of the first empire is singularly visible in the annexed table, and would have been so to even greater extent, if the period from 1806 to 1821 did not include many years of subsequent peace. The Crimean expedition likewise is well marked in the census returns:—

Year	Population	Increase during the period	Annual average of increase
1700	19,669,320		
1762	21,769,163	2,099,843	55,259
1772	22,672,000	902,837	90,283
1784	24,800,000	2,128,000	177,333
1801	27,349,003	2,549,003	149,941
1806	29,107,425	1,758,422	351,685
1821	30,461,875	1,334,450	90,295
1826	31,858,937	1,397,062	279,412
1831	32,569,223	710,286	142,057
1836	33,540,910	971,687	194,337
1841	34,230,178	676,809	135,362
1846	35,400,486	1,170,308	254,062
1851	35,783,170	382,684	75,537
1856	36,039,364	256,194	51,238
1861	37,472,732	764,309	152,862
		736,113*	

The number of births in the city of Paris during the year 1862 was 52,312, of which 26,505 were boys, and 25,507 girls. Of the whole number, 14,501, or nearly 30 per cent., were illegitimate. In 1836 the deaths in Paris were 1 in 36; in 1865 they were only 1

* Increase through annexation.

in 40. The total population of Paris on the 1st of August, 1865, was calculated to amount to 1,667,841, exclusive of the garrison, or 1,696,141 inclusive of troops.

From a report of the Minister of Justice, giving a general account of the administration of criminal justice in France during the year 1863, it appears that the total number of cases submitted to the jury in 1863 was 3,614, of which 1,673 were for offences against the person, and 1,941 against property. The total in 1862 was 3,906, and, in 1861, 3,842. The report for the year 1864, like that of 1863, shows a considerable diminution in the number of criminal cases sent for trial before juries—the decrease is about 12 per cent.—but it must be observed, that by a law enacted the 13th of May 1863, a number of cases which had been sent to the courts of assize are now tried by the police courts. The diminution applies chiefly to crimes against property. The number of cases of murder, infanticide, poisoning, rape, and assault with criminal intent increased in the year 1864 from 1,673 to 1,703; the poisoning cases increased from 13 to 30. The result of the trials is generally the same every year. One-fifth of the accused were acquitted, in 1864, two thirds found guilty, and in 199 cases out of 3,447 the capital charge was rejected and the accused found guilty of the minor offence. The jury, moreover, granted the accused the benefit of extenuating circumstances in the proportion of 76 in 100. It is to be noted that crime has diminished chiefly in the department of the Seine. There is an increase in the departments of Cantal, the Landes, Loir-et-Cher, Eure-et-Loir, and Corsica. The general average is one accused to 8,793 inhabitants, and Corsica presents one in 3,774. The number of accused, which declined in that island in 1863 from 80 to 38, rose again in 1864 to 67 per cent. With regard to the sexes, the proportion remains nearly the same—18 women to 82 men. There were nine capital convictions by the courts of assize in 1864, of which four were commuted to hard labour for life. There were 139,803 cases tried before the police-courts in 1864, against 135,817 in 1863. The increase is in minor offences, and there is a decrease in more serious cases, such as a removal from the residence assigned by the police, vagrancy, mendicity, assaults on the police, robbery, swindling, and simple bankruptcy. According to a law which passed the legislature in May, 1863, a criminal caught in the fact may be either forthwith placed before the bar of the police-court or after a short imprisonment. There were 14,665 cases tried under this law in 1864, in place of 7,800 in 1863. The tribunals of simple police delivered 402,782 judgments, in 1864, being an increase of 10,000 as compared with the preceding year. The increase is chiefly in the department of the Seine. The progressive increase in the number of accidental deaths continued in 1864. They

amounted that year to 12,378, against 12,233 in 1863. Suicides, on the contrary, diminished by 92. They amounted in 1864 to 4,521.

France has 85 million acres of land under culture, 20 million of wood and forest, 20 millions in waste, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions on which no land-tax is raised. Of the 85 million acres under culture, 65 millions are arable, 10 millions grass and meadow land, 5 millions vineyards, and 5 millions garden and orchards.

The rural population is about 21 millions, and the non-rural 15 millions. This is exclusive of the new provinces Nice and Savoy. There are 9 million families in France, 1 million of which are in easy circumstances. Of the 8 millions belonging to the industrial and working classes, 3 millions are inhabitants of towns. Whereas the town population of England is computed at four-fifths of the whole, in France it is about two-fifths of the whole.

The computed value of the real property in France is 80,000 millions of francs, or 3,200 millions sterling. The rural properties are valued at 50,000 millions, or 2,000 millions sterling, and the town properties and buildings are computed at 30,000 millions, or 1,200 millions sterling.

The debts registered against this real property are 14,000 millions of francs; but allowing for double registries, the actual indebtedness of the empire is computed at 8,000 millions of francs, or 320 millions sterling, being an average of 10 per cent of the gross capital value. The town properties, valued at 1,200 millions sterling, owe 220 millions sterling, leaving the 2,000 millions sterling of rural properties with an indebtedness of only 100 millions, or 5 per cent. of their value. The average interest due on these debts—'créances hypothécaires'—is 6 per cent.

It appears from official returns that there are, in round numbers, 3,000,000 horses in the 89 departments of France, 400,000 asses, 330,000 mules, 10,200,000 horned cattle, of which 300,000 are bulls, 2,000,000 oxen, 5,800,000 cows, 2,100,000 yearlings, 4,000,000 calves, 35,000,000 sheep and lambs, of which 26,000,000 are merinos or half-bred; goats and kids, 1,400,000; hogs above one year old, 1,400,000; sucking pigs, 3,900,000.

There are fully 6 million houses in France, the greater number of them cottages with small plots of land. Nearly the whole of these are freeholds belonging to their occupiers.

Official documents recently published show that from 1836 to 1851—that is to say, a period of 25 years—the rural population has undergone a diminution of 1·18 per cent., while that of the towns has constantly increased, but in very different proportions. In the towns of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, the augmentation is on the wane, while it is more than 60 per cent. in the towns of more than

20,000 souls. The following is the progressive increase in the population of the four principal towns of France, from 1820 to 1861, date of the last census :—

Town	Population in 1820.	Population in 1861
Paris	713,766	1,696,141
Lyons	115,841	318,803
Marseilles	101,217	260,916
Bordeaux	92,375	162,750

In 1846 the population of France was distributed as follows:—Rural, 75·58 per cent. ; urban, 24·42 per cent. In 1861 the proportion was—Rural, 71·14 per cent ; urban, 28·86 per cent. This movement still continues.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of France is officially divided into 'general commerce,' including the sum-total of all commercial transactions, and 'special commerce,' descriptive of such imports as are consumed in France, and such exports as have been manufactured within the country. The following table gives the real value of the imports and exports of merchandise, exclusive of specie, during the years 1861–65, which are classed under the head of special commerce :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	Francs	Francs	Francs
1861	2,442,327,567	1,926,259,758	4,368,587,325
1862	2,198,555,480	2,242,681,241	4,440,236,721
1863	2,426,379,000	2,642,559,000	5,068,938,000
1864	2,480,214,000	2,909,439,000	5,389,653,000
1865	2,782,000,000	3,184,548,000	5,966,548,000

It will be seen that the value of merchandise imported into France in the year 1865 amounted to 2,782,000,000 francs, exceeding by more than 254,000,000 francs the imports of the year 1864. The exports during the same period exceeded those of the previous year by 275,000,000 francs. The merchandise exported in the year 1861 amounted to only 1,926,260,000 francs, but reached nearly 3,200,000,000 francs in 1865, showing an increase of 1,273,000,000 francs within five years. The importation of precious metals into France in the year 1865 exceeded the exports by more than 223,000,000 francs.

The relative importance of the general and the special commerce of

France is seen in the following table, which gives the value of the imports and the exports, both by sea and land, distinguishing home consumption and home produce, in each of the years 1862 to 1864:—

	1862	1863	1864
IMPORTS			
By Sea . . . {	Francs 1,927,000,000	2,023,000,000	2,243,000,000
	£ 77,080,000	80,920,000	89,720,000
By Land . . . {	Francs 972,000,000	1,213,000,000	1,164,400,000
	£ 38,880,000	48,520,000	46,576,000
Total . . . {	Francs 2,899,000,000	3,236,000,000	3,407,400,000
	£ 115,960,000	129,440,000	136,296,000
Entered for Home Consumption . {	Francs 2,198,555,480	2,426,000,000	2,528,100,000
	£ 87,942,219	97,040,000	101,124,000
EXPORTS			
By Sea . . . {	Francs 2,199,000,000	2,637,000,000	2,892,300,000
	£ 87,960,000	105,480,000	115,692,000
By Land . . . {	Francs 850,000,000	889,000,000	1,028,900,000
	£ 34,000,000	35,560,000	41,156,000
Total . . . {	Francs 3,049,000,000	3,526,000,000	3,921,200,000
	£ 121,960,000	141,040,000	156,848,000
French Produce . {	Francs 2,242,681,241	2,642,000,000	2,924,100,000
	£ 89,707,249	105,680,000	116,964,000

The subjoined tabular statement shows the real value, in pounds sterling, of the total imports from France into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to France, in each of the ten years 1856 to 1865:—

Years	Imports from France into the United Kingdom	Export of Home Pro- duce from the United Kingdom to France
	£	£
1856	10,386,522	6,432,650
1857	11,965,407	6,213,358
1858	13,271,890	4,863,131
1859	16,870,858	4,754,354
1860	17,774,037	5,249,980
1861	17,826,646	8,895,588
1862	21,675,516	9,209,367
1863	24,025,717	8,673,309
1864	25,640,751	8,187,361
1865	31,645,210	9,034,883

It will be seen at a glance that the exports of British produce and manufactures to France during the ten years have not kept pace with the immense increase of imports from France.

The strength of the French mercantile navy is shown in the following table, which gives the number and tonnage of the vessels, classed according to tonnage, on December 31st, 1862 and 1863 :—

Classification of Vessels	1862.—Dec. 31		1863.—Dec. 31	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Of 800 tons and upwards . . .	35	39,984	43	48,670
„ 700 to 800 tons . . .	30	22,042	30	22,114
„ 600 to 700 „ . . .	44	28,598	46	29,839
„ 500 to 600 „ . . .	116	63,351	113	61,897
„ 400 to 500 „ . . .	233	104,108	253	112,943
„ 300 to 400 „ . . .	300	106,193	305	107,548
„ 200 to 300 „ . . .	645	157,585	626	151,753
„ 100 to 200 „ . . .	1,345	191,228	1,300	183,474
„ 60 to 100 „ . . .	1,633	125,257	1,585	121,361
„ 30 to 60 „ . . .	1,587	67,644	1,607	68,370
„ 20 to 30 „ . . .	942	23,122	966	23,707
„ 10 to 20 „ . . .	1,590	22,953	1,585	22,915
Under 10 . . .	6,632	30,506	6,633	30,644
Total . . .	15,132	982,571	15,092	985,235

Among the mercantile navy of December 31st, 1863, there were 345 steamers, of a total burthen of 84,918 tons. On December 31st, 1862, there were 338 steamers, of 78,981 tons.

The following table gives the number and tonnage of merchant vessels which belonged to the principal ports of France on December 31st, 1862 and 1863 :—

Ports	1862, Dec. 31		1863, Dec. 31	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Dunkirk . . .	326	36,226	327	35,154
Havre . . .	387	104,458	350	102,502
Nantes . . .	678	112,241	665	112,460
Bordeaux . . .	432	124,896	446	132,171
Marseilles . . .	855	155,961	855	159,782
Other ports . . .	12,454	448,789	12,449	443,167
Total . . .	15,132	982,571	15,092	985,235

The growth of the railway system of France dates from the year 1840, previous to which there were only few lines in France. For a time, the idea was entertained of making all the railways which

were to be built State property; but in the end it was determined, and settled by the law of June 11th, 1842—modified in 1858, 1859, and 1863—that the work should be left to private companies, superintended, however, and, if necessary, assisted in their operations, by the State. The French railways at present are almost entirely—the exception being to the amount of less than 200 miles—in the hands of six great companies. The length of lines held by each of these companies on January 1st, 1865, was as follows:—Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 1,994 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Eastern of France, 1,559 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Orleans, 1,829 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Western of France, 1,051 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Northern of France, 728 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and Southern of France, 827 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The six systems combined had thus, in 1865, an aggregate of 7,989 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in operation.

The conventions agreed on between the Government and the railway companies in the years 1858, 1859, and 1863 were carried into effect on January 1st, 1865. By these conventions the Government guarantees 4 per cent. interest and 65c. for a sinking fund, altogether 4f. 65c. per cent. on the capital expended in the construction of a certain number of lines classed under the collective title of new work (*nouveau réseau*). The sum to be expended by the six great companies was estimated at 7,100,000,000 francs, and the works executed and grants made by the Government as 1,640,000,000 francs, being in round numbers about nine milliards of francs, of which there remain only about 2,500,000,000f. to be expended. Private enterprise abandoned to its own resources, it is believed, could not have constructed the principal lines, although they pay a fair interest, and the Government alone could not have procured nine milliards. It was ascertained in the year 1857 that the railway companies could not undertake the construction of additional lines without injury to the shareholders, unless the Government would give them a sufficient guarantee. It was at that period that a distinction was first made between the lines of which the concession was given previous to the year 1857, and those given after that period. At present the whole of the lines of which a concession has been made to the great companies, with the exception of the Northern, which has not required any guarantee from the Government, comprise about 18,000 kilomètres, of which the expense to their account is estimated at six and a half milliards.

The following are the phases through which the pecuniary relations between the Government and the companies will have to pass:—During the first stage, the guarantee being called for in consequence of the deficiency in the receipts of certain companies, the treasury will be called on to advance a sum estimated at from 31,000,000f. to 35,000,000f. annually. As it is expected the commerce and industry of the country will gradually improve, the receipts of the railway companies will increase in a corresponding ratio, and the

sums to be advanced to them according to the guarantee will diminish in proportion as the receipts on the railways increase. At a later period it is calculated that the receipts will enable the companies to repay the sums advanced by the government. It is hoped that at a still later period the companies will be able to divide their surplus receipts with the government, and, finally, at the expiration of the leases granted to the railway companies, the railways will become the property of the State, which will gratuitously receive the total amount of the receipts, which, if estimated at only from 350,000,000*l.* to 400,000,000*l.*, will pay the full amount of the interest on the national debt.

Colonies.

The colonies and foreign dependencies of France are,—1. In *America*, the islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Desirade, Saintes, a part of St. Martin in the Antilles, French Guiana and Cayenne; St. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence; forming a total area of 80,000 square miles, with 301,323 inhabitants. 2. In *Africa*, Algeria, Senegal, and Goree on the W. coast, and the islands Bourbon and St. Marie in the Indian Ocean, certain portions of Madagascar, and, since 1843, the islands Mayotta and Nossi-Bé. In 1843, France also took possession of Assinie at the W. of the gold coast of Guinea. The total possessions in Africa cover an area of 95,700 square miles, with a population of 447,428 souls. 3. In *Asia*, Pondicherry and Karikal on the Coromandel coast, Mahé on the coast of Malabar, Yanaon in Orissa, and Chandernagore in Bengal, altogether, 10,800 square miles, with 2,219,878 inhabitants. 4. In the *Pacific Ocean*, the two groups of the Marquesas and Tahiti, taken possession of in 1841, and the island of New Caledonia in 1854, the whole forming an area of 9,560 square miles, with 9,946 inhabitants. The colonies are subjected to special laws. In 1845 an ordonnance was passed, having for its object the amelioration of slavery in the French colonies, and in 1848 the Provisional Government decreed its total abolition.

In the official returns, the colonies of France are divided—Algeria excepted, which has a separate government—in eight groups, the population of which was as follows at the census of 1861 :—

Colonies	1861	Colonies	1861
Martinique . . .	135,991	Senegal and Dependencies	113,398
Guadeloupe and Depen- dencies . . .	138,069	Settlements in India .	220,478
Guiana . . .	19,559	Mayotte and Dependencies	22,570
Réunion . . .	183,491	St. Pierre and Miquelon .	2,385

Guiana is the chief penal colony of France. The number of transported offenders at Guiana, in 1865, amounted to 6,225, of which number there were—convicts, 4,248; men condemned a second time, 1,116; liberated prisoners, with a fixed residence assigned to them, 613; colonial prisoners, 101; liberated without fixed residence, 37; expelled foreigners, 8; women, 102. The government in 1852 selected Guiana as a place to found a penitentiary colony in conformity with the prescriptions of the decree of December 8, 1851. Transportation at present does not comprise any but convicts from the bagnes, dangerous characters condemned for breaking their ban, and colonial prisoners of African or Asiatic origin. The offenders transported are employed on useful works. A certain number distinguished for good conduct have obtained concessions of land which they cultivate for their own profit. The establishments of those men are situated at Saint-Louis, on the banks of the Maroni. The government, thinking that family ties are the best means of reforming the convicts, has sent to Cayenne, during the last few years, a number of female prisoners disposed to marry. The system is stated to have succeeded, and numerous unions have taken place. The naval department also grants a free passage and pecuniary assistance to such families of convicts as may wish to join their relatives.

The total official value of the imports into and exports from the several French colonies, exclusive of Algeria, in the years 1862 and 1863, is given in the subjoined table:—

Colonies	Imports		Exports	
	1862	1863	1862	1863
Martinique . {	Franks	29,759,269	25,513,179	22,111,648
	£	1,190,730		884,465
Guadaloupe . {	Franks	24,937,670	23,287,367	22,912,530
	£	997,506		916,501
Guiana . . {	Franks	8,994,515	8,061,281	1,391,986
	£	359,780		55,679
Réunion . . {	Franks	49,615,034	38,355,309	50,606,522
	£	1,984,601		1,534,212
Sénégal (St. Louis) . {	Franks	8,839,834	10,366,009	7,446,594
	£	353,593		414,640
Sénégal (Gorée) {	Franks	7,178,021	8,277,888	8,331,452
	£	287,120		333,258
St. Pierre and Miquelon . {	Franks	3,528,763	3,880,103	5,267,998
	£	141,150		155,204
French possessions in India {	Franks	7,692,968	8,432,071	29,380,600
	£	307,718		337,282
				1,175,224
				757,783

More important, from a political as well as commercial point of

view, than the whole of the above colonies combined, is the colony of Algeria, for an account of which, see AFRICA—*Algeria*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The Franc Average rate of exchange, 25 to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Gramme</i>	=	15·434 grains troy.
„ <i>Kilogramme</i>	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal Métrique</i>	=	220 „ „
„ <i>Tonneau</i>	=	2200 „ „
„ <i>Litre</i> , Liquid Measure	=	0·22 Imperial „ gallon.
„ <i>Hectolitre</i> { Liquid Measure	=	22 „ „
„ { Dry Measure	=	2·75 Imperial bushels.
„ <i>Mètre</i>	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ <i>Kilomètre</i>	=	1093 yards.
„ <i>Mètre Cube</i> }	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Stère</i> }		
„ <i>Hectare</i>	=	2·47 acres.
„ <i>Kilomètre Carré</i>	=	0·386 square mile.
		(2·59 kil. carrés = 1 sq. mile).

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GERMANY.

Constitution and Population.

THE ancient Germanic Empire, dissolved in 1806, and reconstituted as a confederacy of thirty-nine states, in 1815, is verging again towards unity in consequence of the war of 1866 between Austria and Prussia, which ended in the expulsion of the former from the Confederation, leaving the latter as the ruling power in Germany. Pending their final union under one government, the old states of the Confederation are ranged, provisionally, under two groups, as North Germany, and South Germany. North Germany, consisting of twenty states, is under the absolute and entire leadership of Prussia, while South Germany, numbering six states, forms a loosely connected group under the ascendancy of Bavaria. The ultimate union of this group with the former is held to be unavoidable, and merely a question of time.

The treaty, upon the basis of which the confederacy of North Germany was formed, was signed at Berlin on the 18th of August, and the ratifications exchanged in the same city on the 8th and 10th of September, 1866. After the usual preamble, the text runs as follows :—

Art. 1. The governments of Prussia, Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss-Schleiz, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Detmold, Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, have concluded by this treaty an offensive and defensive alliance for the preservation of the integrity and independence, as well as the inner and outer safety of their respective states, and enter immediately on the joint defence of their present possessions, which they guarantee each other by this treaty.

Art. 2. The objects of this alliance shall be ensured by a federal constitution, based on the fundamental principles laid down by Prussia on the 10th June, 1866, and with the co-operation of a national Parliament, to be convened jointly by the allied powers.

Art. 3. All treaties and conventions existing between the allies remain in full force if not specially modified by this treaty.

Art. 4. The military forces of the allied governments are placed under the supreme command of His Majesty the King of Prussia, and their several services in time of war shall be regulated by special agreement.

Art. 5. The allied governments engage to make the needful arrangements in their separate states for the election of members of Parliament, in accordance with the stipulations of the electoral law of April 12, 1849, and convene them at the same period that Prussia does. At the same time they promise to send

to Berlin commissioners armed with full powers to make a draft of the federal constitution, according to the fundamental principles of June 10, to be laid before the Parliament for their discussion and approval.

Art. 6. This treaty is to remain in force till the settlement of the new federal relations, eventually for a year, should the new Act of confederation not be definitively settled before the lapse of that period.

The foregoing treaty was signed by the representatives of the seventeen states of North Germany, mentioned in the first article, and adhered to, conditionally, by three others, namely, Saxony, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The law for the election of representatives for the North German Parliament was passed on the 12th of September 1866, by the Chamber of Deputies, and confirmed on the 18th of September by the Upper House of Prussia. The law is in seventeen articles, as follows :—

1. A Parliament is to be assembled for the consideration of the constitution and of the regulations of the North German Confederation.

2. Every man blameless in the eye of the law who is a citizen of one of the German States united in the Confederation is to be a voter as soon as he has attained the age of 25.

3. From the right of voting are excluded—(1.) Persons who are under guardianship or trusteeship. (2.) Persons against whose property rules of bankruptcy have been granted, during the term of such bankruptcy. (3.) Persons who obtain support as paupers from the funds of the State or of their district, or who have obtained such support during the year preceding the election.

4. As criminals, and therefore excluded from the right of voting, shall be considered those from whom the full and perfect enjoyment of their rights as citizens has been withdrawn by legal sentence, as long as these rights are not restored to them.

5. Any man entitled to vote who has belonged for at least three years to one of the states forming the Confederation may be elected as deputy. Penalties for political offences which have been undergone or remitted do not exclude from election.

6. Persons who occupy a public office require no permission from Government to enter Parliament.

7. One deputy is to be elected for every 100,000 souls of the population, as shown in the last census. A surplus of 50,000 souls, or more, in the total population of a state is to be reckoned as equal to 100,000 souls. Each deputy is to be elected in a special elective department.

8. The elective departments will be divided, for the purpose of voting, into smaller districts.

9. Whoever wishes to exercise his right of voting in a particular district must have his residence, at the time of the poll, in that district. No elector can vote in more than one place.

10. In every district lists will be opened in which the Christian and surnames of those entitled to vote, with their ages, professions, and dwelling-places, will be entered. These lists shall be open to everyone's inspection at the latest four weeks before the day appointed for the election, and this is to be publicly advertised. Objections to the lists are to be made within eight days of the appearance of the public advertisement to the authority by whom the adver-

tisement has been published, and are to be settled within the next 14 days, whereupon the list will be closed. Only those are entitled to vote who have their names inscribed on the lists.

11. Voting is to be in public; all members of the community are to take part in it who hold no direct office under government. The vote is to be given in person by means of a voting card, without signature, which is to be enclosed in an envelope, and so placed in an urn.

12. The voting is to be direct. Election is to be dependent upon the absolute majority of all the votes given in one department. Should there not be an absolute majority the votes are to be taken over again, but only to decide between the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes.

13. Representatives of the deputies are not to vote.

14. The polls are to take place at the same time in the whole of the state.

15. The elective departments and districts, the directors and the proceedings of the elections, in so far as they are not determined by the present bill, are to be settled by the government.

16. The new Parliament will examine the privileges of its members, and decide upon their execution. It will also regulate the order of its business, and its discipline.

17. No member of the Parliament can at any time be prosecuted in a court of justice or a police-court on account of his vote, or for any utterances made in the exercise of his office, or be otherwise rendered responsible for his actions as a member of the assembly.

The terms upon which Austria, former head of the German Confederation, acknowledged the leadership of Prussia in the new Confederacy, were embodied in Art. IV. and Art. VI. of the Treaty of Prague, of August 23, 1866, as follows:—

Art. IV. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria recognises the dissolution of the late German Bund, and gives his consent to a new formation of Germany, in which the Imperial State of Austria shall take no part. Moreover, His Majesty promises to recognise the closer Federal relations which His Majesty the King of Prussia is about to establish north of the line of the Main, and also agrees that the German States to the south of this line shall form an union, the national connection of which with the Northern Confederacy is reserved for a more defined agreement between both parties, and which is to maintain an international independent existence.

Art. VI. At the desire of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His Majesty the King of Prussia declares himself willing, on the approaching changes in Germany, to allow the territory of the Kingdom of Saxony to remain within its present limits, reserving to himself the right of settling in a separate Treaty of Peace with the King of Saxony the share to be contributed by Saxony towards the expenses of the war, and the position henceforth to be held by the Kingdom of Saxony within the North German Confederation. On the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria promises to recognise the changes about to be made in North Germany by His Majesty the King of Prussia, territorial changes included.

The following table gives the area and population of the various States of North Germany and South Germany, according to the

census of December 3, 1861, with rectification of the territorial changes made in consequence of the war of 1866 :—

Names of States	Area, English sq. miles	Population
NORTH GERMANY:—		
1. Prussia	137,066	22,769,436
2. Saxony	6,777	2,225,240
3. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,834	548,449
4. Oldenburg	2,417	295,242
5. Brunswick	1,526	282,400
6. Saxe-Weimar	1,421	273,252
7. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	997	99,060
8. Saxe-Meiningen	933	172,341
9. Anhalt	869	181,824
10. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	816	159,431
11. Saxe-Altenburg	509	137,883
12. Waldeck	466	58,604
13. Lippe-Detmold	445	108,513
14. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	340	71,913
15. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	318	64,895
16. Reuss-Schleiz	297	83,360
17. Schaumburg-Lippe	212	30,774
18. Hamburg	148	229,941
19. Lübeck	127	87,518
20. Bremen	106	98,575
Total of North Germany	160,624	27,978,651
SOUTH GERMANY:—		
1. Bavaria	29,347	4,657,367
2. Würtemberg	7,675	1,720,708
3. Baden	5,851	1,369,291
4. Hesse-Darmstadt	2,866	810,302
5. Reuss-Greiz	148	42,130
6. Lichtenstein	64	7,150
Total of South Germany	45,951	8,606,948
Total of the whole of Germany	206,575	36,585,599

Not included either in North or South Germany, but nominally still belonging to the Germanic empire, are the duchies of Luxemburg and Limburg, of an area of 1,886 English square miles, and a population of 413,831. With the addition of these territories, the total area of Germany amounts to 208,461 English square miles, and the total population to 36,999,430, being equal to 177 individuals per square mile—a density of population exactly the same as that of France.

THE STATES OF NORTH GERMANY.

I. PRUSSIA.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

William I., King of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Frederick William III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; educated for the military career, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815 against France; appointed Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; fled from Prussia to England, March 20, 1848; elected member of the Constituent Assembly for Wiesitz, Posen, May 15, 1848; returned to Berlin and took seat in the Assembly, June 8, 1848; Commander-in-chief of the Prussian troops against the revolutionary army of Baden, June 1849; appointed Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, Oct. 1, 1849; appointed Regent of the kingdom during the mental illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Married June 11, 1829, to

Augusta, Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Charles Frederick of Saxe-Weimar. Offspring of the union are a son and a daughter:—1. Prince *Frederick William*, heir-apparent, born Oct. 18, 1831; lieutenant-general in the Prussian army, and commander of the second corps d'armée in the war against Austria, June–July, 1866; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, of which marriage there are issue four children, namely, Frederick William, born Jan. 27, 1859; Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862; and Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 2. Princess *Louise*, born Dec. 3, 1838, married Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-Duke Frederick of Baden.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.—1. Prince *Charles*, born June 29, 1801; Commander-in-chief of the Prussian artillery; and commander of the first corps d'armée in the war against Austria, June–July, 1866; married, May 26, 1827, to Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar, of which union there are three children, namely, Prince Frederick Charles, born March 20, 1828, and married, Nov. 29, 1854, to Princess Maria of Anhalt-Dessau, by whom he has three daughters; Princess Louise, born March 1, 1829, and

married, June 27, 1854, to the Landgrave Alexis of Hesse-Philippsthal, from whom she was divorced March 6, 1861; and Princess Anna, born May 17, 1836, who married, May 26, 1853, Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel. 2. Princess *Alexandrine*, born Feb. 23, 1803; married, May 25, 1822, to Grand-Duke Paul Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; widow, March 7, 1842. 3. Princess *Louise*, born Feb. 1, 1808; married, May 21, 1825, to Prince Frederick of the Netherlands. 4. Prince *Albert*, born Oct. 4, 1809; general of cavalry; married, Sept. 14, 1830, to Princess Marianne of the Netherlands; divorced, March 28, 1849; re-married June 13, 1853, to Rosalie von Hohenau, born Aug. 29, 1820. Offspring of the first union are two children, Albert, born May 8, 1837, and Alexandrine, born Feb. 1, 1842.

Queen Dowager.—Queen *Elizabeth*, born November 13, 1801, the daughter of the late king Maximilian I. of Bavaria; married to Prince Frederick William, then heir-apparent of Prussia, November 29, 1823; widow, January 2, 1861.

Cousins of the King.—1. Prince *Alexander*, born June 21, 1820, the son of the late Prince Frederick of Prussia. 2. Prince *George*, brother of the preceding, born February 12, 1826. 3. Prince *Adalbert*, born October 29, 1811, the son of the late Prince William of Prussia; admiral in the Prussian navy; married, April 20, 1850, to Miss Theresa Elsler, born at Vienna, in 1806. 4. Princess *Elizabeth*, sister of the preceding, born June 18, 1815; married, October 22, 1836, to Prince Charles of Hesse-Darmstadt. 5. Princess *Marie*, sister of the preceding, born October 15, 1825; married, October 12, 1842, to the late King Maximilian II. of Bavaria; widow, March 10, 1864.

The kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Frederick I., built the family-castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Frederick III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1273, and received the Burgraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great grandson, Frederick VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigismund, in 1411, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albert, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of Albert's line brought the province of Prussia to the Electors of Brandenburg, whose own territories meanwhile had been greatly enlarged by the valour and wisdom of Frederick Wilhelm 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in central

Europe. The Great Elector, dying in 1688, left a country of one and a half millions, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops, to his son, Frederick I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg, on the 18th of January, 1701. The first king of Prussia did not much to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Frederick William I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five millions thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Frederick II., called 'the Great,' a state of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions inhabitants. Frederick II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Frederick's successor, Frederick William II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Frederick William III., nearly one half of this state and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the kingdom of Saxony, the Rhinelands, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 107,300 square miles. This was shaped into a compact state of 137,066 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of their domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. Since the establishment of the new constitution, however, this arrangement has been changed, and the domains have become partly public property, in so far as a certain amount of the income is paid into the public exchequer. Nevertheless, the civil list of the sovereign does only partly figure in the budget a sum of 2,573,000 thalers, or 384,640*l.*, being deducted directly from the produce of the domains, under the name of 'Krondotation,' or Crown allowance. From recent explanations of the ministers, it appears that the total amount of the 'Krondotation,' at present, reaches the sum of 3,073,099 thalers, or 460,964*l.*, exclusive of the cost of building and repairs of royal palaces, and similar items of expenditure.

Dating from Elector Frederick III. of Brandenburg, who, on January 18, 1701, placed the royal crown upon his head, calling

himself King Frederick I. of Prussia, there have been the following independent

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Frederick I.	1701
Frederick William I.	1713
Frederick II., called 'the Great'	1740
Frederick William II.	1786
Frederick William III.	1797
Frederick William IV.	1840
William I.	1861

The average reign of the seven kings of the House of Hohenzollern, including the present monarch, amounted to 23 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Prussia, granted by King Frederick William IV., in consequence of the revolutionary events of 1848, bears date January 31, 1850; but has been considerably modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852; May 7 and May 24, 1853; June 10 and October 12, 1854; May 30, 1855; and May 15, 1857. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king of the House of Hohenzollern, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line only, according to the rights of primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed and dismissed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected '*en bloc*' by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the king and in both Chambers. Projects of law rejected by either Chamber or by the king cannot be reproduced during the same session. The first Chamber, according to the original draft of constitution, was to consist of princes of the royal family of age, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former empire, as well as of the heads of those families who, by royal ordinance, would be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these hereditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who

pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of October 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life peers, chosen by the king among the class of rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities;' fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and, seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less limited period.

The second Chamber consists of 350 members. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes, can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner, that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole. The second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third. The third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the second Chamber is limited to three years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has accomplished his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the State. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In

either case former members are re-eligible. The Chambers are to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for their own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes, or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. Similar proceedings are necessary in case of arrest for debt. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law amounting to three dollars, or nine shillings, per day. Refusal of the same is not allowed.

The executive government is carried on, under the king, by an irresponsible 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, and a nominally responsible council of ministers. The former consists of all the princes of the royal family who are above eighteen years of age, and of an unlimited number of 'servants of the State' appointed by the sovereign. The Council of Ministers, or Cabinet, is divided into nine departments, which are:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Count Otto von *Bismarck-Schönhausen*, born in 1813, the son of a landowner in the province of Saxony; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; elected member of the Constituent Assembly, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851–59; Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859–62; Ambassador to the Emperor of the French, May 1862; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and chief of the Cabinet, September 28, 1862.

2. The Ministry of Finance.—Ernest von *Bodelschwingh-Velmede*, born November 26, 1794, at Velmede, near Hamm, Westphalia; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; entered the army as volunteer, 1813, and, receiving a severe wound in the breast, retired in 1815; employé in the Ministry of the Interior, 1820–25; President of the Government of the Rhine Province, 1834–42; Minister of Finance, April 5, 1842; Minister of the Interior, July 13, 1844, to March 18, 1848; elected Member of the Second Chamber of the Constituent Assembly, 1849; appointed Minister of Finance, September 28, 1862.

3. The Ministry of the Royal House.—Baron Alexander von *Schleinitz*, born 1807; entered the diplomatic career, and appointed Councillor in the Department of Foreign Affairs, 1832; Ambassador at the Court of Hanover; Envoy Extraordinary to conclude the peace with Denmark, June 1849; Minister of Foreign Affairs, July 29, 1849, to September 26, 1850, and November 6, 1858, to October 12, 1861; appointed Minister of the Royal House, October 12, 1861.

4. The Ministry of War and of the Navy.—General Freiherr von *Roon*, appointed Minister of War, December 5, 1859, and of the Marine, April 16, 1861.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—Privy Councillor Count zu *Eulenburg*, born 1827; nominated Chief of the Prussian Expedition to China and Japan, and Ambassador at the Court of Peking, June 2, 1860; appointed Minister of the Interior, December 9, 1862.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Count Leopold zur *Lippe*, appointed Minister of Justice, March 18, 1862.

7. The Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Herr von *Mühler*, appointed Minister, March 18, 1862.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Privy Councillor von *Selchow*, appointed Minister of Agriculture, December 9, 1862.

9. The Ministry of Commerce.—Count Henry von *Itzenplitz*, Minister of Agriculture, March 18, 1862; appointed Minister of Commerce, December 9, 1862.

Each of the provinces of the kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 6,000 thalers, or 857*l.* Each province has also a military

commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The last is divided into three sections—one having the superintendence of schools, another of ecclesiastical affairs, and another of the public health. The provinces are subdivided into regencies or counties, and these again into 'kreise,' or circles, and the latter into 'gemeinden,' or parishes. Each regency has a president and an administrative board or council; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The municipal organisation of the towns is more complicated than that of the communes. The principal functionaries are all elective; but the elections must be confirmed by the king or the authorities. The system of law principally in force in the eastern states of the Prussian monarchy is embodied in a well-digested code entitled 'Landrecht für die Preussischen Staaten,' which received the royal sanction in 1791, and became law in 1794; but it is occasionally modified by custom; and Polish, Swedish, and German laws are still in force in certain parts of the monarchy. The Rhenish provinces follow, with some exceptions, the rules laid down in the 'Code Napoléon.' The primary proceedings in judicial matters take place before local courts established in the circles and towns; thence they may be carried before the provincial courts, or 'oberlandes gerichte;' and in the last resort before the supreme tribunals at Berlin. The judges are independent of the Government. Juries are employed in the Rhenish provinces, but not in the other parts of the monarchy.

Church and Education.

The royal family belongs to the Reformed or Calvinist faith; but all denominations of Christians enjoy the same privileges, and are equally eligible to places of trust or emolument. In 1861, the population of Prussia, as then constituted, consisted of 11,273,730 Protestants, 6,867,574 Catholics, 13,718 Mennonites, 14,166 other Christian sects, and 252,592 Jews. The Protestants predominate largely in Brandenburg, Pomerania, Saxony, and Eastern Prussia; while the Catholics predominate in the Rhine province and Westphalia, in the regency of Oppeln, in Silesia, and in Posen. When Silesia was acquired by Prussia, the mass of the population were Catholics; but at present the Protestants form the majority in the two most important provinces, the regencies of Breslau and Liegnitz.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the former kingdom of Hanover are members of the Lutheran Church. The census of 1861 showed 1,555,448 Lutherans; 97,018 members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists; 221,576 Roman Catholics; 1,943 Christians of other sects, chiefly Mennonites and Moravians; and

12,085 Jews. Compared with the preceding census of 1858, the increase has been comparatively greatest in the Lutheran Church, and least among the Roman Catholics and Jews.

The Protestant Church is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, but no general synod has yet been held. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Rhenish provinces it is fixed by the concordat entered into between the Government and Pope Pius VII. But in every other part of the monarchy, the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. In the entire kingdom, there are 5,740 ordained Protestant clergymen, and 140 assistant ministers, besides 3,510 Catholic priests, and 2,033 vicars, chaplains, and curates; so that the proportion of Catholic clergymen rather exceeds that of Protestants. The incomes of the clergy differ greatly. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the archbishop of Breslau receiving 1,700*l.* a-year, and the other bishops about 1,135*l.* The incomes of the parochial clergy, of both sects, mostly arise from endowments. In general, Government does not guarantee the stipend either of Protestant or Catholic clergymen; but in some parishes the clergy enjoy a public provision from the State. This is peculiarly the case in the Rhenish provinces, in virtue of the concordat with Rome. Proselytism, or the attempting to induce a person to change religion, whether by force or by persuasion, is prohibited by law.

The 15th to 19th articles of the constitution of 1850 provide as follows regarding religious affairs:—The Evangelic and Roman Catholic Church, as well as all other religious associations, regulate and administer their affairs independently, and remain in possession and enjoyment of their establishments, foundations, and funds destined for religious, educational, and charitable purposes. Intercourse between religious associations and their superiors is unimpeded. The publication of ecclesiastical ordinances is only subject to such restrictions as affect all other publications. But all nominations to, proposals for, elections and confirmations of, and possessions of ecclesiastical functions, independent of the State, and not arising from special patronage or legal titles, are abolished. The introduction of civil marriage in Prussia took place according to a special law, appended to the Constitution of 1850, which also regulated the management of the civil registers.

The system of public education in force in Prussia is held to be a more perfect one than any other on the continent of Europe. The main feature of it is that attendance at school is enforced by law. Every child, whether male or female, rich or poor, must attend a public

school from the age of five years complete, till such time as the clergyman of the parish affirms that the child has acquired all the education prescribed by law for an individual in its station: generally speaking, the school time extends from six to fourteen years complete. Should a child not attend, its parents or guardians must satisfy the public authorities that it is receiving an appropriate education at home or in a private seminary. The school fees are exceedingly moderate; and the children of poor persons who are unable to pay them, are instructed gratuitously at the public expense.

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the more or less immediate control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs. He is assisted by an Under-Secretary of State, and his office is divided into several sections. The special section for educational affairs consists of eight members of Council—*Regierungsrath*—and a staff of lower officials.

In 1815, the Prussian monarchy, as then constituted, was divided into ten provinces, a number afterwards reduced to eight. The administration of each of these provinces is vested in a President, who is the head both of the Civil Government—*Regierung*—and of the Consistorium, which was intended to manage the ecclesiastical and educational affairs of each province. The original plan was that the Civil Government should be responsible for the external, the Consistorium for the internal affairs of churches and schools, a division which is still kept up, but which it is practically impossible to carry out in every instance. Each Consistorium is subdivided again into two sections, one for purely ecclesiastical, the other for educational affairs. It is this latter section which in each province goes by the name of Provincial Schul-Collegium, or of Provincial School Commission, and which in each province forms the highest court of appeal in all matters referring to schools. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school with a view to matriculation at one of the Universities.

Schools are divided into two classes, Higher and Lower Schools. The Higher Schools comprise 'Gymnasias,' 'Progymnasias,' 'Real Schools,' and the higher 'Town Schools.' The Lower Schools comprise the elementary and middle schools. There are besides numerous special schools, such as military, naval, and commercial schools.

. According to the constitution of 1850, everyone is at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided he can prove to the competent authorities his moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But all private as well as public establishments for instruction and education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, and all public teachers are considered servants of the State. Confessional relations are taken into consideration in organising public schools for the people. Religious instruction in schools for the people is administered by the various religious communities. The management of the schools for the people belongs to parishes, and the Government appoints teachers to these schools from a list of qualified persons, with the concurrence of the parishes.

Revenue and Expenditure.

By the terms of the Constitution, the amount of public revenue and expenditure is to be settled annually by the Abgeordneten House, or Chamber of Deputies, in concert with the Herrenhaus, or Chamber of Lords, and the Crown. During the years 1862–65 the constitutional prerogative of Parliament was overruled by the executive, and the budget estimates were fixed by royal decree. The illegality was condoned by the newly-elected Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1866, when a reconciliation took place between the executive and the representatives of the nation, and the latter passed a vote of indemnity, adopting the whole of the arbitrarily-passed financial estimates of previous years.

The following statement gives the revenue and expenditure for the year 1864 :—

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1864.

	Thalers
Ministry of Finance	86,912,212
„ of Commerce	38,053,379
„ of Justice	10,150,300
„ of the Interior	681,416
„ of Agriculture	1,157,944
„ of Public Instruction	96,343
„ of War	413,486
„ of Marine	19,882
„ of Foreign Affairs	12,340
Principality of Hohenzollern	242,286
Total revenue	137,744,159
	£20,211,103

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1864.

1. Ordinary Expenditure:—		Thalers
Ministry of Finance		12,554,263
„ of Commerce		29,951,902
Civil list and dotations		15,960,976
Ministry of State		277,360
„ of Foreign Affairs		398,595
„ of Finance		6,624,956
„ of Commerce		5,794,457
„ of Justice		11,388,905
„ of the Interior		5,521,968
„ of Agriculture		1,848,657
„ of Public Instruction		4,055,865
„ of War		37,354,002
„ of Marine		1,130,163
Principality of Hohenzollern		229,886
Total ordinary expenditure		133,591,355
		£19,604,135
2. Extraordinary expenditure:—		
Ministry of State		870
„ of Foreign Affairs		10,000
„ of Finance		498,530
„ of Commerce		2,438,916
„ of Justice		260,000
„ of the Interior		111,069
„ of Agriculture		218,500
„ of Public Instruction		430,000
„ of War		1,111,948
„ of Marine		1,150,000
Principality of Hohenzollern		16,971
Total extraordinary expenditure		6,252,804
		£937,920
Total expenditure, ordinary and extra-ordinary		139,844,159
		£20,542,055

According to the Government estimates, the revenue for the year 1865 was to amount to 150,714,036 thalers, and the expenditure to 151,821,653 thalers, leaving a deficit of 1,107,617 thalers. In the budget for 1866—laid before the Chamber of Deputies, January 19, 1866—the revenue and expenditure for the year were each estimated at 157,237,199 thalers; 9,304,956 thalers being for current, and the remainder for permanent expenses. As compared with 1865, a net increase was shown of 3,674,831 thalers, arising chiefly from a surplus in the administration of forests of 1,174,332 thalers, in the mining department of 503,671 thalers, and in the receipts of the Cologne and Minden State Railway of 1,735,940 thalers. The Crown lands and forests, which are more profitable in Prussia than

in any other country in Europe, were estimated in 1866 to yield nearly 16,000,000 thalers, against less than 15,000,000 thalers in 1865.

The revenue of the former kingdom of Hanover, henceforth to be added to that of Prussia, amounts to nearly three millions sterling, while the other States newly annexed to the Prussian monarchy produce about the same amount of revenue between them. The various branches of public income and expenditure of the former kingdom of Hanover, in the financial year 1863-64, were as follows:—

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1863-64.

	Thalers
Produce of public domains	1,990,625
Taxes and custom duties	7,448,000
Mines and forests in the Upper Harz	2,282,099
Mines in the Lower Harz	262,910
Coal mines	354,226
Saline and other works	87,624
Shipping dues	392,800
Post-office	1,029,500
State railways and telegraphs	4,950,000
Tolls on roads and bridges	190,000
Profit on public lotteries	68,000
Miscellaneous items	551,472
Total	19,627,506
	£2,944,125

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1863-64.

	Thalers
Ministry of State	225,497
Chamber of representatives and provincial Diets	65,130
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	121,700
„ of War	2,626,500
„ of Justice	1,054,120
„ of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	255,286
„ of the Interior	5,257,902
„ of Commerce	32,426
„ of Finances	5,841,007
Salaries and pensions	3,201,714
Miscellaneous and extraordinary expenses	1,177,078
Total	19,858,359
	£2,978,753

The public debt of the old kingdom, according to the official report laid before the House of Deputies in the session of 1862, was as follows on January 1, 1862:—

1. National debt bearing interest:—		Thalers
Consolidated debt of May 2, 1842 (Staatschuldscheine)		82,722,200
Voluntary loan of the year 1848		5,074,670
Loan of 1850		14,447,900
„ of 1852		14,002,300
„ of 1853		4,504,000
„ of 1854		13,761,800
Preference loan of 1855		13,560,000
Railway „ of 1855		7,267,300
Loan of 1856		15,917,800
„ of 1857		7,680,000
First loan of 1859, at 5 per cent.		30,000,000
Second loan of 1859 „		18,400,000
Deposited securities		5,600,000
Debt to army-widows-fund		890,400
Total debt, bearing interest		234,828,370
		£33,546,910
2. National debt, not bearing interest:—		Thalers
Bank notes, called 'Kassen-Anweisungen'		15,842,347
		£2,263,192
3. Provincial and railway debt:—		Thalers
Provincial loans		4,316,623
Loans for State railways		19,355,025
Total of provincial and railway debt		21,671,648
		£3,095,949
Total debt of the kingdom in 1862		274,342,365
		£39,191,795

To this debt there were added three new loans in 1864, 1865, and 1866. The loan of 1864 amounted to 17,000,000 thalers, that of 1865 to 10,000,000 thalers, and that of 1866—sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies, August, 1866—to 40,000,000 thalers; so that the total public debt of the kingdom, at the end of 1866, was 341,342,365 thalers, or 48,878,500*l*.

The public debt of the former kingdom of Hanover has been increasing for many years, chiefly through the establishment of a network of State railways. On January 1, 1866, the debt amounted to—

Old debt	15,721,760 thalers, or	£2,358,264
Railway debt	30,623,075 „ or	4,593,460
Total	46,344,835 thalers, or	£6,951,724

The gross receipts of the Hanoverian State railways in the financial year 1864 amounted to 6,112,340 thalers, and the expenses to 2,973,840 thalers, leaving a net sum of 3,138,500 thalers as

surplus, of which 999,268 thalers were devoted to the payment of interest and amortisation on the loans raised for the construction of the railways, and the rest applied to the general service of the Government.

The national debt of Prussia dates from the reign of Frederick William II. King Frederick II., called 'the Great,' left at his death a treasure of 72 millions thalers, which not only was spent during the eleven years' reign of his successor, but a debt incurred of 50 millions. King Frederick William III. at first succeeded in reducing this debt to less than 30 millions; but the subsequent wars with Napoleon I. again increased the national liabilities. The debt amounted to 53,494,914 thalers, or 7,642,130*l.*, in the year 1805, and had risen to 217,975,517 thalers, or 31,139,359*l.*, in 1813. The French Government had to pay 145 millions of francs to Prussia for war expenses, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, and by these means, and subsequent large reductions in the expenditure, the national liabilities were reduced to 82,722,200 thalers, or 11,817,457*l.*, which sum was formed into a Consolidated Debt by the law of May 2, 1842. The further progress of the national debt is seen in the table on the preceding page.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The military organisation of the kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. There are, practically, some exceptions from military service, though no substitution whatever is allowed. Every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. He has to be in service during seven years, of which three years—from 20 to 23—must be spent in the regular army, and the remaining four years—from 23 to 27—in the army of reserve. At the end of this term, the soldier enters the 'Landwehr,' or militia, for nine years, with liability to be called upon for annual practice, and to be incorporated in the regular army in time of war. Leaving the 'Landwehr,' the soldier is finally enrolled, till the age of fifty, in the 'Landsturm,' which body is only called upon for service, within the frontiers of the country, in case of invasion. There are various exemptions from this law of military service, in favour of the nobility, clergy, and some other classes of the population. A certain amount of education and fortune constitutes also a partial exemption, inasmuch as young men of twenty, who pay for their own equipment and can pass a light examination,

have to serve only one year in the regular army, instead of three. But in this case, the liability to service in the army of reserve—the 'Landwehr' and the 'Landsturm,' remains the same. Altogether, setting aside a few exceptions, the whole male population of Prussia may be said to be trained for arms—ready for offensive warfare, either in the army or the 'Landwehr,' from the age of 20 to that of 36; and for defensive warfare, within the country, till the age of 50.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of a Prussian battalion in peace is 518 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves: it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions; each brigade of two regiments; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen, or a battalion of pioneers are attached. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of four field batteries and two mounted batteries. The corps d'armée are locally distributed through the monarchy, with the exception of the first corps, that of the guards. Previous to the war of 1866, Prussia had, besides the guards, eight corps d'armée, distributed through and called after the eight provinces of the kingdom, as follows:—1, Prussia; 2, Pomerania; 3, Brandenburg; 4, Saxony; 5, Posen; 6, Silesia; 7, Westphalia; 8, Rhenish Provinces.

The strength of an ordinary battalion on active service consists of one field officer, four captains, four first lieutenants, nine second lieutenants, one surgeon, one assistant-surgeon, one paymaster, one quarter-master, 1,002 non-commissioned officers and privates.

When a war is imminent, the Government decrees the mobilization of the whole army, or of such a portion as may be deemed necessary. In preparing for the campaign in 1866, the whole field army and the first levy of Landwehr were mobilised in about two weeks. Every commanding general mobilises his own corps d'armée, and the commandants of those fortresses which are ordered to be placed in a state of defence take their own measures for strengthening the fortifications, and for obtaining from the artillery dépôts the guns necessary for the armament of their

parapets. All orders are sent by telegraph wherever there exists telegraphic communication. The process of the mobilisation may be classed under the following five heads:—1, The filling in of the field troops to their war strength; 2, the formation of dépôt troops; 3, the formation of garrison troops and the arming of the fortresses; 4, the mobilisation of the field administration; 5, the formation of the head-quarter staffs, who are to remain in the different districts to supply the places of those who march to the seat of war. The completion of the rank and file of the field troops to war strength is effected by drawing in some of the reserve soldiers, who supply half the total war strength of the infantry, one-third of that of the artillery, and one twenty-fifth of that of the cavalry.

The organisation of the army was as follows, in 1866:—

	Number of men on peace-footing	Number of men on war-footing
Field troops—Guard-infantry, 9 regiments	16,991	27,054
Line-cavalry, 72 „	116,208	216,432
Chasseurs and rifles, 10 bat- talions	5,340	10,020
Total of infantry	138,539	253,506
Guard-cavalry, 8 regiments	4,813	4,813
Line-cavalry, 40 „	24,000	24,000
Landwehr-cavalry, 12 reg.	216	7,200
Total of cavalry	29,049	36,013
Artillery—9 brigades	18,194	42,502
Guns	432	864
Pioneers, 9 battalions	5,400	9,018
Train, 9 battalions	2,097	29,034
Total field-troops	193,259	370,073
Garrison troops—Infantry, 36 regiments	1,972	116,232
Cavalry	—	800
Artillery	4,995	16,200
Pioneers	350	1,950
Total	7,317	135,182
Total strength of the army	208,576	609,669

RESERVE TROOPS.

81 reserve battalions	8,162 men
10 companies Jäger reserves	1,692 „
60 reserve squadrons	12,000 „
9 companies pioneer service	2,225 „
Total reserves	104,414 men

The pay of the troops, officers as well as men, is very low. It amounts on the average, including officers and staff, to 9*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* per annum in the infantry; to 12*l.* 8*s.* a year in the cavalry; and to 33*l.* 1*s.* in the artillery. Though every man is a soldier in Prussia, there are not many men among the privates who make soldiering a profession, and re-enlistments are not very numerous, nor much encouraged. If a man wishes to re-enlist after the completion of his three years' term of service he is allowed to do so, provided the general commanding his brigade approves him; but he only re-enlists for one year, at the end of which either party can break off the engagement, or, if both consent to continue, a re-enlistment can be effected for another year, and so on. In time of war the soldier cannot break off his engagement at the end of the year, but must continue it till the war is over. At any time he can be discharged for misbehaviour. A man who re-enlists, generally, if well educated, becomes a non-commissioned officer, but neither the pay nor position of a non-commissioned officer is high enough to induce men to stay long in the army under ordinary circumstances. But an inducement which is found quite powerful enough to keep men sufficient to form all the non-commissioned officers of the Prussian army is afforded by the fact, that after a man has served 12 years, during nine of which he has been a non-commissioned officer, he is certain of obtaining a good civil appointment; for all vacancies among railway and telegraph officials, Government clerks, overseers of the public forests, gendarmes, non-commissioned officers of police, post-office clerks, and gaolers, are filled from the ranks of the non-commissioned officers whose times of service in the army have expired.

Official returns state that in no other European army is the mortality so small as in that of Prussia. During the ten years from 1829 to 1838, the average of deaths was one out of every 76. Since then a great improvement has taken place, for in 1865 only one died out of every 150, being 70 in every 10,000 men. This includes suicides, accidents, and invalids. Without the two former classes the mortality was one in 166, and, deducting also the invalids, one in 187, or less than 54 in every 10,000 men.

The total loss of the Prussian army during the war of 1866 was officially reported as having amounted to 19,875 men, of which number there were 3,892 killed in battle, and the rest, more or less, severely wounded. But the report did not include those who died of disease and other casualties.

Though Prussia has a large Roman Catholic population, the Protestant element preponderates in the army. The religious statistics of the year 1862 show that there are 11,298,276 Protestants, of whom 184,767 are in the army; 6,907,000 Roman Catholics, of

whom 82,345 are in the army; 1,202 members of the Greek Church, of whom 6 are soldiers; 13,716 Anabaptists, of whom 8 are soldiers; 16,233 Dissenters, of whom 63 are soldiers; and 254,785 Jews, of whom 1,328 are in the army. This great preponderance of Protestants among the military is partly owing to the fact that out of nearly 8,000 officers in the active army, there are only a few hundred Catholics. In the military schools, out of 1,300 pupils, there are only from sixty to seventy Catholics.

There are 27 fortresses in the kingdom, of which five are of the first rank. They are garrisoned by 7,317 men in time of peace, and 135,182 during war, or preparation for war—'Kriegs bereitschaft.' According to a statement of the Minister of War, laid before the second Chamber in the session of 1863, it is intended to strengthen and enlarge the whole of these fortifications. Only some old fortresses of minor importance in the interior of the country will provisionally remain without alteration; but eventually and by degrees they also will be completed with the current means at the disposal of the military administration. It is considered that the other fortresses, especially those on the frontier, urgently require strengthening. It is also stated that the powder magazines used in time of war are almost everywhere more or less exposed to the fire of the improved artillery of the present day; that there is an urgent need for the completion as speedily as possible of the works now in progress at the fortifications of Königsberg, Fort Boyen, Posen, and Spandau; that, at least, the fortresses of strategic importance should be completely armed with rifled guns, and that the others, according to their importance, should be half or partly armed with such weapons, and that to this end some guns intended for places indicated will be transferred elsewhere; and lastly, that for the present the security of the great harbours and mouths of rivers—such as Memel, Pillau, Dantzic, and Peenemunde—must be considered to be of paramount importance, in order to secure the places of commercial importance and the parts of the coast liable to the landing of an enemy. The execution of these measures will require the expenditure of the sum of 8,990,000 thalers, or 1,284,300*l.*, to be thus distributed:—For the building operations and the necessary strengthening of the more important of the old fortresses, 3,000,000 thalers; for the security of the exposed powder magazines in the fortresses against improved artillery, 240,000 thalers; for the extension of the works of fortification at Königsberg, Fort Boyen, Posen, and Spandau, 2,450,000 thalers; for providing rifled guns for the speedy arming of the fortresses, 2,790,000 thalers; and, lastly, for the defence of the coasts, 450,000 thalers.

The formation of a navy for the kingdom dates from the year 1848. According to a return made by the Government in April,

1865, the fleet of war at that period consisted of four heavy corvettes, each with 33 guns and 400-horse power; four flush-deck corvettes, two of 17 guns and 200-horse power, the other two of 14 guns; three *avisos*; six gunboats of the first class, and fifteen of the second. The whole steam-fleet amounted to thirty-two vessels carrying 251 guns, most of them lying in the harbours of Schleswig-Holstein.

According to a report of the Minister of War and of the Navy, made in April 1865, the Prussian fleet is to be gradually raised to the following effective:—10 iron-cased frigates with 250 guns, 10 cupola ships and rams with 40 guns, eight heavy corvettes with 224 guns, six light corvettes with 93 guns, six iron avisos with 12 guns, and four transports with six guns. The total expense of these constructions is estimated at 46,665,000 thalers, or 6,676,430*l*. Out of this sum 23,280,000 thalers have been already expended for the frigates 'Arcona,' 'Gazelle,' the corvettes 'Herta' and 'Vineta,' four large gun-boats, and fifteen smaller vessels. In September, 1864, the Government purchased two men-of-war, built in France for the former Confederate States of America. They were of 500 horse-power, each carrying 14 rifled 48-pounders, and named the 'Victoria' and 'Augusta.'

Area and Population.

The total area of Prussia amounts to 137,066 English square miles, with a population of 22,769,436. The area and population of the various states composing the monarchy is as follows, on the basis of the German census of December 3, 1861:—

Names of States	Area English sq. miles	Population
Prussia, as before the war of 1866 . . .	107,757	18,497,458
Former kingdom of Hanover . . .	14,846	1,888,070
„ duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg . . .	7,414	1,004,473
„ electorate of Hesse-Cassel . . .	4,430	738,454
„ duchy of Nassau . . .	1,802	457,571
„ landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg . . .	106	26,817
„ free city of Frankfurt . . .	43	87,518
Detached portions of Bavaria . . .	291	32,470
„ „ „ Hesse-Darmstadt . . .	377	46,605
Total . . .	137,066	22,769,436

The old kingdom of Prussia, without the annexed States, is divided, for administrative purposes, into eight provinces, which again are subdivided into twenty-six districts. The following table gives the population, civil and military, of these provinces and districts, according to the census of December 3, 1861:—

Provinces and Districts	Civil	Military	Total
I. Province of Prussia:—			
1. Königsberg . . .	972,031	10,867	982,898
2. Gumbinnen . . .	692,654	3,818	696,472
3. Danzig . . .	464,856	11,466	476,321
4. Marienwerder . . .	706,148	6,683	712,831
Total . . .	2,835,688	32,834	2,868,522
II. Posen—5. Posen . . .	959,702	12,812	972,514
6. Bromberg . . .	516,973	5,134	522,107
Total . . .	1,476,675	17,946	1,494,621
III. Pomerania—7. Stettin . . .	642,378	12,568	654,946
8. Köslin . . .	518,261	5,193	523,454
9. Stralsund . . .	207,659	3,009	210,668
Total . . .	1,368,298	20,770	1,389,068
IV. Silesia—10. Breslau . . .	1,278,199	17,895	1,296,094
11. Oppeln . . .	1,126,323	11,574	1,137,897
12. Leignitz . . .	945,082	11,731	956,813
Total . . .	3,349,604	41,200	3,390,804
V. Brandenburg—13. Berlin . . .	522,974	22,345	545,319
14. Potsdam . . .	923,740	21,339	945,079
15. Frankfort . . .	961,386	11,731	973,117
Total . . .	2,408,100	55,415	2,463,515
VI. Saxony—16. Magdeburg . . .	766,610	13,124	779,734
17. Merseburg . . .	819,865	11,690	831,555
18. Erfurt . . .	359,043	5,600	364,643
Total . . .	1,945,518	30,414	1,975,932
VII. Westphalia—19. Münster . . .	437,004	5,380	442,384
20. Minden . . .	465,105	6,977	472,082
21. Arnsberg . . .	701,179	2,077	703,256
Total . . .	1,603,288	14,434	1,617,722
VIII. Rhine province—			
22. Köln . . .	557,311	10,124	567,435
23. Düsseldorf . . .	1,106,580	10,445	1,117,025
24. Coblenz . . .	520,989	8,829	529,818
25. Trier . . .	537,152	7,076	544,228
26. Aachen . . .	464,674	3,768	468,442
Total . . .	3,176,706	40,242	3,216,948
Principality of Hohenzollern . . .	64,408	253	64,661
Jahdegebiet . . .	950	—	950
Total . . .	18,229,235	253,508	18,482,743

Population—*continued*.

Provinces and Districts	Civil	Military	Total
Prussian troops of occupation in Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Luxemburg, Mayee, and Rastadt	—	14,715	14,715
Total population of the } kingdom }	18,229,235	268,223	18,497,458

The subjoined table gives the area of the eight provinces, in geographical and English square miles:—

Provinces and Districts	Area in Geog. sq. miles	Area in Eng. sq. miles
Province of Prussia—Königsberg .	408·13	24,880
Gumbinnen .	298·21	
Danzig .	152·28	
Marlenwerder .	319·41	
Total . .	1178·3	
Posen—Posen	321·68	11,330
Bromberg	214·83	
Total . .	536·51	
Pomerania—Stettin	236·88	12,130
Cöslin	258·43	
Stralsund	79·02	
Total . .	574·33	
Silesia—Breslau	248·14	15,666
Oppeln	243·06	
Liegnitz	250·54	
Total . .	741·74	
Brandenburg—Potsdam and Berlin .	382·51	15,505
Frankfort	351·63	
Total . .	734·14	
Saxony—Magdeburg	210·13	9,729
Merseburg	188·76	
Erfurt	61·74	
Total . .	460·63	
Westphalia—Münster	132·17	7,771
Minden	95·68	
Arnsberg	140·11	
Total . .	367·96	

Provinces and Districts	Area in Geog. sq. miles	Area in Eng. sq. miles
Rhine province—Cologne . .	72.40	
Düsseldorf . .	98.32	
Coblenz . .	109.64	
Treves . .	131.13	
Aix-la-Chapelle . .	75.65	
	487.14	10,289
Total area . .	5,080.48	107,300

To the above is to be added the principality of Hohenzollern, comprising 452 English square miles, and the 'Jahdegebiet' of five square miles, making the total area of the old kingdom 107,757 English square miles.

The former kingdom of Hanover is divided into seven Landdrosteien, or administrative divisions superintended by a Landdrost, or high-bailiff. The seventh of these districts, however, the mining district of the Harz, is not under a Landdrost, but a Berghauptmann, or captain of the mountain. The area of the provinces and population, according to the census of 1852 and of Dec. 1861, is as follows:—

Landdrosteien	Area in Eng. sq. m.	Population	
		1852	1861
Hanover	2,332	349,958	368,973
Hildesheim	1,726	367,883	366,766
Lüneburg	4,344	338,764	367,669
Stade	2,629	279,834	296,626
Osnabrück	2,416	261,965	262,316
Aurich	1,154	185,129	192,329
Mining District	244	35,720	33,391
Total	14,846	1,819,253	1,888,070

The area and population of the former duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, is as follows:—

Duchies	Area in Eng. sq. miles	Population
Schleswig	3,704	409,907
Holstein	3,255	544,419
Lauenburg	455	50,147
Total	7,414	1,004,473

The former electorate of Hesse-Cassel is divided, for administrative purposes, into four provinces, of the following area and population, according to the census of 1858 and of 1861 :—

Provinces	Area in Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		1858	1861
Lower Hesse	2,085	350,648	358,806
Upper Hesse	875	118,950	119,493
Fulda	887	135,506	136,672
Hanau	583	121,582	123,583
Total	4,430	726,686	738,454

The following is a list of the chief towns in the old kingdom of Prussia :—

Towns	Population in 1861		
	Civil	Military	Total
Berlin	524,945	22,626	547,571
Breslau	138,651	6,938	145,589
Cologne (Cöln)	113,083	7,485	120,568
Königsberg	87,092	7,487	94,579
Magdeburg	78,665	7,636	86,301
Danzig	72,280	10,485	82,765
Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen)	58,553	1,388	59,941
Stettin	58,487	5,944	64,431
Elberfeld	56,293	14	56,307
Crefeld	50,562	22	50,584
Barmen	49,772	15	49,787
Posen	43,879	7,353	51,232
Halle	41,507	1,469	42,976
Düsseldorf	37,916	3,376	41,292
Potsdam	34,869	6,955	41,824
Frankfort-on-the-Oder	34,253	2,304	36,557
Erfurt	32,546	4,466	37,012
Görlitz	26,534	1,449	27,983
Elbing	25,091	448	25,539
Dortmund	23,348	24	23,372
Münster	23,336	3,996	27,332
Coblentz	22,715	5,810	28,525
Stralsund	21,936	2,278	24,214
Halberstadt	21,674	1,136	22,810
Brandenburg	21,547	2,180	23,727
Essen	20,766	45	20,811
Bromberg	20,524	1,950	22,474
Bonn	19,139	857	19,996
Treves (Trier)	17,759	3,456	21,215
Nordhausen	17,496	24	17,520
Memel	17,490	100	17,590

The chief towns of the former kingdom of Hanover, according to enumerations made in 1861 and in 1864, are :—

Chief Towns	Population	
	1861	1864
Hanover	71,170	79,649
Hildesheim	17,134	17,988
Osnabrück	16,180	18,083
Lüneburg	14,411	15,691
Zell	14,139	14,922
Emden	12,139	12,053
Göttingen	12,462	12,674
Harburg	12,243	13,480

According to the census of December 3, 1861, there were in the old Prussian monarchy 2,480,609 inhabitants, or nearly one-seventh of the whole population, not belonging to the German race, or not making use of the German language in daily and familiar conversation. Disregarding the distinction between Low and High German, there are as many as ten different languages spoken in the old kingdom. 15,718,600 Prussians speak German as their native tongue; 1,973,880 speak Polish (in the provinces of Prussia, Posen, and Silesia); 233,341 speak Massuric (near Gumbinnen and Königsberg); 7,652 Kassubic (near Marienwerder, Königsberg, and Cöslin); Lithuanian is spoken by 136,990 persons (in the districts of Gumbinnen and Königsberg, where likewise 414 persons still speak the old Kuric or Kurish language); the Wendish is spoken by 82,232 persons (in the provinces of Prussia and Silesia); Bohemian by 10,317 persons (in Silesia); Moravian by 48,554 persons (in the district of Oppeln). Finally, Walloon is spoken by 10,502 persons, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The census of 1861 gives the average density of the population at about 156 per English square mile. The variation, however, is considerable—the density being highest in the manufacturing district of Düsseldorf, where it is nearly four times the average, and smallest in the district of Cöslin, where it amounts but to three-fifths of the average. The number of families amounts to 3,613,856, and therefore rather more than 20 per cent. of the population, giving nearly five persons to a family. The deaf and dumb numbered 14,223, of which 7,855 were men, 6,368 women; 10,524 were totally blind, 5,496 being men, and 5,028 women. There is therefore, on an average, one deaf and dumb person to every 1,211, and one blind in 1,731 of the population of Prussia.

About nine millions of the population of the old kingdom are engaged in agriculture, as sole or chief occupation. Of these

2,070,157 are proprietors of land, possessing from three to 400 acres, and more. The owners of three acres and less number 1,052,126; those of from three to 18 acres are 598,134; from 18 to 160 acres 387,741; from 160 to 400 acres, 17,675; and above 400 acres, 14,481. As a rule, the least populated provinces contain the largest estates. It is stated that land is getting out of the hands of the nobility into those of the middle classes. The number of nobles, in 1861, amounted to 177,525 individuals, united in 7,093 noble houses, or families.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of the old kingdom of Prussia with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the subjoined tabular statement, showing the value of the imports from Prussia into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce to Prussia in the five years 1861 to 1865 :—

Years	Imports from Prussia into the United Kingdom	Exports of Home Produce from the United Kingdom to Prussia
	£	£
1861	6,440,895	2,493,976
1862	7,833,927	2,045,079
1863	6,231,503	1,917,345
1864	5,862,915	1,136,416
1865	6,126,205	2,102,714

The imports from Prussia into the United Kingdom consist almost entirely of agricultural produce. The chief articles are wheat, to the amount of from 3,000,000*l.* to 4,000,000*l.* per annum; other kinds of corn to the value of 1,000,000*l.*; and wood and timber to the average amount of 1,000,000*l.* per annum. The chief items of British exports to Prussia are iron, wrought and unwrought, to the value of 300,000*l.*; herrings in barrels, to the average value of 250,000*l.*; and cotton yarn, to the average value of 240,000*l.* per annum.

The commercial intercourse between the former kingdom of Hanover and the United Kingdom is exhibited in the subjoined tabular statement, which shows the value of the total imports from Hanover into the United Kingdom, and of the total exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to Hanover, in the five years 1861–65 :—

Years	Imports from Hanover into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to Hanover
	£	£
1861	284,984	1,029,293
1862	276,253	758,334
1863	189,643	568,337
1864	196,294	689,904
1865	243,024	399,933

The imports from the former kingdom of Hanover into the United Kingdom consisted almost entirely of agricultural produce, chiefly oats and beans; while the exports to Hanover were of a miscellaneous kind.

The number and tonnage of vessels of the mercantile navy of the old kingdom of Prussia was as follows on the 1st of January 1865, and 1864 :—

Ports or Places where the Managing Owners reside	Total, Jan. 1st, 1865.		Total, Jan. 1st, 1864.	
	Number of Vessels	Lasts, of 2 tons	Number of Vessels	Lasts, of 2 tons
Danzig . . .	130	33,400	139	34,817
Stettin . . .	215	29,564	214	29,441
Stralsund . . .	169	21,551	170	21,898
Memel . . .	97	21,131	90	19,664
Minor Ports . . .	823	79,162	821	78,426
Chinese Ports . . .	9	2,500	7	2,760
Total 1865 .	1,443	187,308	1,441	187,006
Total 1864 .	1,441	187,006	—	—

The average burthen of Prussian vessels, as shown in the above table, is 130 tons. The tonnage of the mercantile navy of the old kingdom of Prussia, in 1864, was larger than that of Austria, but only two-thirds that of the Netherlands.

The commercial navy of the former kingdom of Hanover consisted, on the 1st of January, 1864, of 841 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 60,143 lasts, or 120,286 tons.

Subjoined is a comparative table of the capital, receipts, and expenditure of railways in the old kingdom of Prussia, for each of the years 1861, and 1862 :—

Description		1861	1862
Total length of lines . {	German miles	762,641	799,843
	English "	3,608	3,679
	German "	238,949	241,729
	English "	1,099	1,111
Capital authorised by Government . {	Thalers	308,443,400	346,370,800
	£ sterling	46,266,510	51,955,620
Capital authorised in original shares . {	Thalers	142,959,950	144,259,950
	£ sterling	21,443,992	21,638,992
Capital expended . {	Thalers	373,044,736	410,636,432
	£ sterling	55,956,709	61,580,314
Average cost per German mile { Thalers		486,444	516,607
" " English mile { £ sterling		16,951	16,738
Rolling stock : number of Locomotives .		1,440	1,513
" " Passenger carriages .		2,157	2,359
" " Waggons of all kinds		26,928	31,339
Number of miles travelled by trains . {	German miles	3,466,795	3,997,272
	English "	15,947,257	18,387,451
Coke and coal : consumption of, per German mile, &c . . . lbs. }		174.18	171.68
Passengers conveyed : number of 1st class		422,375	469,090
" " 2nd "		3,933,820	4,329,173
" " 3rd "		11,927,459	12,427,745
" " 4th "		6,485,831	8,122,381
Total number of all classes, inclusive of military }		23,367,218	25,928,393
Receipts from passengers, including charges for excess in luggage {	Thalers	13,813,309	15,055,740
	£ sterling	2,071,995	2,258,361
Receipts from passengers, average per German mile Thalers		36,234	40,479
Receipts from goods, cattle, and carriage of vehicles . {	"	27,147,894	32,088,669
	£ sterling	4,072,183	4,813,299
Receipts miscellaneous . {	Thalers	2,624,712	3,279,958
	£ sterling	393,706	491,992
Total receipts from all sources {	Thalers	43,585,915	50,424,367
	£ sterling	6,537,886	7,563,654
Average receipts per German mile Thalers		57,119	63,271
" " English mile £ sterling		1,863	2,056

Description	1861	1862
Working expenditure . . . { Thalers 22,098,558 24,637,367 £ sterling 3,314,782 3,695,604		
Working expenditure per Ger- man mile . . . { Thalers 29,495 31,103 £ sterling 945 1,004		
Working expenditure defrayed from the Reserve Fund . . { Thalers 3,824,120 4,102,329 £ sterling 573,618 615,348		
Rate per cent. of expenses upon the Gross Revenue . . .	50.70	48.86
Net Revenue . . . { Thalers 21,487,357 25,787,300 £ sterling 3,323,102 3,868,050		
„ per German mile . . . Thalers 28,745 32,631		
„ per English „ . . . £ sterling 918 1,051		
Dividend upon original and preferential shares . . } per cent. {	5.07 (5.29 in- cluding Guar- anteed Loans.)	4.85 (5.40 in- cluding Guar- anteed Loans.)
Amount of reserve and renewal fund at the end of each year { Thalers 8,620,120 10,609,523 £ sterling 1,293,018 1,591,428		
Rate per cent. upon the capital . .	2.31	2.58

Of the Prussian railways, six lines—the most important that from Frankfort-on-the-Oder to Königsberg and the Russian frontier, 101 German miles long—are State property; seven others are under government control, having been partly constructed by State loans or subventions; and the rest—about two-thirds of the whole—in the hands of private companies. The State railways form an important source of public revenue. In the financial estimates for the year 1865, the general receipts of the State railways were stated at 14,197,000 thalers, and the expenditure at 7,386,300 thalers, showing a surplus of 6,360,700 thalers, of which latter the sum of 467,700 thalers was derived from the Lower Silesian Railway; 4,000 thalers from the Berlin Junction; 566,600 thalers from the Eastern; 294,500 thalers from the Westphalian; and 256,700 thalers from the Saarbruck.. From the above surplus of 6,360,700 thalers the sum of 4,889,257 thalers was deducted to pay off loans and debts contracted for railway purposes, leaving a net balance of 1,471,443 thalers towards defraying the general expenses of the State.

The total length of railways in the former kingdom of Hanover amounted to 550 English miles in 1863. The gross receipts of the same, in the year ending July 1, 1863, was 838,085*l.*, and the net revenue 419,754*l.* The whole of these lines are State property.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Prussia, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Thaler*, 30 Silver Groschen . = Average rate of exchange 3*s*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Centner</i>	=	113½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Mark</i>	=	3,608 grains troy, about 7½ ozs.
„ <i>Ship Last</i>	=	About 2 tons.
„ <i>Last of Grain</i>	=	„ 11 imperial quarters.
„ „ <i>Salt</i>	=	3,343 lbs. avoirdupois, about 1½ ton.
„ <i>Scheffel</i>	=	1½ imperial bushel, or 6½ to the imperial quarter
„ <i>German Mile</i>	=	4½ English miles.
„ <i>Schock</i>	=	60 pieces.
„ <i>Tonne</i> { <i>Weight</i>	=	2,270 lbs. avoirdupois.
<i>Measure of coals</i>	=	6 bushels.
„ <i>Loth</i>	=	225 grains troy, about 9½ dwts.
„ <i>Morgen</i>	=	0.65 acre.
„ <i>Eimer</i>	=	15 gallons.

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II. SAXONY.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Johann I., King of Saxony, born Dec. 12, 1801, second son of Duke Maximilian of Saxony and of Princess Caroline of Parma. Studied jurisprudence, and, in 1822, entered the Ministry of Finance, of which he was nominated president in 1830. Commander-in-Chief of the national guards of the kingdom, 1831–1846. Travelled in Italy, and published, under the name of 'Philalethes,'

a German translation of Dante's 'Divina Commedia,' 3 vols. Leipzig, 1839-49. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his brother, King Frederick Augustus II., Aug. 9, 1854. Married Nov. 21, 1822, to

Amelia, Queen of Saxony, born Nov. 13, 1801, the daughter of the late King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Offspring of the union are four children, namely:—1. *Albert*, Duke of Saxony and heir-apparent, born April 23, 1828; married June 18, 1853, to Princess Caroline, born Aug. 5, 1833, daughter of the Prince Gustavus of Vasa. 2. *Elizabeth*, born Feb. 4, 1830; married, in 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia, and widow since 1855. 3. *George*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria Anna, born July 21, 1843, daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. 4. *Sophia*, born March 15, 1845.

Sister of the King.—Princess *Amalia*, born Aug. 10, 1794.

The royal house of Saxony counts among the oldest reigning families in Europe. It gave an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century; but the house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented at this moment by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, while the younger, the Albertine line, flourishes in the rulers of the kingdom of Saxony, who, to gain the crown of Poland, became Roman Catholic in 1697, and have remained so ever since. The formerly electoral lands were elevated into a kingdom, by the will of Napoleon, Dec. 20, 1806; but the attachment of the first King, Frederick Augustus, to the French emperor cost him nearly one-half of his territory, which was given to Prussia at the Congress of Vienna. Frederick Augustus left the crown, in 1827, to his brother Anthony, who was compelled, by the revolutionary movements of 1830, to nominate his nephew, Frederick Augustus II., as co-regent. The latter ascended the throne at the death of Anthony, in 1836; leaving, in 1854, the crown to his brother, the present King.

King Johann I. has a civil list of 863,575 thalers, or 128,000*l.* per annum; which includes a grant to the queen of 30,000 thalers, and the dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting to 235,000 thalers, or 35,250*l.* Originally, by the terms of the Constitution of 1831, the civil list of the King was fixed at 500,000 thalers, including all other items; but this was found to be insufficient, and the Chambers, after some discussion, raised the royal income to the present amount. The formerly royal domains, consisting chiefly in extensive forests, valued at above 25,000,000 thalers, became, in 1880, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from Sept. 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of March 31, 1849; May 5, 1851; November 27, 1860; and October 19, 1861. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. In the hands of the King is the sole executive power, which he exercises through responsible ministers. The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of eight baronial domains; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates; ten noble proprietors nominated by the King for life; the burgomasters of eight towns; and the superintendents and deputies of five collegiate institutions, of the university of Leipzig, and of the Roman Catholic chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen. The Lower Chamber is made up of twenty deputies of landed proprietors; twenty-five of towns and city corporations; twenty-five of peasants and communes; and five representatives of commerce and manufacturing industry. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House, as well as the right of election to the same, is the possession of a landed estate, worth at least 1,000 thalers a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex officio* deputies of chapters and universities. To be a member of the Lower House, no fixed income is required; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay taxes, or contribute in any way to the public burdens. A salary is attached to the performance of the legislative functions; the members of the Upper House being allowed seven thalers, or about a guinea a day, during the sittings of Parliament, and the deputies to the second chamber three thalers, or 9s. Both houses have the right to make propositions for new laws, the bills for which, however, must come from the ministry. No taxes can be made, levied, or altered without the sanction of both Chambers.

The executive is in the King and a Council of Ministers, consisting of five members, namely:—

1. The Ministry of the Interior.—Freiherr von *Weissenbach*, appointed 'ad interim,' on the resignation of Baron von Beust, Aug. 20, 1866.

2. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. J. H. August von *Behr*, appointed November 1858.

3. The Ministry of War.—General Bernhard von *Rabenhorst*, appointed March 8, 1849.

4. The Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. Johann Paul von *Falkenstein*, appointed March 1855.

5. The Ministry of Finance.—Freiherr Richard von *Friesen*, appointed November 1858.

Church and Education.

Although the royal family profess the Roman Catholic religion, the vast majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. According to the last census, of December 1861, the population of Saxony was composed of 2,175,392 Lutherans; 4,515 Calvinists; 233 members of the Episcopal Church; 41,363 Roman Catholics; 1,722 *Deutsch-Katholiken*, or German Catholics; 460 members of the Greek Church; and 1,555 Jews. There are very nearly 1,400 Protestant churches in the kingdom. The clergy are chiefly paid out of local rates and from endowments, the budget contribution of the State to the department of ecclesiastical affairs amounting to but 85,593 thalers, or about 12,830*l.*, chiefly spent in administrative salaries. The government of the Protestant Church is entrusted to the *Landes-Consistorium*, or National Consistory, presided over by the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs; while the Roman Catholic congregations are under the supervision of a Papal delegate, Dr. Forwerk, Bishop of Leontopolis *in partibus*. Public education has reached the highest point in Saxony, every child, without exception, partaking of its benefits. By the law of June 6, 1835, attendance at school, or under properly qualified teachers, has become compulsory, for Roman Catholics as well as Protestants. On the average, 95 of every 100 children capable of instruction are in attendance at school.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The budget of Saxony is voted for triennial periods. The actual expenditure—the income was larger—amounted, during the period

1849 to 1851	to	7,600,669	thalers, or	£1,140,100	annually.
1852	„ 1854	„	8,281,728	„ or	1,242,254 „
1855	„ 1857	„	9,040,902	„ or	1,356,140 „
1858	„ 1860	„	9,365,243	„ or	1,404,786 „
1861	„ 1863	„	12,356,352	„ or	1,853,452 „

The budget for the financial period of 1861 to 1863 was ratified by the Chambers in the following proportions:—

	ANNUAL INCOME.	Thalers
Domains and other state property	1,245,763
Revenue of railways, canals, and post-office	2,789,333
Interest on money lent, fees and fines	1,082,028
Ordinary direct taxes	2,093,000
Ordinary indirect taxes	2,685,300
Extraordinary taxes	2,460,928
Total annual income	12,356,352 or £1,853,452

The details of the annual expenditure are :—

	Thalers
Civil list of the King and Queen, dotation of the princes, and repair of royal residences	863,845
Interest on public debt	2,834,000
Ministry of Justice	384,703
„ of Interior	850,495
„ of Finances	474,395
„ of War	2,175,096
„ of Public Instruction and Ecclesiast. Affairs	390,833
„ of Foreign Affairs	94,445
Contribution to the expenses of the German Diet	35,000
Pensions	590,336
Public works	3,339,461
Fund of reserve	323,743

Total annual expenditure . . . 12,356,352 or £1,853,452

For the last few years there has been a gradually increasing surplus of income over expenditure, which is collected in a 'fund of reserve,' and made use of for the reduction of the public debt.

The greater part of the railways of Saxony are State property, and a very considerable revenue, varying from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 thalers, is derived from this source. The length of State railways, at the beginning of 1862, was 252 miles, built at an expense of 42,657,000 thalers, or 6,398,550*l.* The value of the public domains, chiefly forests, was estimated, at the same date, at 25,241,393 thalers, or 3,786,210*l.*

The public debt amounted, in 1861, to 61,725,499 thalers, or 9,258,825*l.* The greater part of it is of ancient date, created by the connection of the electors of Saxony with the throne of Poland. The debt amounted, in 1764, to 29,028,425 thalers; it had fallen, in 1806, to 14,932,885 thalers; but risen again, at the end of the Napoleonic wars, in 1815, to 22,857,626 thalers. It was settled at the Congress of Vienna, when about one half of the territory of Saxony was made over to Prussia, that the latter should also take a portion of the public debt. The amount left to Saxony was 16,660,771 thalers. This debt had increased, in 1830, to 18,762,050 thalers, and henceforth augmented in still larger proportions, owing mainly to the establishment of a network of State railways, built at a cost of 42,657,000 thalers. A portion of the public debt—7,000,000 thalers, or somewhat above one million sterling—consists in notes, called *Cassen-Billets*, bearing no interest.

Army.

The troops are raised by conscription, to which every citizen above twenty-one is liable. Substitution, however, is permitted in times of peace, on payment of a sum of 300 thalers to the State. A

very considerable number of young men of the upper and middle classes avail themselves annually of this permission. The period of service is six years, with further two years' conscription among the troops of reserve; but for at least one-half of this period, the men are generally sent home on furlough. In the budget of 1862, the strength of the army was set down as follows:—

8 regiments of infantry of the line	15,748 men
4 battalions of Jäger	4,006 "
2 regiments of cavalry	3,206 "
2 brigades of artillery	2,440 " and 50 guns
Total	25,400 men, with 50 guns

To which is to be added the army of reserve, consisting, nominally, of about 10,000 men, but only a small proportion of which are ready for active service.

The military power of Saxony has greatly declined since 1815, when one half of the kingdom had to be ceded to Prussia. In 1783, the electors had a force of 30,000 men under arms; and during the Napoleonic campaigns the contingent furnished to the French emperor consisted of 28,000 men. Of late years, the military efficiency of the population has also sunk very considerably. In 1834, only 40 per cent. of the young men drawn for conscription were fit for service; and in 1856 only 22 per cent. Official reports mention that, within the last few years, up to 1862, this state of things has somewhat improved.

Population.

The kingdom is divided into four Kreise, or circles, of the following area and population, according to the census of 1852, and of December 1861:—

Circles	Area in sq. m.	Population	
		1852	1861
Dresden	1,674	507,705	583,213
Leipzig	1,342	446,826	506,294
Zwickau	1,790	735,557	827,245
Bautzen	971	297,744	308,488
Total	6,777	1,987,832	2,225,240

The increase of population—237,408 in nine years, or 26,378 per annum—is inferior to that of most other European states. The sexes, according to the census of 1861, are in the usual proportion, there being 1,088,933 male, and 1,136,307 female inhabitants. At the

same period, 819,621 persons lived in the 142 towns of the kingdom—some of these towns with a population of less than 600—and 1,405,619 persons in the country. The increase in the latter districts has been for many years considerably greater than in the former.

The population of the chief towns, according to the census of December 1861, was as follows:—

Chief Towns	Population
Dresden	128,152
Leipzig	78,495
Chemnitz	45,432
Zwickau	20,492
Freiberg	17,488
Glauchau	16,586
Plauen	16,166
Meerane	13,626
Zittau	13,063

The criminal statistics of the kingdom have been unfavourable for the last twenty years. The number of convicts varied from 1,093 to 1,271 during the years 1840–49, and in 1850 rose to 1,382; in 1851 to 1,623, and in 1857 to 2,315. A number of these, however—137 in the year 1851—were political criminals. In 1858, the number of convicts fell to 2,253; in 1859, to 2,071; and on the 1st of July, 1861, consisted of 1,986. Taking the average of five years, there was—

One convict to 1,453 inhabitants in the period from 1840 to 1844
„ to 1,557 „ „ „ 1845 to 1849
„ to 1,008 „ „ „ 1855 to 1859

This gives an increase of 41 per cent. during the latter period. The number of criminals under sixteen years of age increased even 61½ per cent.

The number of illegitimate children born annually amounted to 12·97 per cent. in 1834; to 14·08 per cent. in 1840; and to 15·33 per cent. in 1849, but has been on the decrease since the latter period.

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III.—MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Frederick Francis II., Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born February 28, 1823, the son of Grand-duke Paul Frederick and Princess Alexandrine of Prussia. Studied philosophy and theology at the University of Bonn, 1840–42; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 7, 1842. Married, November 3, 1849, to Princess Augusta of Reuss-Schleiz, who died March 3, 1862. Married, in second nuptials, May 12, 1864, to Princess Anna, daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig II. of Hesse-Darmstadt, who died April 15, 1865.

Issue of the first marriage are:—1. Prince *Frederick Francis*, heir-apparent, born March 19, 1851. 2. Prince *Paul Frederick*, born September 19, 1852. 3. Princess *Marie*, born May 14, 1854. 4. Prince *Johann Albert*, born December 8, 1857.

Brother of the Grand-duke.—Prince *William*, born March 5, 1827; colonel in the service of Prussia, and commander of the 6th regiment of Cuirassiers.

Mother of the Grand-duke.—Grand-duchess *Alexandrine*, born February 23, 1803, daughter of the late King Frederick William III. of Prussia; married, May 25, 1822, to Grand-duke Paul Frederick; widow, March 7, 1842.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign-house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Vandals; and they trace their

descent to Genseric, King of the Vandals, who ravaged Spain and Portugal in the fifth century, and, going over to Africa, took Carthage in 439. Genseric, who died in 477, was succeeded by his son Huneric, whose offspring settled on the southern shores of the Baltic as rulers of Mecklenburg. One of their descendants, Burewin, obtained the hand of Matilda, daughter of Henry the Lion, and through the influence of the latter, was enrolled among the princes of the Holy Roman Empire. These princes received the ducal title from the Emperor Charles IV. in 1340, and assumed that of Grand-duke by permission of the Congress of Vienna, in 1815. Previous to 1701, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz formed but one State; but at that date the separation of the latter took place, in favour of a younger son of the reigning duke.

The Grand-duke has no civil list, or any other grant from the country. His income consists of a large part of the revenues of the State domains, and is valued at above 120,000*l.* per annum. The Grand-duke is also sole proprietor of a line of railway, 55 miles long, from Güstrow to Neu-Brandenburg, which in great part runs through his own property. The court expenditure amounts to above 550,000 thalers, or considerably more than the cost of the whole civil administration of the State. The crown estates altogether comprise nearly one-fifth of the territory of the duchy, and are valued at 80,000,000 thalers, or nearly 12,000,000*l.* They are looked upon, in all respects, as the private property of the duke.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1622, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. Nearly the whole legislative power and part of the executive is in the hands of the proprietors of Rittergüter, or knight's estates, numbering 624. Seldom more than one-fourth of these, however, exert their privileges and take their seats in the Diet. To these representatives of their own property are joined thirty-nine members, nearly all burgomasters, delegated by the municipalities and corporate bodies of a like number of towns. The great bulk of the population is without political rights. The Diet is permanent, being represented, if not in actual session, by a committee of twelve members, presided over by three marshals of the nobility, whose office is hereditary in their families. It is part of the prerogative of the committee to examine the working of the administration, as also to nominate a number of judges at the chief courts of justice. The Diet meets in annual session, alternately at the towns of Sternberg and Malchin, and every two years forms a joint assembly with the

states of a part of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in common legislation for both duchies.

The executive is represented in a ministry appointed by and responsible alone to the Grand-duke. There are three departments, namely :—

1. The Ministry of the Grand-ducal House, of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs.—Jaspar J. B. W. von *Oertzen*, appointed June 29, 1858.

2. The Ministry of Justice, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. A. von *Schröter*, appointed June 29, 1858.

3. The Ministry of Finances.—Theodore D. von *Levetzou*, appointed June 29, 1858.

No official budget has ever been published. The statements of public income and expenditure made by statistical writers are grounded on mere supposition, and vary from 388,599 thalers, or 58,285*l.* per annum, to 3,404,030 thalers, or 510,604*l.* The expenditure, probably, amounts to about 125,000*l.* per annum, to judge from incidental remarks of the Grand-ducal commissary in the Diet, from which it appears that the cost of the general administration in 1859 was 476,000 thalers, or 71,400*l.* a year, while the interest of the public debt amounted to 352,650 thalers, or 52,897*l.* The total amount of the debt in 1860 was 8,843,944 thalers, or 1,326,591*l.* The liabilities are classified as 'Debt of the country,' 1,468,944 thalers; 'Debt of the Grand-duke,' 7,200,000 thalers; and 'Debt of the Diet,' 175,000 thalers.

To the army of the dissolved Confederation, Mecklenburg-Schwerin contributed 5,967 men, of which 4,693 were infantry, 747 cavalry, and 527 artillery. By an agreement with the Government of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the latter furnished part of the infantry, in return for getting its own quota of cavalry and artillery. The actual force kept under arms amounted, in 1866, to one regiment of grenadiers, and two of the line, numbering 4,216 men; one regiment of dragoons, with 672 men, and two companies of artillery, of 482 men, with 16 guns. The troops are raised by conscription, and the purchase of substitutes is permitted. Six years is the nominal period of service, of which two-thirds are allowed on furlough.

The population of the Grand-duchy amounted to 548,449 in 1861, living on an area of 4,834 English square miles. Although the country is but thinly populated, emigration is carrying off large numbers of the inhabitants, and the population is actually decreasing. In 1852, nearly 8,000 left the Grand-duchy; in 1853, above 8,500; and in 1854, the number rose to 9,453. Subsequently, up to 1858, the amount fell to between three and four thousand. The ownership of the soil is divided between the sovereign, who possesses about two-tenths of the land; the titled and untitled nobility, who possess

seven-tenths, and various corporations and monastic institutions for Protestant noble ladies, who possess one-tenth. The agricultural population are little removed from the condition of serfs. At the meeting of the Diet, in April, 1864, a bill was passed investing all landed proprietors with power to condemn the labourers on their estates for simple 'neglect of service' to a week's imprisonment, and, besides, 'twenty-five blows with a stick.' The bill became law in May, 1864.

There are numerous restrictions on marriage, in consequence of which the proportion of illegitimate children is greater than in any other part of Germany, and is, moreover, increasing from year to year. In 1820, one out of every ten children was illegitimate; in 1830, one out of nine; in 1840, one out of seven; in 1845, one out of 5·7; in 1852, one out of 4·7; in 1859, one out of 4; and in 1860, one out of 3·8. In the year 1851, there were 260 towns and villages in which one-third of all the births were illegitimate; 209 other places in which this was the case with one-half, and 79 places in which none but illegitimate children were born. In education, also, the Grand-duchy is behind all other states of the Confederation. Of the 865 recruits which were raised in the year 1857, only 430 were able to read printed matter, only 245 could read manuscript, and only 136 were able to write. According to the census of 1858, the inhabitants were divided into 537,986 Lutherans, 168 Reformers, or Calvinists, 882 Roman Catholics, and 3,112 Jews. The latter are not allowed to settle in many parts of the Grand-duchy.

Commerce.

The exports of Mecklenburg-Schwerin consist chiefly of agricultural produce. It amounts annually at an average to—

30,000 lasts of corn . . .	value £500,000
120,000 stones of wool . . .	„ 170,000
Cattle—swine, 60,000 . . .	„ 143,000
horses 2,500 . . .	„ 104,000
sheep, 250,000 . . .	„ 7,000
Butter 60,000 cwt. . .	„ 150,000
Hides, rags, bones, and timber . . .	„ 72,000

The subjoined tabular statement shows the value of the imports from Mecklenburg-Schwerin into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce to the same, in each of the five years 1860 to 1865.

Years	Imports from Mecklenburg-Schwerin into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom into Mecklenburg-Schwerin
	£	£
1860	496,609	61,346
1861	412,431	86,353
1862	260,977	81,841
1863	219,505	72,429
1864	324,664	61,252

The commercial navy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin consisted, on Dec. 31, 1864, of 419 vessels, of a total burthen of 151,740 tons. The greater number of these vessels, namely 372, of a tonnage of 135,612, belonged to the port of Rostock.

IV. OLDENBURG.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Peter I., Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827, the son of Grand-duke Augustus, and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Feb. 27, 1853; married, Feb. 10, 1852, to

Elizabeth, Grand-duchess of Oldenburg, born March 26, 1826, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *Frederick Augustus*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 16, 1852. 2. Prince *George Louis*, born June 27, 1855.

Brother and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Princess *Amalia*, born Dec. 21, 1818; married, Nov. 22, 1836, to Prince Otho of Bavaria, King of Greece 1832–62. 2. Princess *Frederica*, born June 8, 1820, married, Aug. 15, 1855, to Freiherr M. von Washington. 3. Prince *Elimar*, born Jan. 23, 1844, lieutenant in the service of Russia.

Cousin of the Grand-duke.—Prince *Peter*, born Aug. 26, 1812, the son of Prince George, brother of the late Grand-duke Augustus of Oldenburg, and of Princess Catharine, daughter of the late Czar Paul of Russia; general of infantry in the service of Russia, and President of the department of Ecclesiastical Affairs in the Imperial Senate; married, April 23, 1837, to Princess *Therese* of Nassau, born April 17, 1815. Issue of the union are:—1. Princess *Alexandra*, born June 2, 1838; married, Feb. 6, 1856, to Grand-duke Nicholas, brother of Czar Alexander II. of Russia. 2. Prince *Nicholas*, born May 9, 1840, captain in the service of Russia; married Sept. 5, 1863, to Marie von Osternburg. 3. Prince *Alexander*, born June 2, 1844. 4. Princess *Catharine*, born Sept. 21, 1846.

5. Prince *George*, born April 17, 1848. 6. Prince *Constantine*, born May 9, 1850. 7. Princess *Theresa*, born March 30, 1852.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century, a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mainline became extinguished with Count Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Frederick Augustus of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. In 1854, Grand-duke Peter sold a district of 5,000 Morgen, or 3,154 acres, on the North Sea, with the harbour of Jahde, destined for a naval port, to Prussia, for the sum of 500,000 thalers, or 74,800*l.* The Grand-duke has a civil list of 85,000 thalers, or 12,750*l.*, besides an allowance of 85,000 thalers from the public domains, making his total income 25,500*l.* He draws, moreover, a revenue of nearly 6,000*l.* from private estates of the family in Holstein.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy Feb. 18, 1849, which, 'revised,' in a conservative sense, by a decree of Nov. 22, 1852, remains still in force. It grants liberty of the press, trial by jury, and equality of all citizens in political and social matters. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes, and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. Every 300 electors choose a delegate, and the delegates of twenty districts, representing 6,000 electors, appoint one deputy. No property qualification is required to become a member of the Diet.

The executive is vested in a responsible ministry of four departments, namely:

1. The Ministry of the Grand-ducal House, of Justice, of Education, and of Foreign Affairs.—Peter F. L. von *Rössing*.
2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Freiherr C. von *Berg*.
3. The Ministry of Finances.—Christian *Zedelius*.
4. The Ministry of Military Affairs.—Count F. W. von *Wedel*.

The budget, according to the terms of the Constitution, must be granted by the Diet from year to year. For the year 1865, the public revenue amounted to 2,387,231 thalers, or 358,084*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,386,110 thalers, or 357,916*l.*, leaving a surplus of 1,121 thalers. The chief item of revenue is from customs, and next to it, from the produce of State property; while in expenditure the army, the civil list, and the interest of the public debt cost the largest sums. The debt amounted, at the beginning of 1866, to 4,265,300 thalers, or 639,795*l.*

The troops are raised by conscription; it being permitted to purchase substitutes. The nominal term of service is six years, with two years' more inscription in the army of reserve; but in time of peace, the men have only to practice drill for a year and a half, after which they are sent home on furlough. A number of recruits are usually at once entered in the army of reserve, and in this case have but six months' active service to perform. To the troops of the dissolved Confederation, Oldenburg contributed 2,910 infantry, 460 cavalry, and 370 artillery, or altogether 3,740 men. By a military convention with the free cities of Bremen and Lübeck the Grand-duchy also furnished the artillery of these two states, consisting of two batteries of twelve pieces of ordnance.

The area of Oldenburg embraces 2,417 square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 3, 1861, of 295,242 inhabitants. Of these, 191,877 are Lutherans; 1,369 members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists; 25,916 'United Evangelicals'—these mostly in the separated territory of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine—72,939 Roman Catholics; and 1,497 Jews. Exceptionally, the male population is larger than the female, the former amounting to 148,618, and the latter to 146,592 souls. Emigration carried off 2,073 persons in the year 1862. The increase of population amounted to 10,016 in the course of eight years.

Trade.

Though the Grand-duchy is favourably situated for maritime commerce, it has but a small seafaring population, and its trade is principally confined to a coasting traffic with the neighbouring countries on the North Sea. In the year 1864, the chief export articles to England, Holland, and Belgium, were rape-seed, beans, oats, barley, and wheat. The total value of the imports from Olden-

burg into the United Kingdom was 36,479*l.* in 1861; 20,952*l.* in 1862; and 34,656*l.* in 1863. The total value of the exports of British and Irish produce to Oldenburg amounted to 77,148*l.* in 1861; 49,710*l.* in 1862; 54,838*l.* in 1863; and 33,199*l.* in 1864. The imports into the United Kingdom, in 1863, included 5,268 head of cattle, and 3,399 sheep.

The commercial navy of Oldenburg consisted, in 1863, of 637 vessels, of a total burthen of 33,899 lasts, or 67,798 tons.

V. BRUNSWICK.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

William I., Duke of Brunswick, born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Frederick William of Brunswick, and of Princess Marie of Baden. Undertook provisionally the Government of Brunswick in consequence of the insurrection of September 7, 1830, and subsequent flight of his brother, the reigning Duke, October 12, 1830; ascended the throne, April 25, 1831.

Brother of the Duke.—Duke *Charles*, born October 30, 1804, the eldest son of Duke Frederick William of Brunswick; succeeded his father, under the guardianship of the Prince-Regent, afterwards King George IV. of Great Britain, June 16, 1815; ascended the throne October 30, 1823. Fled the duchy on the breaking out of a riot at the city of Brunswick, September 8, 1830; was declared 'regierungsunfähig,' or 'unfit to govern,' by a resolution of the German Diet, December 2, 1830.

The ducal house of Brunswick, which is now on the point of becoming extinct, the two only representatives of the family being unmarried and sexagenarians, is one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the north of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. Their possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick-Lüneburg, the former of which is represented at present in the ducal house of Brunswick, and the latter in the royal family of Great Britain.

The Duke of Brunswick is one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, being in possession of immense private estates, including the

principality of Oels, in Silesia, and large domains in the district of Glatz, in Prussia. It is believed that the Duke has bequeathed the whole of these estates to the Emperor of Austria. The Duke's civil list, amounting to 220,722 thalers, or 33,108*l.*, is not set down in the budget, being paid out of a special fund, the 'Kammercasse,' the revenues of which are derived from the State domains. The *ex-duke*, Charles, residing chiefly at Paris, has also a large private income, amounting, it is stated, to above 200,000*l.* per annum.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental law of November 22, 1851. The legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting of forty-three members. Of these, nine are elected by the highest-taxed landed proprietors; ten by the magistrates of the chief towns; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and eleven by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies hold their mandate for two sessions.

The executive is represented by a responsible Ministry, consisting of two departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of State and of Foreign Affairs.—Ferdinand von *Campe*, appointed April 1862.

2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Privy Councillor J. C. W. *Schulz*, appointed April 1862.

The Ministry of the Interior is sub-divided into five administrative departments, each under the direction of a committee of three members. A consistory of four clergymen, appointed by the Government, has the management of all religious affairs.

The budget is voted for the period of three years. The public revenue for the three years 1861–63 has been fixed at 4,983,000 thalers, or 747,450*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount, giving an annual income and expenditure of 249,150*l.* Not included in the budget is the very large revenue from the State domains, out of which the civil list of the Duke, and a variety of subventions to educational establishments, are paid. The surplus of this fund only is paid into the general exchequer, and is set down at 432,000 thalers, or 64,300*l.*, for the period 1861–63.

The military organisation of the duchy is on the Prussian system of general liability to the service of arms. Practically, however, no more men are raised by conscription than are required for garrison service at the capital and ducal residences. Nominally, the troops amount to one regiment of infantry, numbering 2,000 men; one battalion of life-guards, some seven hundred strong; one regiment of light dragoons, of 437 men; and one brigade of artillery, with 301

rank and file. In former times the army of the duchy was far more numerous. During the Seven Years' War Brunswick had never less than 12,000 men under arms. In the war of 1813-14 the country raised above 10,000 troops.

The duchy has an area of 1,526 square miles, with a population of 282,400 inhabitants, according to the census of 1861. The population numbered 209,527 in 1814; had risen to 253,232 in 1834; to 269,228 in 1846; and to 273,394 in 1858. Of the births, in the year 1860, no less than 20·3 per cent., or more than one-fifth, were illegitimate. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants are members of the Lutheran Church, with the exception of 1,107 Calvinists; 2,458 Roman Catholics; 88 members of other Christian sects, and 1,078 Jews. The latter enjoy perfect equality with the other inhabitants.

VI. SAXE-WEIMAR.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Charles Alexander, Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar, born June 24, 1818, the son of Grand-duke Charles Frederick and of Grand-duchess Marie, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father, July 8, 1853; married, October 8, 1842, to

Sophie, Grand-duchess of Saxe-Weimar; born April 8, 1824, the daughter of the late King William II. of the Netherlands. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *Charles Augustus*, heir-apparent, born July 31, 1844. 2. Princess *Marie*, born January 20, 1849. 3. Princess *Elizabeth*, born February 28, 1854.

Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Princess *Marie*, born February 3, 1808; married, May 26, 1827, to Prince Charles of Prussia. 2. Princess *Augusta*, born September 30, 1811; married, June 11, 1829, to Prince William, now King William I. of Prussia.

Cousins of the Grand-duke.—1. Prince *Edward*, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, brother of Grand-duke Charles Frederick; entered the British army as ensign, June 1, 1841; captain, May 19, 1846; major, June 20, 1854; lieutenant-colonel in the Grenadier Guards and aide-de-camp to the Queen, May 18, 1855; married, November 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born January 14, 1827, the daughter of the late Charles Gordon-Lennox, Duke of Richmond. 2. Prince *Hermann*, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding; married, June 17, 1851, to Princess Augusta, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King William I. of Würtemberg. Issue of the union are one

daughter and four sons, namely, Pauline, born July 25, 1852; Wilhelm, born December 31, 1853; Bernard, born October 10, 1855; Alexander, born June 22, 1857; and Ernest, born August 9, 1859. 3. Prince *Gustavus*, born June 28, 1827, brother of the preceding; colonel in the Austrian army. 4. Princess *Anna*, born September 9, 1828; sister of the preceding. 5. Princess *Amalia*, born May 20, 1830; married, May 19, 1853, to Prince Henry of Orange-Nassau, brother of King William III. of the Netherlands.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent duchy towards the end of the sixteenth century, when Elector Johann Wilhelm of Saxony divided his territory between his two sons, Frederick Wilhelm and Johann, giving the former Saxe-Altenburg and the latter Saxe-Weimar. There were frequent divisions subsequently, until, by the extinction of branch lines, the original family estates were again obtained. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Charles Augustus, the celebrated patron of German literature, and friend of Göthe and Schiller.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 280,000 thalers, or about 41,000*l.*, amounting to about one-sixth of the revenues of Saxe-Weimar.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1849. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament represented by one Chamber. It is composed of 31 members, of whom ten are chosen by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; ten by the towns; ten others by the inhabitants of rural districts, and one by the Senate of the University of Jena. At the general election, which takes place every seventh year, not only the representatives themselves are chosen, but likewise a substitute for every member, who has to take his place in case of illness, death, or prolonged absence. The ten members for the nobility are elected directly by all proprietors of Rittergüter, or noble estates; even ladies being allowed to vote. In the representation of towns and rural districts the mode of election is indirect. The whole body of voters in a town choose a certain number of delegates, in the proportion of one to every fifty houses,

and these deputies elect the member for the place. To be a member for a town a property qualification of about 50*l.* per annum is requisite, which rises to 75*l.* in the case of the two cities of Weimar and Eisenach. The election of members for the rural districts takes place in the same manner as that for the towns; but the choice of members is limited, inasmuch as they must belong to the same class as the electors. Neither two brothers, nor father and son, are capable of sitting in the Chamber at the same time. The President of the Chamber is an Earl-Marshall, elected by the deputies of the nobility, who is assisted by two Vice-Presidents, chosen by and from among the representatives of towns and rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and a standing committee of nine members continues to sit during the adjournment. During the session, the members have an allowance of four thalers, or 11*s.* 8*d.* per day, besides a moderate sum for travelling expenses. The powers of the Chamber extend to all the branches of legislation, and its consent is indispensable to the validity of all orders and decrees of the Government.

The Ministry, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments, which are:—

1. The Ministry of the Grand-ducal House, of the Interior, and of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. C. B. von *Watzdorf*, President of the Ministry.

2. The Ministry of Finance.—Councillor *Gustav Thon*.

3. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—*Philipp von Wintzingerode*.

The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1863 to 1865 comprises an annual income of 1,658,668 thalers, or 248,808*l.*, and an annual expenditure of 1,654,558 thalers, or 248,189*l.*, leaving a surplus of 4,110 thalers, or 619*l.*, for the year. The chief items of revenue are per annum:—Indirect taxes, 445,115 thalers; income-tax, 250,610 thalers; and domains and forests, 428,230 thalers. Under expenditure, the largest sums go for—Civil list of the Grand-duke, 280,000 thalers; public debt, 230,917 thalers; and army, 203,186 thalers. The public debt amounted to 4,560,000 thalers, or 684,000*l.*, on January 1, 1866.

Saxe-Weimar formerly contributed 3,350 troops—3,316 infantry and 34 artillerymen—to the army of the Confederation. The number, however, was seldom kept in full force. A *Leibwache*, or company of horse-guards, numbering 37 men, is kept by the Grand-duke out of his private funds. The troops are enrolled by conscription, with allowed substitution against payment of a fixed sum. Six years is the nominal term of service, with two years additional in the army of reserve.

The Grand-duchy is divided into three Kreise, or circles, of the following area and population, according to the census of 1858, and of December 3, 1861:—

Circles	Area in Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		1858	1861
Weimar	693	137,215	140,772
Eisenach	486	81,338	82,444
Neustadt	243	48,559	50,036
Total	1,421	267,112	273,252

The population has been increasing, since 1820, at the rate of about one per cent. per annum. Emigration carries off about 2,000 per annum, on the average. The census of December 3, 1861, showed the following religious division of the inhabitants:—Protestants, 262,272; Roman Catholics, 9,824; Greek Catholics, 57; Mennonites, 5; other Christian sects, 6; Jews, 1,088.

VII. MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Frederick William I., Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born Oct. 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke George and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 6, 1860; married, June 24, 1843, to

Augusta, Grand-duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge. Offspring of the union is Prince *Adolphus Frederick*, heir-apparent, born July 22, 1848.

Brother and Sister of the Grand-duke.—1. Princess *Caroline*, born Jan. 10, 1821; married, June 10, 1841, to Crown-prince Frederick, afterwards King Frederick VII. of Denmark; divorced Sept. 30, 1846. 2. Prince *George*, born Jan. 11, 1824; married, Feb. 16, 1851, to Princess Catharine, born Aug. 16, 1827, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Michael of Russia. Issue of the union are three children, namely, Helena, born Jan. 16, 1857; George Alexander, born June 6, 1859; and Charles Michael, born June 17, 1863.

Mother of the Grand-duke.—Grand-duchess *Marie*, born Jan. 21, 1796, daughter of the late Landgrave Frederick of Hesse-Cassel; married to Grand-duke George, Aug. 12, 1817; widow, Sept. 6, 1860.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolphus Frederick II., youngest son of Duke Adolphus Frederick II., of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Congress of Vienna permitted Duke Charles Frederick of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to adopt the title of Grand-duke, notwithstanding the exceedingly limited extent of his territory. He is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his own private property. A territory of seven square miles, with 10,000 souls, which was added to the newly created Grand-duchy in 1815, was sold by the late Grand-duke George to Prussia, on May 21, 1819, for the sum of 1,000,000 thalers, or '100 thalers per soul.' It is calculated that the income of the Grand-ducal family amounts at present to at least 230,000*l.* a year.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The country is divided into two separate provinces, the first of which, Stargard, has a Diet composed of landowners, while the second, Ratzeburg, has no representative institutions whatever. The Stargard Diet periodically joins the legislative assembly of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Only the possession of a Rittergut or knight's estate, gives right to a seat in the Diet, to which neither the towns nor rural populations send any deputies. There are sixty-two such proprietors in the province of Stargard, only a small number of which, however, choose to take their seats.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through one 'Minister of State,' which appointment is held since Nov. 17, 1862, by Freiherr Bernhard von Bülow. Previously, the post was vacant for several years.

The Grand-duchy has never known a budget. The whole of the public revenue goes to the civil-list of the Grand-duke.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz formerly contributed 1,197 men, including 200 artillery, to the army of the Germanic Confederation; but by an arrangement with the Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the latter undertook to furnish the artillery, in return for twice the number of foot-soldiers. The troops were raised by conscription, and had to serve for a period of six years.

The population, which, according to the census of 1861, numbered 99,060, is decreasing. The loss, amounting to 690 in eight years, is caused by a strong tide of emigration, which carried off nearly 8,000 inhabitants during the same period. The area of the country is 997 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is

divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner :—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and untitled nobles, and 117 to the town corporations. Nearly one-fourth of the Grand-ducal property consists of forest lands.

TABLE

VIII. SAXE-MEININGEN.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

George II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born April 2, 1826, the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855. Offspring of this union are a son and a daughter :—Bernhard, born April 1, 1851; and Marie Elizabeth, born September 23, 1853. Married, in second nuptials, October 23, 1858, to Princess Theodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839. Offspring of this second marriage are two sons :—Ernest, born September 27, 1859, and Frederick, born October 12, 1861. *Sister of the Duke.*—Princess *Augusta*, born August 6, 1843; married, October 15, 1862, to Prince Moritz of Saxe-Altenburg.

Parents of the Duke.—Duke *Bernhard*, born December 17, 1800; succeeded, as a minor, December 24, 1803; abdicated, September 20, 1866. Married to Duchess *Marie*, born September 6, 1804, daughter of the late Elector William II. of Hesse-Cassel.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernest I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. The duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the present duke. He has a civil list of 225,000 florins, or 18,750*l.*, paid out of the produce of the State domains. The ex-Duke Bernhard was nominated a Knight of the Order of the Garter by King William IV., in 1831.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The charter of the duchy bears date August 23, 1829. It provides for a legislative organisation, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Eight of these are elected by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and new elections take place every six. A small property qualification is requisite to become a member.

The ministry, which is responsible to the Chamber, consists of four departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of the Ducal House and of Foreign Affairs.—*Freiherr von Krosigk*.
2. The Ministry of the Interior.—*Albert O. Giseke*.
3. The Ministry of Finances.—*Ludwig Blomeyer*.
4. The Ministry of Justice, of Education, and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—*Dr. von Uttenhoven*.

The budget is voted for the term of three years. For the period 1862 to 1865, the public income is settled at 1,928,292 florins, or 160,691*l.*; and the expenditure at 1,845,042 florins, or 153,752*l.*, leaving a surplus of 83,250 florins, or 6,939*l.* Nearly one-half of the public revenue is drawn from State domains, formerly belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are the interest of the public debt, amounting to 176,365 florins, or 14,697*l.*, and the army, which costs 150,180 florins, or 12,515*l.* The debt was 4,594,017 florins, or 382,835*l.*, on April 1, 1862. The State, besides, has guaranteed the interest of four millions of thalers employed in the construction of a line of railway through the duchy.

The troops which Saxe-Meiningen formerly furnished to the army of the Confederation were raised by conscription; the term of service being six years, with two more in the reserve. Only a small portion of the required contingent—1,918 men—was kept permanently under arms.

The area of the duchy extends over 933 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1861, of 172,341 inhabitants. The whole of them are Protestants, with the exception of 872 Roman Catholics, 72 Mennonites, and 1,530 Jews.

IX. ANHALT.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Leopold, Duke of Anhalt, born Oct. 1, 1794, the son of Prince Frederick of Anhalt-Dessau, and of Princess Amalia of Hesse-Homburg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his grandfather, Duke Leopold Frederick, Aug. 9, 1817; married, April 18, 1818, to Princess Frederica of Prussia, who died Jan. 1, 1850. Issue of the union are:—1. Princess *Agnes*, born June 24, 1824; married, April 28, 1853, to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Altenburg. 2. Prince *Frederick*, heir-apparent, born April 29, 1831; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess Antoinette of Saxe-Altenburg. Offspring

of the marriage are three sons and one daughter, namely, Leopold, born July 18, 1855; Frederick, born Aug. 19, 1856; Elizabeth, born Sept. 7, 1857; and Edward, born April 18, 1861. 3. Princess *Maria*, born Sept. 14, 1837; married, Nov. 29, 1854, to Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

Brothers of the Duke.—1. Prince *George*, born Feb. 21, 1796; married, in first nuptials, in 1825, to Princess Caroline of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, who died in 1829, and, secondly, in 1831, to Theresa von Ermannsdorf, who died in 1848. Issue of the first marriage is one child, Princess Louise, born June 22, 1826; while of the second union there are three sons and three daughters, bearing the titles of Counts and Countesses von Reina. The eldest daughter, Mathilda, born Oct. 7, 1833, married, May 19, 1859, Otho von Könneritz, director of the royal theatre at Dresden. 2. Prince *Frederick*, born Sept. 23, 1799; married, Sept. 11, 1832, to Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel. Issue of the union are three daughters, namely, Adelheid born Dec. 25, 1833; married, April 23, 1851, to Duke Adolphus of Nassau; Bathildis, born Dec. 29, 1837; married, May 30, 1862, to Prince William of Schaumburg-Lippe; and Hilda, born Dec. 13, 1839.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt, namely of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847; and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806, the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt has a civil list of 198,250 thalers, or 29,737*l.*, including the allowances to the younger members of the house. The family has, besides, very large private estates in Saxony, Eastern Prussia, and the Crimea, embracing an area of more than 200 square miles.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

On Oct. 29, 1848, a charter was given to the duchy, which was repealed by decree of the sovereign of Nov. 4, 1851. A new constitution, proclaimed Sept. 17, 1859, allows merely a nominal representation of the people, leaving nearly the whole legislative, as well as the executive, power in the hands of the Government.

The Ministry consists of three departments, as follows :—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Justice.—Dr. *Sinteniz*, President of the Council.

2. The Ministry of the Interior and of Finance.—Dr. von *Zerbst*.

3. The Ministry of Military Affairs.—General A. *Stockmarr*.

The financial statement for the year 1863, as published by the Government, shows a public income of 1,889,492 thalers, or 284,902*l.*, and an expenditure of 1,851,183 thalers, or 277,676*l.* More than a third of the revenue is derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The largest item in the expenditure is the civil list of the ducal house. The public debt amounted, on Jan. 1, 1861, to 2,168,210 thalers, or 325,231*l.*

To the army of the Confederation the duchy of Anhalt formerly contributed 2,038 men, only one-third of which number were actually kept under arms. The troops were raised by conscription for a term of six years.

The duchy comprises an area of 869 English square miles, with a population of 181,824, according to the census of 1861. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the Protestant Church. The increase of population is at the rate of rather more than one per cent. per annum.

X. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born June 21, 1818, the son of Duke Ernest I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, and of Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg. Studied philosophy and political economy at the University of Bonn, 1834–36; entered into the military service of Saxony, 1836; travelled in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Northern Africa, 1838–40. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, Jan. 29, 1844. Composer of numerous musical pieces, and of the operas ‘*Zaire*,’ ‘*Casilda*,’ and ‘*Santa-Chiara*,’ the latter represented at Paris, 1855. Married, May 3, 1842, to

Alexandrine, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born Dec. 6, 1820, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Leopold of Baden.

Nephew of the Duke.—Prince *Alfred*, heir-apparent of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born Aug. 6, 1844, the son of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain.

Cousin of the Duke.—*Leopold II.*, King of the Belgians, born April 9, 1835, grandson of Duke Francis of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg.

Cousins of the Duke.—1. *Ferdinand*, King of Portugal, born Oct. 29, 1816, the son of Prince Ferdinand, and grandson of Duke Francis of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg. 2. Prince *Augustus*, born June 18, 1818, brother of the preceding; married, April 20, 1843, to Princess Clementine, born June 3, 1817, the daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French. Issue of the union are—1. Prince Philippe, born March 28, 1844, lieutenant in the service of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. 2. Prince Augustus, born Aug. 9, 1845, midshipman in the Austrian navy. 3. Princess Clotilde, born July 8, 1846; married May 10, 1864, to Archduke Joseph of Austria, eldest son of Archduke Stephen, cousin of the Emperor. 4. Princess Amalia, born Oct. 23, 1848. 5. Prince Ferdinand, born Feb. 26, 1861.—3. Prince *Leopold*, born Jan. 31, 1824, brother of the preceding; married, April 23, 1861, to Constance Geiger, the daughter of a teacher of music at Vienna, who was subsequently elevated to the rank and title of Baroness von Ruttenstein.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly called Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, and previously Saxe-Coburg, was Prince Albrecht, second son of Duke Ernest, surnamed the Pious, who died in 1699. A dispute about his heritage lasted through three generations, and was only settled, towards the end of the eighteenth century, by a re-distribution of the territories of the Saxon princes. A new division took place in 1826, on the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha, and it was then that the house of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg exchanged its name for that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernest I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the principality of Lichtenberg, in return for his services as commander of the fifth *corps d'armée* in the year 1813. This principality he sold, Sept. 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thalers, and other advantages. Besides a rich private income, Duke Ernest II. has a comparatively large civil list. It is paid out of the revenue of the domains, and amounts to 100,000 thalers, or 15,000*l.*, at a minimum, and more in case these estates produce above 134,079 thalers, or 20,112*l.* a year. The proprietorship of these domains, which, according to the decision of the highest legal authorities in Germany, belong to the State and not to the reigning family, has given rise recently to animated disputes between the Government and the legislature of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. A compromise was finally arrived at, by the terms of which the reigning Duke has a civil list of 100,000 thalers out of the income of the domains, and the surplus of 34,079 thalers is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the duchy, was proclaimed May 3, 1852. The crown is vested in Duke Ernest II. and his descendants, or failing these, the children of his brother Albert, late Prince Consort of Great Britain. Excluded from the throne, however, are the sovereign as well as the heir-apparent of Great Britain. The legislative power is vested in two separate assemblies, one for the province of Coburg and the other for the province of Gotha. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the direct vote of all the inhabitants. Every man above the age of twenty-five, who pays taxes, has a vote, and any citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately every year; and every second year they unite into one Chamber, to which the Coburg Diet deputed seven, and that of Gotha fourteen members. The 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the town of Coburg and at Gotha, and has to decide all legislative measures bearing upon questions affecting the whole duchy, while the provincial assemblies occupy themselves with affairs of a more local nature.

The budget is voted for the term of four years; the last from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865. In the financial accounts, a distinction is made between Crown-revenue from the domains, and State-revenue. The annual income of the former, during this period, is to be 559,500 thalers, or 83,925*l.*, and the expenditure 385,669 thalers, or 57,851*l.*, leaving an annual surplus of 173,831 thalers, or 26,074*l.*, which is to be distributed between the Duke and the public exchequer, in the proportion of His Highness obtaining 120,121 thalers, or 18,022*l.*, and the country 53,680 thalers, or 8,052*l.* The State-revenue for the period 1861-65 is settled at 606,500 thalers, or 90,975*l.* annually, and the public expenditure at the same sum. Among the expenses, the general administration of the duchy amounts to the largest item, 227,305 thalers, and, next to it, the interest and redemption fund of the public debt, 92,022 thalers. The debt amounted, January 1, 1862, to 1,235,687 thalers, or 185,353*l.*

The military organisation of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is based, in theory, upon that of Prussia, devolving the duty upon every man to serve in the army. As, however, the finances of the duchy do not allow the maintenance of a large force, the troops required for actual service are drawn by conscription, in the form of ballot. The purchase of substitutes is not allowed. To the former army of the Confederation the duchy contributed nominally 1,860 men, only a portion of which were actually kept. In consequence of a treaty

made with Prussia, in 1861, the Government of the latter country undertook to maintain the necessary number of troops against a payment of 80,000 thalers, or 11,500*l.*, per annum in times of peace, and 148,000 thalers, or 21,700*l.*, during war.

The duchy is divided into two provinces, of the following area and population :—

Provinces	Area in Eng. sq. miles	Population in Dec. 1861
Coburg	230	47,014
Gotha	586	112,417
Total	816	159,431

The population of the duchy is increasing at the rate of rather more than one per cent. per annum. It amounted to 134,665 in 1834; to 149,753 in 1849; to 150,878 in 1855; and to 153,879 in 1858. The whole of the inhabitants are Protestant, with the exception—according to the census of 1861—of 851 Roman Catholics, and of 1,578 Jews.

XI. SAXE-ALTENBURG.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ernest I., Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, born September 16, 1826; the son of Duke George of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married, April 28, 1853, to

Agnes, Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 24, 1824, the daughter of Duke Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau. Issue of the union is a daughter, Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854.

Brother of the Duke.—Prince **Moritz**, born October 24, 1829; married, October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen.

Uncles of the Duke.—1. Prince **Joseph**, born August 27, 1789, the eldest son of Duke Frederick of Saxe-Altenburg; succeeded his father, September 29, 1834; abdicated in favour of his brother, Duke George, November 30, 1848; general of infantry in the service of Prussia. Married, April 24, 1817, to Princess Amalia of Würtemberg, who died November 28, 1848. Offspring of the union are four daughters:—Princess Marie, born April 14, 1818, and married to ex-King George V. of Hanover; Princess Therese, born October 9, 1823; Princess Elizabeth, born March 26, 1826, and married to Grand-duke Peter of Oldenburg; and Princess Alexandra, born July 8, 1830, and married to Grand-duke Constantin of Russia.

2. Prince *Frederick*, born October 4, 1801, brother of the preceding; colonel in the service of Bavaria.

Cousins of the Duke.—1. Princess *Therese*, born Dec. 21, 1836, daughter of the late Prince Edward of Saxe-Altenburg. 2. Princess *Antoinette*, born April 17, 1838, sister of the preceding; married, April 22, 1854, to Prince Frederick of Anhalt-Dessau. 3. Prince *Albert*, born April 14, 1843, brother of the preceding; lieutenant in the service of Prussia. 4. Princess *Marie*, born June 28, 1845, youngest daughter of the late Prince Edward of Saxe-Altenburg.

The reigning family of Saxe-Altenburg, formerly called Saxe-Hildburghausen, dates its origin from the year 1482, when the separation took place between the Ernestine and Albertine lines of Saxony. Up to the year 1826, Saxe-Altenburg formed part of Saxe-Gotha, and was then, by a general exchange of territories among the Saxon princes, made over to the Hildburghausen family. The Duke has a civil list of 143,000 thalers, or 21,450*l.*, amounting to above one-sixth of the revenue of the whole country. On December 20, 1862, the Chamber raised the ducal income to this sum—from 128,000 thalers, or 19,200*l.*, which it had been previously—on condition that the whole of the domains, formerly belonging to the reigning family, should be made over definitely to the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831; but was somewhat altered at subsequent periods; the last time May 1, 1857. It vests the legislative authority in a Chamber composed of twenty-four representatives, of which eight are chosen by the Ritterschaft, or nobility, eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies are elected for two sessions.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of the Ducal House, of Education, and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. Alfred von *Larisch*, appointed Feb. 2, 1853.

2. The Ministry of the Interior and of Justice.—Charles *Pierer*, appointed Feb. 2, 1853.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Charles Victor *Sonnenkalb*, appointed Feb. 2, 1853.

The budget is voted for three years, the last period settled by the Chamber being 1862 to 1864. The annual income during this term is to be 823,326 thalers, or 123,498*l.*, and the annual expenditure 800,343 thalers, or 120,051*l.*, leaving a surplus of 22,983 thalers, or 3,447*l.* a year. Very nearly one-half of the revenue is contributed by the State domains, and about one-third by indirect taxes. The public debt, at the commencement of 1862, amounted to 1,047,352

thalers, or 157,103*l.*, a moiety of which consisted in notes, not bearing interest.

The 1,621 infantry, with 17 artillerymen, which Saxe-Altenburg formerly contributed to the army of the Confederation, were raised partly by conscription and partly by enlistment. According to the terms of a military convention concluded with Prussia in 1862, the Government of the latter country has the appointment of all the officers in the army of the duchy.

Saxe-Altenburg has an area of 509 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 3, 1861, of 137,883 inhabitants. With the exception of about three hundred Roman Catholics, they are all Protestant. There are no settled Jews. The inhabitants of the duchy are of Slavonic origin, and the customs and dress of the nationality are still prevailing in the rural districts, although the Slavonic dialect has disappeared since the middle of the sixteenth century. The peasants are reputed to be more wealthy than in any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last twenty years.

XII. WALDECK.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

George Victor, Prince of Waldeck, born Jan. 14, 1831, the son of Prince George Frederick and Princess Emma of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, under the guardianship of his mother, May 14, 1845; married, Sept. 26, 1853, to

Helena, Princess of Waldeck, born Aug. 12, 1831, daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau. Offspring of the union are five daughters, namely:—1. Princess *Sophie*, born July 27, 1854. 2. Princess *Pauline*, born Oct. 19, 1855. 3. Princess *Marie*, born May 23, 1857. 4. Princess *Emma*, born Aug. 2, 1858. 5. Princess *Helena*, born Feb. 17, 1861.

Brother and Sisters of the Prince.—1. Princess *Augusta*, born July 21, 1824; married, June 15, 1848, to Count Alfred von Stolberg-Stolberg. 2. Princess *Hermine*, born Sept. 29, 1827; married, Oct. 25, 1844, to Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe. 3. Prince *Wolrad*, heir-apparent, born Jan. 24, 1833.

Uncle and Aunt of the Prince.—1. Princess *Ida*, born Sept. 26, 1796; married, June 23, 1816, to Prince George of Schaumburg-Lippe; widow, Nov. 21, 1860. 2. Prince *Hermann*, born Oct. 12,

1809; married, Sept. 2, 1833, to Agnes, born Oct. 2, 1814, daughter of Count Francis of Teleki-Szék.

Cousins of the Prince.—1. Prince *Albert*, born Dec. 11, 1841; married, May 2, 1864, to Dora Gage, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Gage, of Rathlin, co. Antrim, Ireland. 2. Prince *Erich*, born Dec. 20, 1842. 3. Prince *Henry*, born May 20, 1844.

The family of Waldeck was enrolled by the Congress of Vienna among the sovereign houses of Europe on account of the distinguished services rendered by field-marshal Prince George of Waldeck in the wars against France. The present sovereign has a civil list of 245,000 thalers, or 36,735*l.*, being considerably more than one half of the revenue of the principality.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The charter of the principality was granted Aug. 17, 1852. It provides for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, of which number eighteen are chosen by the nobility, thirteen by the inhabitants of towns, and ten by the people of the rural districts. The Chamber meets at irregular and often distant periods, leaving the exercise of its power, the voting of supplies, and framing of laws to a committee of six members, consisting of two representatives of the nobility, three of towns, and one of the rural population.

The executive is in two departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of Justice and of Foreign Affairs.—Councillor *Winterberg*.

2. The Ministry of the Interior.—N. *Klapp*.

In the year 1862 the public revenue amounted to 435,475 thalers, or 65,310*l.*, and the expenditure to 443,825 thalers, or 66,573*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,263*l.* A considerable part of the revenue is derived from the sale of mineral waters, and the profits of the gaming-tables at Pyrmont. The public debt amounted, in 1861, to 1,960,000 thalers, or 293,850*l.*

Waldeck had to contribute 866 men to the former army of the Confederation, but not more than one-half of the number were actually trained. Previous to the French revolution, the reigning prince constantly kept a body of troops of from 2,000 to 3,000 men under arms. During the American war of independence, 1,225 of these men were sold to the British Government at a fixed sum per head; three-fourths of the number never returned.

The principality embraces an area of 466 English square miles, inhabited, according to the census of 1861, by 58,604 souls. From 1848 to 1858 there was a rapid decrease in the population, which ceased, however, after this period. Of the inhabitants, 55,676 are Protestants, 1,071 Roman Catholics, 853 Jews, and the rest Christian dissenters, chiefly Mennonites.

XIII. LIPPE-DETMOLD.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Leopold II., Prince of Lippe-Detmold, born Sept. 1, 1821, the son of Prince Leopold, and of Princess Emily of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Jan. 1, 1851; married, April 17, 1852, to

Elizabeth, Princess of Lippe-Detmold, born Oct. 1, 1833, daughter of Prince Albert of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.

Brothers and Sisters of the Prince.—1. Princess *Louise*, born Nov. 9, 1822; Abbess of the Protestant convent of Lemgo. 2. Prince *Waldemar*, born April 18, 1824; married, Nov. 9, 1858, to Princess Sophia of Baden. 3. Princess *Frederica*, born Dec. 1, 1825. 4. Princess *Hermann*, born July 4, 1829. 5. Prince *Alexander*, born Jan. 16, 1831; captain in the service of Hanover. 6. Princess *Pauline*, born Oct. 2, 1834.

Mother of the Prince.—Princess *Emily*, born April 23, 1800, daughter of Prince Günther of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; married to Prince Leopold I., April 23, 1820; widow, Jan. 1, 1851.

The house of Lippe-Detmold is a younger branch of the family of Lippe, the ancestor of the line being Count Simon VII., who flourished in the latter part of the sixteenth century. A third line, Lippe-Brake, became extinct in 1709, and its territorial possessions, after a long struggle of arms, and a suit before the Imperial Aulic Council extending over a century, were divided between the two remaining houses, the greater share falling to Detmold. The Prince of Lippe-Detmold has a civil list amounting to about 10,000*l.*, which is declared to be insufficient for the expenses of a rather sumptuous court, including among its dignitaries a Lord-chamberlain, a Master of the Horse, and a Schlosshauptmann, or captain of the palace. Owing to financial distress, the late Prince, on May 17, 1850, sold a part of his territory, the Lippstadt, to Prussia, for a life-rent of 9,000 thalers, or about 1,300*l.*

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A charter was granted to Lippe-Detmold by decree of July 6, 1836. It includes a representative organisation; but nearly the whole legislative as well as executive power remains in the hands of the Prince. The Chamber of Deputies consists of fourteen members, one-half of which are elected by the territorial noblesse, and the other half by the inhabitants of towns and rural districts. The discussions are kept secret. To the Chamber belongs the right of voting, in

part, the supplies; otherwise its functions are consultative. The Prince governs through one irresponsible minister, under whom are six presidents of departments.

The budget for the year 1862 consisted of a revenue of 221,745 thalers, or 33,152*l.*, and an expenditure of very nearly the same amount. The public debt, in 1862, was about half a million thalers.

Lippe-Detmold had to contribute 1,202 men to the army of the Confederation, including 240 troops of the reserve. The men were raised by conscription, and had to serve four years, of which, generally, two were spent on furlough.

The population, by the census of 1861, amounted to 108,513 souls, living on an area of 445 English square miles. The surface is partly covered by the Teutoburger-Wald, where Hermann, or Arminius, exterminated the Romans under Varus.

XIV. SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Günther, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, born Nov. 6, 1793; succeeded his father, Prince Louis Frederick, April 28, 1807; married, in first nuptials, 1816, to Princess Augusta of Anhalt-Dessau, who died in 1854; married, secondly, in 1855, to Helena von Stolzenberg, adopted daughter of Prince William of Anhalt, who died June 6, 1860; married, thirdly, Sept. 24, 1861, to

Marie Schulz, born at Königsberg, Prussia, Oct. 22, 1840; created Baroness von Brockenburg, Sept. 25, 1861. Issue of the second marriage are two children, namely, Helena, born June 2, 1860, and Günther, born June 3, 1860. These children bear the title of Princess and Prince of Leutenberg.

Brother of the Prince.—Prince **Albert**, born April 30, 1798; general in the service of Prussia; married, July 26, 1827, to Princess Augusta of Solms-Braunfels. Offspring of the union are:—1. Princess Elizabeth, born Oct. 1, 1833; married, April 17, 1852, to Prince Leopold of Lippe-Detmold. 2. Prince George, born Nov. 23, 1838, lieutenant in the service of Prussia.

Cousin of the Prince.—Prince **Adolphus**, born Sept. 27, 1801; retired field-marshal in the service of Austria; married, Sept. 27, 1847, to Princess Mathilda of Schönburg-Waldenburg. There are issue:—1. Princess Marie, born Jan. 29, 1850. 2. Prince Günther Victor, born Aug. 21, 1852. 3. Princess Thecla, born Aug. 12, 1859. 4. Princess Louise, born Jan. 5, 1862.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Johann Günther, who

died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 145,300 florins, or 12,108*l.*, exclusive of the revenue of the State domains, which have been declared the property of the reigning family. Doubts prevail regarding the succession to the throne, in the event of the decease of Prince Günther. His only son is the offspring of a 'morganatic' marriage, and as such, by the princely law of Germany, unfit to succeed; though one case has occurred * in which such succession has taken place. The claims of the next heir-at-law, the brother of the Prince, have never been recognised by the latter, who is supposed to use all his endeavours for securing the throne to his son.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The fundamental law of the principality is the constitution of April 21, 1821, which underwent several alterations in 1848, and again in 1854. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of fifteen members, five of which are elected by the nobility, five by the inhabitants of towns, and five by the rural population. The deputies meet every three years, and their mandate expires at the end of two sessions.

The executive is exercised, under direction of the Prince, by a department called

The Ministry of State.—Dr. Herman von *Bertrab*.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1861–63, the public income was settled at 2,462,401 florins, or 205,200*l.*, and the expenditure for the three years amounts to very nearly the same sum. There is a debt of 1,848,000 florins, or 154,000*l.*

To the former army of the Confederation the contribution amounted to 899 men. About one-fifth of these were actually maintained. The troops were drawn by conscription, with permitted substitution.

The population numbered 71,913 in the year 1861, living on an area of 340 English square miles. The whole of the inhabitants are Lutherans, with the exception of 73 Roman Catholics and 169 Jews.

XV. SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Günther II., Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, born Sept. 24, 1801; succeeded to the throne, in consequence of the abdication of his father, Prince Günther I., Aug. 19, 1835; married, in first nuptials, in 1827, to Princess Marie of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt,

* See '*Baden*.' Reigning Sovereign and Family.

who died in 1833; and, secondly, in 1835, to Princess Mathilda of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, from whom he was divorced in 1852.

Issue of the first marriage are:—1. Princess *Elizabeth*, born March 22, 1829. 2. Prince *Charles*, heir-apparent, born Aug. 7, 1830; major in the service of Prussia. 3. Prince *Leopold*, born July 2, 1832. Of the second marriage there are offspring—1. Princess *Marie*, born June 14, 1837. 2. Prince *Hugon*, born April 13, 1839; lieutenant in the Prussian navy.

Sister of the Prince.—Princess *Emily*, born April 23, 1800; widow of Prince Leopold of Lippe-Detmold.

Niece of the Prince.—Princess *Charlotte*, born Sept. 7, 1816; married, Feb. 26, 1856, to Hans von Jud, officer in the Swiss artillery.

The princes of the House of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family, which gave an emperor to Germany in the fourteenth century. It was partly on account of this lineage that the small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna, instead of being 'mediatised,' like that of a number of other formerly sovereign princes. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 150,000 thalers, or 22,340*l.*, being nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the country. The Prince is, moreover, in possession of very large income from private estates in Bohemia and Mecklenburg, purchased mostly by the late sovereign, Günther I., who exercised the trade of brewer as a monopoly in his dominions.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The government is an unlimited monarchy, a charter, granted in 1849, having been, after many changes, finally abolished in 1857. The Prince exercises his authority through an executive divided into three departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of State.—Gustavus *Keyser*.
2. The Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Gustavus *Bley*.
3. The Ministry of Finances.—Rudolf von *Wolffersdorff*.

Since the repeal of the charter of 1849, no official budget has been published. The last account, for the year 1857, showed a revenue of 644,678 thalers, or 96,701*l.*, and an expenditure of 616,733 thalers, or 92,511*l.*, leaving a surplus of 4,190*l.* It is presumed that both income and expenditure are much larger at the present moment. The civil list of the Prince, which amounted previously to 140,000 thalers, was raised to 150,000 in the year 1860. There is a considerable public debt, the amount of which is not accurately known.

To the army of the old Confederation, the principality had to contribute 751 men, about one-half which number were actually maintained. The time of service was six years, with two additional years in the reserve; freedom from conscription could be obtained, however, by payment of a fixed sum to the Government.

The area of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen embraces 318 English square miles, containing a population, in 1861, of 64,895 souls. The increase is less than one per cent. per annum.

XVI. REUSS-SCHLEIZ.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Henry LXVII., Prince of Reuss-Schleiz, born Oct. 20, 1789, the son of Prince Henry LXII., and of Princess Caroline; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Prince Henry LXVI., June 19, 1854; married, April 18, 1820, to

Adelaide, Princess of Reuss-Schleiz, born May 28, 1800, the daughter of Prince Henry LI. of Reuss-Schleiz-Ebersdorf. There are issue:—1. Princess *Anne*, born Dec. 16, 1822; married, March 7, 1843, to Prince Adolphus of Bentheim-Tecklenburg, major-general in the service of Prussia. 2. Prince *Henry*, heir-apparent, born May 28, 1832; married, Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess Louise of Württemberg. Offspring of the marriage are two children, Henry, born Nov. 10, 1858; and Elizabeth, born Oct. 27, 1859.

The reigning house of Reuss-Schleiz forms a younger branch of the princely Reuss family. By the extinction of several other closely related lines, the house of Schleiz obtained a large increase of territory at the end of the latter and the commencement of the present century. The civil list of the Prince amounts to about 20,000*l.* per annum. As in Reuss-Greiz, the greater part of the territory of the principality is the private property of the reigning family. Princess Adelaide, consort of Henry LXVII., possesses in her own right various extensive estates in Saxony and Prussia, derived from the extinct line of Ebersdorf. The head of the 'mediatised' branch line of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz, Henry LXIX., is married to a daughter of the late General John Locke.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A charter of liberal tendencies was granted by the Prince to his subjects, Nov. 30, 1849, but modified April 14, 1852, and again, June 20, 1856; its principal enactments have been destroyed. The chief prerogative of a Chamber of Representatives which has been

left to exist, is the right of petition to the sovereign. The latter has the whole legislative and executive power, as well as the appointment of all public functionaries. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction.

Some of the facts connected with public income and expenditure are published at irregular intervals by the Government. It is stated that during the year 1860, the latest of which accounts are given, the public income amounted to 285,664 thalers, or 42,820*l.*, and the expenditure to 278,400 thalers, or 41,695*l.* The expenses for troops in the same year amounted to 55,129 thalers, while public education received 11,729 thalers. A debt of 719,236 thalers, or 107,385*l.*, existed at the end of the year 1861.

The principality had to contribute 907 men to the army of the Confederation, nearly one-half of which number were actually maintained. The troops were raised by conscription.

The census of 1861 gave a population of 83,360, on an area of 297 English square miles. For a period of ten years the increase has been rather less than one-half per cent. per annum. Almost all the inhabitants are Lutherans.

XVII. SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Adolphus, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, born Aug. 1, 1817, the son of Prince George and of Princess Ida of Waldeck; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Nov. 21, 1860; married, Oct. 25, 1844, to

Hermina, Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck. There are offspring:—1. Princess *Hermina*, born Oct. 5, 1845. 2. Prince *George*, heir-apparent, born Oct. 10, 1846. 3. Prince *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848. 4. Princess *Ida*, born July 28, 1852. 5. Prince *Otho*, born Sept. 13, 1854. 6. Prince *Adolphus*, born July 20, 1859.

Brother and Sisters.—1. Princess *Mathilda*, born Sept. 11, 1818; married, July 15, 1843, to Prince Eugene of Würtemberg. 2. Princess *Adelaide*, born March 9, 1821; married, Oct. 16, 1841, to Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. 3. Princess *Ida*, born May 26, 1824. 4. Prince *William*, born Dec. 12, 1834; married, May 30, 1862, to Princess Bathilde of Anhalt-Dessau. 5. Princess *Elizabeth*, born March 5, 1841.

Mother of the Prince.—Princess *Ida*, born Sept. 26, 1796, daughter of Prince George of Waldeck; married to Prince George, June 23, 1816; widow, Nov. 21, 1860.

The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name, who lived in the sixteenth century, acquiring some small territorial possessions in Westphalia. It was only in 1807 that the two counts of Schaumburg-Lippe and Lippe-Deilmold were elevated to the rank of princes, and became independent rulers of their estates, by espousing the cause of Napoleon, as members of the Rheinbund. They would have been struck from the list of sovereigns by the Congress of Vienna, but for the protection of Prince Metternich, who preferred having two crowned heads more in Europe to giving their territories to Prussia. The civil list of the reigning Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe amounts to 25,000*l.*, or about three-fourths of the revenue of the whole principality, notwithstanding which the court is known to be deeply in debt. The Crown domains are mortgaged to the extent of 2,980,000 thalers, or about half a million sterling.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

Representative institutions of a very limited character were given to Schaumburg-Lippe in 1816. They comprise Landstände, or a Diet composed of all the noble landed proprietors, with four deputies of towns and six of the rural districts. The functions of this Diet are chiefly consultative, and to the Prince belongs the whole legislative and executive authority. He acts through a minister, called the President of the Government.

The budget, as far as it is known through statements laid at intervals before the Diet, comprises an annual revenue of 228,000 thalers, or 34,050*l.*, and an expenditure of the like amount. There exists a comparatively large public debt, particulars of which, however, are not published.

To the army of the old Confederation a contribution of 350 men had nominally to be made, but only about 100 men were kept under arms. They were raised by conscription, and had to serve four years and a half. Exemption from service was granted by payment to the Government.

The last census, of 1861, gave a population of 30,774 souls, on an area of 212 square miles.

XVIII. HAMBURG.

Constitution, Revenue, and Expenditure.

The present constitution of the State and Free City of Hamburg was published on the 28th September, 1860, and came in force on the 1st of January, 1861. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government—*Staatsgewalt*—is intrusted, in common,

to two chambers of representatives, the Senate, and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one-half of which number must have studied jurisprudence, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 192 members, 84 of which are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 108 members, 48 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house property in the city valued at 3,000 marks, or 187*l.*, over and above the amount for which they are taxed; while the other 60 members are deputed by various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a Bürger-Ausschuss, or committee of the house, consisting of twenty deputies, of which no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate, and the general execution of the articles of the constitution including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses.

The budgets of Hamburg, in the years 1860—62, amounted to:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Marks Banco	£	Marks Banco	£
1860	10,064,155	754,811	10,164,155	762,311
1861	10,250,287	768,771	10,250,287	768,771
1862	10,648,660	798,649	10,648,660	798,649

The details of revenue and expenditure, in the year 1861, were as follows:—

	REVENUE.	Marks
Domains and State property		1,482,600
Taxes and duties		6,037,900
Law fees		586,600
Fines		14,400
Extraordinaries		20,000
Transitory receipts		2,108,787
Total		10,250,287 or £768,771

EXPENDITURE.	Marks
Senate and Burgership	478,760
Foreign Affairs	72,000
Finances (including interest of debt)	2,319,180
Justice	277,280
Education	115,760
Army	918,918
Buildings	1,029,200
Commerce and navigation	957,540
Police	736,710
Charitable institutions	697,900
Suburbs and rural districts	157,610
Extraordinaries	382,280
Transitory expenses	2,108,840
Total	10,250,287 or £768,771

The public debt of Hamburg on the 1st of January, 1862, was as follows :—

Description of Debt	Marks Banco
Old debt	23,985,366
Loan from fire insurance	27,576,000
State bonds	7,575,000
Total	{ Marks Banco 59,136,366 £ 4,435,228

A considerable part of this debt,—namely, 27,576,000 marks—was incurred after the great fire in 1842, and spent in rebuilding the city on a new and improved plan. The whole damage caused by the conflagration—which laid more than five thousand buildings in ashes—was estimated at the time at 90,000,000 thalers, or nearly 36,000,000*l.* sterling.

Army and Population.

The troops in the service of the State are divided into two classes, namely, the standing army and the Bürgermilitär, or militia of burghesses. The first-named, which is formed by enlistment for periods of six years, consists of two battalions of infantry, numbering 1,686 men; one company of Jägers, of 120 men; a detachment of pioneers, of about 50, and two companies of dragoons, of 336 men. These formed the sum total of troops which Hamburg had to contribute to the army of the old Confederation. The militia of burghesses amounts to more than ten thousand men, divided into nine battalions of infantry; one battalion of Jägers; two troops of cavalry, and three companies of artillery. Every citizen, not exempt on account of bad health, is liable to service, from the twenty-first to the fortieth year.

The state embraces a territory of 148 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1858, of 210,973 inhabitants. At the end of 1861, the number, from the returns of births and

deaths, was calculated to amount to 229,941. The population of the city proper, including the two suburbs of St. George and St. Paul, amounted, at the latter period, to 178,841 souls; while the moiety of the town of Bergedorf—the other half possessed by Lübeck—had 51,100 inhabitants. Nearly all are Lutherans, with the exception of some 2,000 Calvinists, 4,000 Roman Catholics, and above 7,000 Jews. The latter are among the wealthiest and most active members of the community.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of the United Kingdom with Hamburg is very important. There is no separate account of the imports and exports of Hamburg in the Board of Trade returns, and the commerce of this city is thrown together with that of Bremen and Lubeck, under 'Hanse Towns.' The subjoined tabular statement gives the total value of the imports from the Hanse Towns into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the Hanse Towns, in each of the five years 1861–65:—

Years	Imports from the Hanse Towns into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to the Hanse Towns
	£	£
1861	6,058,490	9,298,463
1862	5,957,260	9,740,336
1863	6,946,235	10,806,092
1864	7,922,853	13,373,131
1865	8,837,585	15,091,373

The imports from the Hanse Towns into the United Kingdom consist mainly of the agricultural and other home produce of Germany, such as wheat, barley, flour, butter, and live animals. The staple exports of the United Kingdom to the Hanse Towns are cotton and woollen manufactures, the value of the former averaging 1,200,000*l.*, and of the latter above 4,000,000*l.* per annum.

The total value of the imports of Hamburg, in each of the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:—

Imports of Hamburg	1862		1863	
	Marks Banco	£	Marks Banco	£
By sea	331,832,930	24,887,470	398,238,370	29,867,877
By land and river .	309,009,030	23,175,677	340,427,140	25,532,035
Total of merchandise and specie . . . }	640,841,960	48,063,147	738,665,510	55,399,912
Total of specie only .	104,085,210	7,806,390	136,281,130	10,221,084

The total number both of sailing vessels and of steamers, which arrived in the port of Hamburg in each of the four years 1860-63, is shown in the following table:—

Years	Sailing Vessels			Steamers		
	Vessels	Lasts of 3 Tons	Crews	Vessels	Lasts of 3 tons	Crews
1860	3,814	227,831	24,016	1,215	192,682	25,775
1861	4,012	243,709	25,492	1,207	197,366	26,388
1862	3,854	230,374	24,096	1,229	202,900	27,149
1863	4,110	242,672	24,605	1,433	238,544	30,520

The total burthen of both sailing vessels and steamers, which arrived in the port in 1863, amounted to 481,216 lasts. Considerably more than one-half of this shipping belonged to the United Kingdom, and one-half of this British tonnage represented colliers. The total shipping of the United Kingdom which entered the port of Hamburg in 1863, amounted to 262,929 lasts (of 3 tons), of which 108,948 lasts was of vessels carrying only coals.

The total number and tonnage of the merchant vessels which belonged to the port of Hamburg, at the commencement and end of each of the years 1862 and 1863, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Mercantile Navy of Hamburg	1862		1863	
	Vessels	Lasts of 3 tons	Vessels	Lasts of 3 tons
Effective on January 1st	491	65,401	506	69,374
<i>Increase.</i>				
Home built	9	1,266	14	2,226
Foreign built	32	4,410	29	5,029
Bought	36	4,450	62	12,526
<i>Decrease.</i>				
Wrecked, &c.	31	2,762	30	3,507
Broken up	—	—	—	—
Sold	31	3,391	45	5,726
Effective on 31st December	506	69,374	536	79,922

The mercantile navy of Hamburg is more than eight times as large as that of the kingdom of Belgium, and nearly double, in tonnage, to that of Denmark and Belgium together.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Hamburg, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.			
The <i>Mark Current</i>	.	.	= 1s. 2½d.
„ <i>Mark Banco</i>	.	.	= 1s. 6d.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.			
The <i>Centner</i>	.	.	= 120 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Last of coal</i>	.	.	= about 2 Tons.
„ „ of grain	.	.	= 11 imperial quarters.
„ <i>Steckkanne</i>	.	.	= 4½ „ gallons.
„ <i>Oxhoft</i>	.	.	= 48 „ „
„ <i>Viertel</i>	.	.	= 1½ „ „

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XIX. LÜBECK.**Constitution, Revenue, and Population.**

The free city and state of Lübeck is governed according to the constitution of Dec. 29, 1851. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies, the Senate, exercising the executive, and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, exercising the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by two burgomasters, who hold office for two years each, and retire in rotation. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens who are members of any of the twelve colleges, or guilds of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for two years, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The House of Burgesses has the initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation; while the Senate, entrusted chiefly with the executive government, has also to give its sanction to the passing of every new law.

The high court of appeal for the four Free Cities of Germany—remnant of the old Hanseatic League—is established at Lübeck. It is composed of a President, nominated by the Houses of Senators of the four cities, and six councillors chosen by the four Houses of Burgesses; the first four by each city in rotation; the fifth alternately by Frankfort and Bremen; and the sixth twice by Hamburg and once by Lübeck.

The budgets of Lübeck were as follows, for each of the six years 1858 to 1863:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Marks Current	£	Marks Current	£
1858	1,076,000	67,250	1,076,000	67,250
1859	1,095,600	68,475	1,095,600	68,475
1860	1,101,550	68,847	1,101,550	68,847
1861	1,293,700	80,856	1,293,700	80,856
1862	1,309,000	81,812	1,309,000	81,812
1863	1,334,450	83,403	1,300,214	81,263

Nearly one-third of the revenues are derived from public domains, chiefly forests; another third from excise duties, and the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-half goes for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting to

about four millions and a half marks, or 264,700*l*. The greater part of this debt dates from the period of the French occupation, in 1806 and following years.

To the army of the ex-Confederation Lübeck had to contribute 679 men, namely 536 infantry, 85 cavalry, and 58 artillery. By a military convention with Oldenburg, of Feb. 26, 1861, the latter country furnished the artillery against an annual subsidy. The troops were raised partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, substitution being allowed in all cases. The time of service was two years, with eighteen months' additional inscription among the troops of the reserve.

There exists a militia of *burgesses*, in which all citizens between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five are enrolled. The troops thus formed possess, however, but slight military organisation.

According to the census of 1861, the state comprises a territory of 109½ square miles, with a population of 44,357. They are all Lutherans, with the exception of about 400 Calvinists, 200 Roman Catholics, and 500 Jews. The State is divided into three districts, namely, first, the city itself; secondly, the suburbs; and thirdly, the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Holstein and Mecklenburg. The population of each of these districts was as follows at the enumerations of 1857 and 1861:—

Districts	1857			1862
	Males	Females	Total	Total
City	12,338	14,334	26,672	27,249
Suburbs	1,910	2,135	4,045	4,649
Rural Districts	6,240	6,268	12,508	12,459
Total	20,488	22,737	43,225	44,357

The state of Lübeck, as at present constituted, was mapped out by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, after having formed part of the French department called *Bouches de l'Elbe*.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of imports, inclusive specie, into Lübeck, from various countries, in each of the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:—

Countries	1862	1863
<i>By Sea.</i>	Marks Current	Marks Current
Belgium	89,370	87,304
Denmark Proper	496,225	345,154
Sleswick	148,280	206,741
Holstein	921,392	1,089,078
Great Britain	1,741,247	1,960,451
France	1,019,654	1,573,118
Bremen	337,355	199,976
Holland	97,079	180,916
Mecklenburg	107,217	146,762
Norway	69,944	86,891
Prussia	742,280	355,134
Russia and Finland	11,827,005	10,116,085
Sweden	3,865,899	4,021,188
Total	21,462,947	20,368,798
<i>By Land and River.</i>		
Rail	38,624,129	40,010,811
Other conveyances by land	4,491,230	4,326,035
River	814,356	1,252,701
Total	42,929,715	45,589,547
	Marks	Marks
	£	£
	65,392,662	65,958,345
	4,087,041	4,122,396

Lübeck possessed, at the commencement of 1862, fifty-seven sea-going vessels, among them thirteen steamers. Particulars of the commerce of the free city with England will be found under the head of 'Hamburg,' the chief of the Hanse Towns.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Lübeck, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Mark Current* = 1*s.* 3*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Pfund* = 1·07 lbs. avoirdupois.
 „ *Tonne* = 3½ bushels.
 „ of coals = 305 lbs. avoirdupois.
 „ *Viertel* = 1½ gallons.

XX. BREMEN.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Free City of Bremen is governed by a Senate of thirty members, acting under the legislative authority of the General Assembly of citizens, sitting under the name of the Bürgerconvent, or Convent of Burgesses. The Convent is divided into committees, and presided over by members of the College of Aldermen, in whom is vested a portion of the executive power. Two burgomasters, the first elected for six years and a half, and the second for four years, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into eight departments, namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, and Commerce and Shipping. All the ministers are senators.

The public revenue for the year 1864 amounted to 1,876,644 thalers, or 302,174*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,849,799 thalers, or 297,724*l.* Very nearly one-half the revenue is raised by indirect taxes; while about the same amount is expended for interest and reduction of the public debt. The latter amounted, in 1862, to 11,734,165 thalers, or 1,760,124*l.* This sum includes a railway loan of four million of thalers, at 4½ per cent., negotiated in 1859. A peculiarity of Bremen is the payment of the income tax, assessed at 1 per cent. of the income on all property above 500 thalers, or 75*l.* per annum. Only the first five thalers, or fifteen shillings, are paid publicly to the tax-gatherer; and whatever sum is due above this amount, the tax-payer has to throw secretly into a close box with a slit on the top, in such a manner that it is impossible to discover what each individual has actually paid. Notwithstanding this facility for fraud, it is found that the sums annually paid for income tax surpass considerably the Government estimates.

To the army of the dissolved Confederation Bremen contributed 748 men, of which 101 are cavalry. The whole of the troops of the infantry were enlisted for a term of five years, at a bounty of 200 thalers, or 30*l.*, with an annual pay of 40 thalers, or 6*l.*, besides board. The cavalry was contributed, according to the terms of a military convention, by Oldenburg, which state also furnished most of the commissioned officers.

The population amounted, in 1858, to 89,836 souls, and, after the calculations of the registrar-general of births and deaths, had risen, in the year 1862, to 98,575. The state comprises an area of 106 English square miles, divided into the city proper, with 67,217 inhabitants—according to the returns of 1861; the rural

districts, with 20,923; the township of Vegesack, with 3,942; and the port and city of Bremerhaven, with 6,493 inhabitants.

The female population of Bremen exceeds the male by about 1,000 souls. The inhabitants, according to their religious confessions, are:—Lutherans about 63,000, Reformed about 30,000, Catholics about 4,000, Christians of other denominations and Jews about 1,500. Jews have but recently begun to have their domicile in Bremen, as it was only after 1849 that equal rights were accorded to them, in pursuance of the new constitution introduced in that year. However, even at present, no Jew can become a Bremen citizen without the special permission of the Senate.

The territory of Bremerhaven was bought from the Hanoverian Government in the year 1827, for the sum of 77,200 thalers, and has proved of great advantage to the State as a seaport.

Trade and Commerce.

Bremen has a very important transit trade. The subjoined table gives the number of sea-going ships which entered and cleared in each of the seven years 1857–63:—

Years	Entered		Cleared	
	Number of Ships	Lasts (of 4,000 lbs. each)	Number of Ships	Lasts (of 4,000 lbs. each)
1858	2,929	269,674	3,043	280,837
1859	2,798	282,624	3,100	289,546
1860	2,922	284,158	3,459	305,893
1861	3,151	290,142	3,100	299,199
1862	2,775	269,803	3,146	286,343
1863	2,947	282,119	3,437	308,556

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels belonging to Bremen in each of the years 1858–63, was as follows:—

Years	Sailing and Steam Vessels		Steamers	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1858	279	181,204	11	19,518
1859	262	164,892	9	11,870
1860	257	164,750	8	11,310
1861	253	165,736	9	15,744
1862	277	181,870	9	15,780
1863	302	206,324	10	19,608

The value of the imports into Bremen in 1863 was 67,145,146 dollars, and that of the exports 60,406,456 dollars, which, compared with the year 1862, was an increase of 144,283 dollars in the imports, and a decrease of 968,260 dollars in the exports.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Bremen, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Thaler*, or *Dollar* . . = 3*s.* 4*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Pfund</i> . . .	=	1·10 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Last</i> of grain . .	=	10½ imperial quarters.
„ „ of coal . .	=	2 tons.
„ <i>Tonne</i> of train oil .	=	25 imperial gallons.
„ „ of herrings .	=	barrel containing from 800 to 900 herrings.
„ „ of linseed . .	=	3¼ bushels.

THE STATES OF SOUTH GERMANY.

I. BAVARIA.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ludwig II., King of Bavaria and Count Palatine of the Rhine, born August 25, 1845, the son of King Maximilian II. and his consort, Queen Maria, daughter of the late Prince William of Prussia; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 10, 1864.

Brother of the King.—Prince *Otho*, born April 27, 1848.

Mother of the King.—*Maria*, Queen of Bavaria, born October 15, 1825, second daughter of the late Prince William of Prussia, uncle of King William I.

Uncles and Aunts of the King.—1. Prince *Otho*, born June 1, 1815; elected King of Greece, October 5, 1832; deposed by decree of the Greek National Assembly, February 4, 1863; married November 22, 1836, to Princess Amalia of Oldenburg, born December 21, 1818. 2. Prince *Luitpold*, born March 12, 1821, General in the Bavarian army; married April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, born April 1, 1825. Offspring of the union are three sons: Ludwig, born January 7, 1845; Leopold, born February 9, 1846; and Arnulph, born July 6, 1852: and one daughter, Theresa, born November 12, 1850. 3. Princess *Adelgunda*, born March 19, 1823; married March 30, 1842, to the Archduke of Austria-Este, late reigning Duke of Modena, Francis V. 5. Princess *Alexandra*, born August 26, 1826. 6. Prince *Adelbert*, born July 19, 1828, Major-General in the Bavarian army; married August 25, 1856, to Princess Amalia, Infanta of Spain, born October 12, 1834. Issue of the marriage are two sons and one daughter, namely, Ludwig Ferdinand, born at Madrid, October 22, 1859; Alfonso, born January 24, 1862; and Isabella, born August 31, 1863.

Grandfather of the King.—King *Ludwig*, born August 25, 1786; succeeded his father, King Maximilian Joseph, October 13, 1825; abdicated the throne in favour of his eldest son, Maximilian, March 21, 1848; married, in 1810, to Princess Therese of Saxe-Altenburg, who died in 1854. Author of a volume of poems, 'Gedichte,' 4 vols.,

Munich, 1829; third edition, 1839; and of a work in prose, 'Wal-halla's Genossen,' *ib.* 1843.

Great-Uncles and Great-Aunts of the King.—1. Empress *Charlotte*, born February 8, 1792, widow of the late Emperor Francis I. of Austria. 2. Prince *Charles*, born July 7, 1795, field-marshal in the Bavarian service; married, in 1808, to Mdle. Bolley, who died in 1838; married, in second nuptials, May 11, 1859, to Mdle. Henrietta von Frankenburg. 3. Queen *Elizabeth*, born November 13, 1801, widow of the late King Frederick William of Prussia. The Queen is twin-sister of 4. Queen *Amalia*, born November 13, 1801; married November 21, 1822, to King Johann of Saxony. 5. Princess *Sophia*, born January 27, 1805; married November 4, 1824, to Archduke Francis Charles of Austria. The princess is twin-sister of 6. Queen *Maria*, born January 27, 1805, widow of the late King Frederick Augustus of Saxony. 7. Princess *Ludovica*, born August 30, 1808; married, September 9, 1828, to Duke Maximilian in Bavaria.

United with the Royal Family of Bavaria is the branch line of the Dukes in Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Deux-Ponts-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is

Maximilian, Duke in Bavaria, born December 4, 1808, General of Cavalry in the Bavarian service; married September 9, 1828, to Princess *Ludovica* of Bavaria. Issue of the marriage are three sons and five daughters, namely, 1. Prince *Ludwig*, born June 21, 1831. 2. Princess *Helena*, born April 4, 1834, married August 24, 1858, to Prince Maximilian of Thurn-und-Taxis. 3. Empress *Elizabeth*, born December 24, 1837, married April 24, 1854, to Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria. 4. Prince *Theodore*, born August 9, 1839. 5. Princess *Maria*, born October 4, 1841, married February 3, 1859, to the then King of the Two Sicilies, Francis of Bourbon. 6. Princess *Mathilde*, born September 30, 1843, married June 5, 1861, to Louis of Bourbon, Count di Trani. 7. Princess *Charlotte*, born February 22, 1847. 8. Prince *Maximilian*, born December 7, 1849.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants, in the female line, of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, in the Thirty-Years' War, in recompense for his opposition to Protestantism; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805. The latter title was acknowledged by all the European Powers in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna.

The large income of the sovereigns of Bavaria, from private domains, and other sources, has been extensively curtailed of late, under the constitutional government. The civil list of the king and the other

members of the royal family amounts at present to 249,633*l.*, and strict supervision is exercised by the Chamber of Representatives that this amount be not exceeded. In 1849, it was discovered that ex-King Ludwig had taken sums amounting to 1,529,000 florins, or 127,400*l.*, from the public exchequer without accounting for them; whereupon the Chamber demanded the restitution of the money, which His Majesty was forced to give from his private purse. Some details of distribution of the civil list are given under the particulars of the budget of the kingdom.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 25, 1818; but various modifications were introduced in 1848–9. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of *Reichsräthe*, or councillors of the realm—is formed of the princes of the royal family, the crown dignitaries, the archbishops, and the heads of certain old noble families, all these being hereditary members; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and a Protestant clergyman nominated by the king, and an unlimited number of other members appointed by the Crown. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies of towns and universities, and various religious corporations. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be past thirty, and to be in possession of an assured income, from funds, a trade, or profession; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to be rated at a minimum of ten florins, or 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 7,000 families, or about 35,000 souls, of the whole population.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a *Staatsrath*, or Council of State, consisting of seven members, besides three princes of the blood-royal; and the Ministry of State, divided into seven departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs.—Louis, Baron von der *Pfordten*, appointed December 4, 1864.
2. The Ministry of Justice.—Edward von *Bomhard*, appointed August 1, 1864.
3. The Ministry of the Interior.—Max von *Neumayr*, appointed May 1, 1859.
4. The Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Nicolaus von *Koch*, appointed August 1, 1864.

5. The Ministry of Finance.—Benno von *Pfeuffer*, appointed July 1, 1859.

6. The Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.—Adolf von *Pfretzschner*, appointed January 1, 1865.

7. The War Department.—Colonel Edward *Luz*, appointed August 12, 1863.

Church and Education.

Rather more than two-thirds of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. In the census of 1861, as well as the preceding one of 1858, the religious persuasion of the inhabitants is not stated; and in the last in which this has been the case, that of 1852, the numbers stand as follows:—Catholics, 3,176,333; Protestants, 1,233,894—subdivided into Lutherans, 906,386; Calvinists, 2,431; and Unitarians, 325,077—Mennonites* and Greek Catholics, 5,560; and Jews, 56,033. The kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 171 deaneries; and 2,756 parishes. The administration of the Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—*Ober-consistorium*—and four provincial consistories. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant. Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013. The Roman Catholic Church is richly endowed, possessing, according to semi-official statements, property amounting to above 100 millions of florins, or 8,500,000*l.* A large proportion of this wealth consists of landed estates, which are annually increasing in value. Thus, the property was stated to be worth 79 millions of florins in 1838, and 92 millions in 1851. The State, besides, pays 1,562,000 florins, or 130,000*l.*, annually to the clergy. The Archbishop of Munich has a Government salary of 20,000 florins, or 1,667*l.*, and the Archbishop of Würzburg, 15,000 florins, or 1,250*l.* Three of the bishops have an allowance of 10,000 florins, and the other three of 8,000, exclusive of episcopal residences. The Constitution guarantees complete religious liberty to all inhabitants of the State, and Protestants as well as other dissenters enjoy unrestricted freedom of worship, and are eligible to all civil offices and military appointments.

In the year 1861 there were in the kingdom 7,126 schools, with 8,205 teachers. Elementary schools—*Volks-schulen*—exist in all parishes, and attendance on them is compulsory for all children till the age of fourteen.

* Mennonites are the peaceable and well-to-do descendants of the once fierce Anabaptists.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The budget of the kingdom is calculated for the lengthened term of six years, which counts as a financial period. The annual revenue, as stated in the budgets for each of the two periods, 1856-60, and 1861-67, was as follows:—

Branches	Annual Revenue	
	1856-60	1861-67
	Florins	Florins
Direct taxes	7,317,421	9,333,037
Indirect „	15,810,000	18,260,343
Public dues and establishment . .	7,612,887	9,204,791
Domains	8,137,412	9,722,426
Miscellaneous	719,695	200,000
Total . { Florins	39,597,415	46,720,957
£	3,299,784	3,893,383

The annual expenditure for the same two periods is given in the subjoined statement:—

Branches	Annual Expenditure	
	1856-60	1861-67
	Florins	Florins
Public debt	12,719,300	13,556,376
Civil list	2,982,272	3,995,604
Council of State	72,963	74,905
Diet	59,000	75,000
Minister of Foreign Affairs	460,000	472,712
„ Justice	1,578,738	3,373,192
„ Interior and Worship	1,074,225	1,799,037
Courts of justice	1,581,036	—
Minister of Commerce and Public Works	225,563	252,846
Minister of Finance	815,860	879,712
State establishments, education, &c. .	7,751,078	8,399,036
District funds	486,045	503,900
Army	9,075,900	11,415,000
Agriculture	624,393	774,003
Pensions for widows and orphans . .	626,000	716,000
Reserve fund	675,000	1,008,274
Organisation	589,489	475,000
Total . { Florins	41,396,862	46,720,597
£	3,449,738	3,893,383

The subjoined table gives the total amount of the public debt of the kingdom from 1851 to 1862:—

Years	Public Debt	Railway Debt	Total	
	Florins	Florins	Florins	£
1851	136,995,620	—	136,995,620	11,416,302
1853	131,418,158	53,743,000	185,161,558	15,430,130
1854	129,386,602	66,703,700	196,090,302	16,340,858
1855	134,045,964	72,369,700	206,415,664	17,201,305
1858	122,839,495	88,643,834	211,483,529	17,623,629
1859	123,280,680	90,913,134	316,493,364	26,374,447
1862	136,293,375	104,735,559	342,903,514	28,575,292

The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 104 million florins, are, as already stated—under *Germany*—the property of the State.

Army.

The armed force of the kingdom comprises the permanent army, the army of reserve, and the Landwehr, or militia. All men, from the age of 21, are liable to serve, with the exception of the upper nobility—*hohe Adel*—who are entirely free from conscription; while the sons of the lower nobility and superior employes in the service of the State have the privilege of entering the military school of cadets. The period of service is six years. The purchase of substitutes is permitted by law, and takes place very extensively. During the years 1851–61, the troops of the kingdom amounted to the fixed number of 84,708 men, of whom 61,509 were in the permanent army, and 23,199 men in the army of reserve. This number was largely increased in 1861: the Chambers, after long and stormy debates, having granted funds for the maintenance of 105,757 troops, namely, 81,337 for the permanent army, and 24,420 for the army of reserve. These troops comprise:—

	Permanent Army	Army of Reserve	Total
16 Regiments of infantry . . .	58,657	13,360	72,017
6 Battalions of Jäger . . .	5,130	744	5,874
2 Regiments of heavy cavalry . .	2,146	464	2,610
6 „ light „ . . .	6,433	1,392	7,825
4 „ artillery . . .	7,553	4,835	12,388
1 „ engineers . . .	1,418	423	1,841
Staff, garrison, troops, &c. . .	—	3,202	3,202
Total . . .	81,337	24,420	105,757

The law requires the existence of a Landwehr all over the kingdom: but practically it is to be found only in a few of the larger towns of the kingdom, and very indifferently organised. It is acknowledged by the Government that the force is left to decay.

The nobility is more strongly represented in the army of Bavaria than in almost any other German State. According to a semi-official statement, the troops of the kingdom were officered, at the end of 1862, by 7 princes, 8 dukes, 9 Fürsten, 95 counts, 329 barons, and 362 simple nobles—bearing the title *von*—altogether 805 nobles against 1,529 untitled officers. This list leaves quite out of account the junior lieutenants, ensigns, and officers of lower degree, in the ranks of which the nobility is still more numerous, filling above a moiety of the places. Among the titular owners of regiments are 2 emperors, 5 kings, 1 queen, 5 reigning princes, 1 duke, and 1 grand-duke.

Population.

The kingdom is divided, for administrative purposes, into eight Kreise, or circles, of the following extent and population, according to the census returns of December, 1861, and of December, 1864:—

Circles	Area in English square miles	Population in 1861	Population in 1864
Upper Bavaria	6,614	778,559	818,485
Lower Bavaria	4,113	575,338	583,959
Palatinate	2,206	608,069	625,157
Upper Palatinate	4,198	485,895	490,292
Upper Franconia	2,226	516,743	527,647
Middle Franconia	2,798	545,285	562,826
Lower Franconia	3,604	601,758	617,819
Suabia	3,858	578,190	581,255
Total	29,617	4,689,837	4,807,440

There were detached from Bavaria and annexed to Prussia, in consequence of the war of 1866, several small districts north of the river Maine, embracing a territory of 291 English square miles, with a population of 32,470.

The increase of population in the kingdom has been comparatively

small within the last half-century, as shown in the subjoined table:—

Circles	Population			
	1818	1855	1858	1861
Upper Bavaria . . .	585,467	744,151	757,989	778,559
Lower Bavaria . . .	450,895	554,013	567,001	575,338
Palatinate	446,168	587,334	595,129	608,069
Upper Palatinate . . .	403,481	471,900	479,341	485,895
Upper Franconia . . .	394,964	499,913	509,770	516,743
Middle Franconia . . .	437,838	533,587	537,492	545,285
Lower Franconia . . .	501,212	589,076	598,534	601,758
Suabia	487,951	561,576	570,492	578,190
Total	3,707,966	4,541,456	4,615,748	4,689,837

The soil of the kingdom is divided among 947,010 proprietors: the division being greatest in the Palatinate, namely, 228,976, and smallest in Upper Bavaria, viz. 109,195. It is stated, on official authority, that the industrial population of the kingdom has been decreasing very nearly nine per cent. within the last ten years. This is ascribed to the system of industrial protection prevailing to the present day, nearly all trades being united in guilds, possessing great privileges and monopolies.

The occupations of the people were, according to the same source, in every thousand inhabitants, during two periods:—

	1840	1852
Agriculture	657	679
Industry and commerce	267	227
Civil service, fund-holders, &c.	54	55
Military service	14	19
Paupers, on public charity	18	20

The population of the principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the end of each of the years 1858 and 1861:—

Towns	Population	
	1858	1861
Munich	137,095	148,201
Nuremberg	59,177	62,797
Augsburg	43,616	45,389
Würzburg	36,052	36,119
Ratisbon	25,856	27,875
Bamberg	23,466	23,542

The number of illegitimate births is very large. They amounted in 1861 to nearly 10 per cent. in the Palatinate, and from 20 to 25 per cent. in the other provinces. In the city of Munich the number of illegitimate births has, in many years, surpassed that of children born in wedlock. Of late years, the emigration has been very large from Bavaria: during the years 1851 to 1861, nearly 10,000 persons, on the average, left the country annually.

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II. WURTEMBERG.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Charles, King of Wurtemberg, born March 6, 1823; ascended the throne at the death of his father, King William I., June 25, 1864. Married, July 13, 1846, to Grand-duchess Olga of Russia, daughter of Czar Nicholas I.

Sisters of the King.—1. Princess *Catharine*, born Aug. 24, 1821; married Nov. 20, 1845, to her cousin, Prince Frederick of Wurtemberg. 2. Princess *Augusta*, born Oct. 4, 1826, married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, major-general in the service of Wurtemberg.

Half Sisters of the King.—Offspring of the second marriage of King William I., with Grand-duchess Catharine of Russia.—1. Princess *Maria*, born Oct. 30, 1816; married March 19, 1840, to Count Alfred von Neipperg, eldest son of Count Adam Neipperg, and of Archduchess Maria Louise of Austria, Duchess of Parma, former consort of the Emperor Napoleon I. 2. Princess *Sophia*, born June 17, 1818; married June 18, 1839, to King William III. of the Netherlands.

Cousins of the King.—1. Prince *Frederick*, born Feb. 21, 1808, the son of Duke Paul of Wurtemberg, uncle of the king, and of Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Altenburg; married Nov. 20, 1845, to his cousin, Princess Catharine, daughter of King William I. Issue of the union is a son, Prince William, born Feb. 25, 1848. 2. Prince *Augustus*, brother of the preceding, born Jan. 24, 1813, general of cavalry in the service of Wurtemberg. 3. Princess *Charlotte*, sister of the preceding, born Jan. 9, 1807; married, Feb. 20, 1824, to Grand-duke Michael of Russia; widow, Sept. 9, 1849.

Other Relatives of the King.—1. Princess *Elizabeth*, born Feb. 17, 1802, the daughter of Duke Louis of Wurtemberg, uncle of the king; married Oct. 16, 1830, to Margrave William of Baden; widow, Oct. 11, 1859. 2. Prince *Alexander*, brother of the preceding, born Sept. 9, 1804; married May 2, 1835, to Claudine, daughter of Count Rhéday of Transylvania, created at the marriage Countess von Hohenstein; widower, Oct. 1, 1841. Issue of the union are one son and two daughters, namely, Francis, born Aug. 27, 1837, created Prince von Teck Dec. 1, 1863, and married to Princess Mary of Cambridge June 12, 1866; Claudine, born Feb. 11, 1836; and Amelia, born Nov. 12, 1838, and married in 1863 to Baron von Hügel, captain in the Austrian cavalry. 3. Princess *Maria*, born March 25, 1818, daughter of Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg, nephew of the king; married Oct. 9, 1845, to Landgrave Charles of Hesse-Philippsthal. 4. Prince *Eugene*, brother of the preceding, born Dec. 25, 1820; married, July 15, 1843, to Princess Mathilde of Schaumburg-Lippe. Issue of the union are one son and two daughters, namely, Wilhelmine, born 1844, Eugene, born 1846, and Pauline, born 1854. 5. Prince *William*, brother of the preceding, born July 20, 1828; colonel of infantry in the service of Austria. 6. Princess *Alexandrine*, sister of the preceding, born Dec. 16, 1829. 7. Prince *Nicholas*, brother of the preceding, born March 1, 1833; major in the Austrian army. 8. Princess *Louise*, sister of the preceding, born Oct. 13, 1835; married Feb. 6, 1858, to Prince Henry XIV. of Reuss-Schleiz. 9. Prince *Eberhard*, born May 25, 1833, the son of Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, nephew of King William I. 10. Princess *Wilhelmina*, sister of the preceding, born July 24, 1834.

11. Princess *Pauline*, sister of the preceding, born Aug. 8, 1836; married April 25, 1857, to Maximilian von Wuthenau, lieutenant in the service of Saxony. 12. Prince *Charles Alexander*, brother of the preceding, born March 29, 1839. 13. Prince *Frederick William*, born July 6, 1810, son of Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg, uncle of King William I.; married, in 1841, to Duchess Theodolinde von Leuchtenberg; widower, April 1, 1857. Issue of the union are four daughters, bearing the title of Countesses von Leuchtenberg. 14. Princess *Frederica Maria*, sister of the preceding, born May 29, 1815; married Sept. 17, 1842, to Count Taubenheim, master of the horse at the court of Wurtemberg. 15. Prince *William Alexander*, born Dec. 20, 1804, the son of Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, uncle of King William I.; married Oct. 17, 1837, to Princess Maria of Orleans, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French; widower, Jan. 2, 1839. Issue of the union is one son, Prince Philip, born July 30, 1838, major of the 7th regiment of dragoons in the service of Austria.

The former duchy of Wurtemberg was erected into a kingdom by the Emperor Napoleon, by decree of Jan. 1, 1806; having been enlarged previously by the annexation of the territories of a number of small princes and ecclesiastical dignitaries. The congress of Vienna acknowledged the change, in consideration of the timely transference of the troops of King Frederick I. to the army of the Allies. William I., the second king, soon after his accession gained the goodwill of his subjects by the grant of a constitution, as well as the satisfactory settlement of the question of right in the royal domains, or property of the crown. The civil list of the king was fixed at a sum of 882,400 florins, or 73,566*l.*, with an additional amount for the other members of the royal family, according to number.

The dukes of Wurtemberg were among the first German princes to embrace Protestantism; the reigning house, however, in 1776, became Roman Catholic, but subsequently returned to the creed of Luther. King William I. adheres to Protestantism, while some of the members of his family, allied to Russia, have gone over to the Greek faith, and others have become converts to the Church of Rome.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Wurtemberg bears date Sept. 25, 1819. The charter provides for absolute freedom of person and of property; liberty of conscience and of speech, and limited liberty of the press. All citizens are to be equal before the law, and no privileges and no monopolies of rank and birth are allowed to exist. In the king rests the

sole executive power, but which has to be exercised through ministers responsible to the country. The legislative power is given jointly to the king and the representatives of the people, and the mutual consent of both parties is requisite to give decrees of either the head of State or the Chambers the force of law. The Parliament, or Landtag, consists of two Houses, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherrn, is composed of the members of the royal family, the heads of the principal noble families of the country, the representatives of certain territories and estates possessing formerly a vote in the German Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king for life, such number, however, not to exceed one-third of that of the whole House. The second Chamber, or House of Deputies—*Abgeordneten*—consists of 13 members of the nobility, elected by the *Ritterschaft*, or noblesse of the kingdom; 6 superintendents of the Protestant Church; one Roman Catholic bishop; two other representatives of Roman Catholic bodies; the chancellor of the university of Tübingen; and 71 deputies of towns and rural districts. All the members of the second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. To be a member of the first Chamber it is sufficient to be of age. The president of both Houses is appointed by the king; for the Upper House without restriction of person, and for the lower, from among three members elected by the deputies. The debates of the second Chamber are public, and have to be printed and distributed among the various constituencies. Whenever Parliament is not sitting, it is represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the *Staats-Gerichtshof*, is appointed guardian of the constitution and rights and privileges of the Houses of Parliament. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of which, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers.

The executive of the kingdom consists of six ministerial departments, presided over by the king, or a member of the royal family nominated by his majesty. The departments are:—

1. The Ministry of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs.—*Freiherr von Varnbühler*, appointed Sept. 24, 1864.

2. The Ministry of Justice.—*Freiherr von Neurath*, appointed Oct. 6, 1864.

3. The Ministry of the Interior.—*Herr von Gessler*, appointed Sept. 24, 1864.

4. The Ministry of Education and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—*Dr. Golther*, appointed April 5, 1861.

5. The Ministry of Finance.—Herr von *Renner*, appointed Oct. 6, 1864.

6. The Ministry of War.—General Oscar von *Hardegg*, appointed May 7, 1866.

Not quite in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, the king exercises the executive functions at times through a *Geheimes Cabinet*, or secret cabinet, the chief of which, independent of the ministry, and in reality above it, is *Freiherr von Maucier*, royal chamberlain.

Church and Education.

The last census of Wurtemberg, of Dec. 3, 1861, states the religious creed of the inhabitants as follows:—Evangelical Protestants, 1,179,814; Roman Catholics, 527,057; Dissenters of various denominations, 2,499; and Jews, 11,388. The 'Evangelical Protestant' Church of Wurtemberg was formed in 1823, by a union of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, or Reformers. The administration of the Protestant Church is in the hands of six general superintendents, at Ulm, Ludwigsburg, Reutlingen, Hall, Heilbronn, and Tübingen. In the king is vested, according to the constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—*obersthöheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht*—of the Evangelical Protestant Church, which is considered, though not formally declared, the religion of the State. The Roman Catholics are under a bishop, who has his seat at Rotenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—*Kirchenrath*—appointed by the government. The Jews likewise are under a special board, nominated by the minister of ecclesiastical affairs. Most independent of the State are the small number of Christian Dissenters, including a very singular sect called the *Kornthaler*.

Education stands very high in Wurtemberg. It was ascertained from official returns, in 1840, that there was not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are above 2,500 elementary schools, besides numerous seminaries for imparting a classical education; four Protestant and two Roman Catholic training establishments for ministers, and seven colleges, at Stuttgart, Heilbronn, Ulm, Ellwangen, Ludwigsburg, Hall, and Rottweil. The whole educational system is centred in the university of Tübingen, founded in 1477, which is attended, on the average, by nearly a thousand students.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Chambers grant the budget for the term of three years, commencing on the first of July. The last budget embraces the period beginning July 1, 1861, and ending June 30, 1864. For this

financial period of three years, the income amounted to 47,182,643 florins, or 3,931,887*l.*, and the expenditure to the same sum. The accounts of public income and expenditure are made out in a very comprehensive manner, distinguishing between gross revenue and net income. For the year 1861-2, the figures were as follows, according to the published statements:—

	Gross income for the year 1861-2	Net income for the year 1861-2
	Florins	Florins
From the crown lands .	1,264,285	795,072
„ „ forests	4,715,156	2,411,300
„ „ public mines and furnaces . .	2,925,527	359,500
„ „ public saltworks, &c .	1,698,585	904,000
„ „ state-railways .	5,617,763	1,891,010
„ „ post-office and telegraphs . .	1,746,100	236,000
„ „ steamer on the lake of Constance .	184,635	24,165
„ „ steamers on the river Neckar .	20,200	2,750
Customs and indirect taxes . . .	5,057,955	4,505,035
Direct taxes . .	4,763,007	3,974,889
Miscellaneous income .	.	120,000
Total . .	27,883,213, or £2,323,601	15,213,701, or £1,267,808

	Expenditure for the year 1861-2
	Florins
Civil list of the king	882,400
Allowances to other members of the royal family .	244,792
Public debt	3,527,665
Salaries and pensions	940,130
Department of foreign affairs	213,866
„ „ of justice	1,068,685
„ „ of the interior	1,752,958
„ „ of education and ecclesiastical affairs .	1,947,019
„ „ of war	3,586,249
„ „ of finance	811,270
Parliamentary representation	178,687
Miscellaneous	70,065
Total	15,223,786, or £1,268,649

Deficit for the year, 10,085 florins, or 841*l.*

The public debt of Wurtemberg has more than doubled within the last twenty years, owing chiefly to the establishment of the railway lines of the kingdom, the whole of which, without exception, are State property. According to an official return, published June 30, 1860, there had been expended at that period, both for railways and

steamers, a sum of 42,824,956 florins, or 3,568,746*l*. As the capital was borrowed at from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the net income of the railways, all expenses deducted, and making allowance for wear and tear, amounted to between six and seven per cent., the investment so made contributed considerably towards lightening the burthens of the tax-payers. The length of lines given to the traffic amounted on October 15, 1861, to 266 English miles; but this did not complete the whole network of railways, which is expected to be finished by the end of 1867.

On February 8, 1862, the public debt consisted in—

	Florins
Old debt, at 5 per cent. interest . . .	515,920
New " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " " . . .	30,402,800
" " 4 " " . . .	21,313,300
" " $3\frac{1}{2}$ " " . . .	15,517,600
" " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " " . . .	4,172
Paper money, bearing no interest . . .	3,000,000
Total	70,753,792, or £5,896,149

With the exception of the old debt at 5 per cent., and a small portion of the new debt at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the whole of these liabilities of the State have been incurred since the year 1842.

Army.

The army is formed by conscription, to which all healthy men who have passed the age of twenty-one are liable. Substitution is allowed. The number of recruits to be raised is determined every three years by a special law passed by the Chambers. For the period 1861–4 it amounted to 4,600 men annually. The period of service is six years; but, as a rule, the men are sent home on furlough, in the infantry, at the end of eighteen months, and in the cavalry, at the end of two years, and they are liable only to be called upon afterwards for occasional military practice. At the end of six years the active army has no more claim upon the soldier; but his name is entered next upon the register of the Landwehr, or militia for the defence of the country. Previous to the year 1859, this branch of the military organisation of the country was completely neglected, and, in fact, existed only upon paper; but since that period, regular annual exercises of a portion of the Landwehr—seldom more than a thousand—have been ordered to take place.

According to official documents laid before the Chambers in the

session of 1865, the army of Wurtemberg consisted at that period of the following troops:—

8 regiments of infantry	. . . . .	6,745	men
4 „ of cavalry	. . . . .	2,010	„
6 companies of artillery	. . . . .	1,362	„
Quartermaster's staff	. . . . .	254	„
Total	. . . . .	10,371	men

This is the 'peace-footing,' and represents, as nearly as possible, the actual number of troops under arms. On the 'war-footing' the number is raised to 25,065 men.

The army of Wurtemberg has decreased while the State has increased. The old Dukes of Wurtemberg, ruling considerably less than one-half the territory of the present king, mostly upheld an army of from 12,000 to 15,000 men—not less than 14,000 during the Seven Years' War. To Napoleon's 'grande armée' the country had to furnish 12,000. The present organisation of the army dates from the year 1813; but the actual strength of the troops is always kept at the lowest limit allowed by the laws of the Germanic Diet.

Population.

The kingdom is divided into four Kreise, or circles, of the following area and population, according to the census of December 3, 1858, and December 3, 1861:—

Circles	Area in Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		1858	1861
Neckar	1,306	486,700	497,375
Black Forest	1,861	425,390	431,676
Danube	2,549	369,006	376,753
Jaxt	2,124	409,802	414,904
Total	7,840	1,690,898	1,720,708

The increase in population is very slow; little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the three years from 1858 to 1861. It was still less at former periods, and twice within recent times the census even showed a decline of population. The numbers were, at the census of

Dec. 1849	. . . . .	1,744,595
„ 1852	. . . . .	1,733,263
„ 1855	. . . . .	1,669,720

The results of the census of 1861 given above show that the population is still below, in numbers, to 1849, as well as to the enumeration of 1852.

Emigration draws off a considerable number of the inhabitants. During the ten years from December 3, 1842, to December 3, 1852, the country lost from this source 54,285 persons, or 5,428 annually. In 1853 the number increased largely, and in 1854 it rose to the extreme amount of 21,144 souls. Failure of the precarious wine harvest, and so-called 'over-population,' are generally assigned as the causes of this extraordinary exodus.

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III. BADEN.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Frederick I., Grand-duke of Baden, born September 9, 1826; second son of Grand-duke Leopold I., and of Princess Sophia of Sweden. Ascended the throne of Baden at the death of his father, April 24, 1852, under the title of 'Regent'—his elder brother,

Ludwig, suffering under mental disease, having the nominal honours and title of Grand-duke allowed to him. Assuming, by patent, the title of 'Grand-duke of Baden,' September 5, 1856. Married, September 20, 1856, to

Louise, Grand-duchess of Baden, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of King William I. of Prussia. Offspring of the union are :—1. *Frederick William*, heir-apparent, born July 9, 1857. 2. *Sophia*, born August 7, 1862.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820; married, May 3, 1842, to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. 2. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 18, 1829; married, February 11, 1863, to Princess Maria Romanovska, born October 16, 1841, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg. 3. Prince *Charles*, born March 9, 1832. 4. Princess *Marie*, born November 20, 1834; married, September 11, 1858, to Prince Ernest of Leiningen. 5. Princess *Cecilia*, born September 20, 1839; married, August 28, 1857, to Grand-duke Michael of Russia, and, on becoming a convert to the Greek faith, adopting the name of Olga Feodorowna.

Mother of the Grand-duke.—*Sophia*, Grand-duchess of Baden, born May 21, 1801, the daughter of King Gustavus IV. Adolphus of Sweden—who had to quit his country in 1809, and died as 'Colonel Gustavson,' at Lausanne, Switzerland, September 25, 1826—married to Grand-duke Leopold of Baden, July 15, 1819; widow, April 24, 1852.

Other Relatives of the Grand-duke.—1. Princess *Sophia*, born August 7, 1834, daughter of the late Margrave Wilhelm of Baden; married, November 9, 1858, to Prince Waldemar of Lippe. 2. Princess *Elizabeth*, born December 18, 1835, sister of the preceding. 3. Princess *Leopoldine*, born February 22, 1837; married, September 24, 1862, to Prince Hermann of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg. 4. Princess *Josephine*, born October 21, 1813, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Charles of Baden and Stephanie, adopted daughter of the Emperor Napoleon I.; married, October 21, 1834, to Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. 5. Princess *Marie*, born October 11, 1818, sister of the preceding; married, February 23, 1843, to William, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon; widow, July 15, 1863.

The title of Grand-duke was given by Napoleon I. to *Margrave* Charles Frederick of Baden in 1806, on the occasion of the alliance of the heir-apparent of Baden with Stephanie Beauharnais. The simultaneous addition of several considerable provinces, taken from Austria and various 'mediatised' princes, increased the country to more than four times its former size, whereby it was raised from a very small to a second-class power in the German Confederation.

In the present reigning House of Baden is the only modern instance

—in Germany—of the scions of a ‘morganatic’ marriage having arrived at the throne. With Grand-duke Ludwig, who died in 1830, the ‘legitimate’ line of the ancient princes of Baden came to an end, and the reigning family of Bavaria, the next of kin, were on the point of taking possession of the land, when Leopold, offspring of a morganatic alliance of the preceding grand-duke, Charles Frederick, with a Madame von Geysersberg, came forward and proclaimed himself grand-duke. Bavaria threatened war, and a considerable army actually arrived at the frontier; but was stopped in its aggressive movements by the outbreak of the French Revolution of July 1830, which was followed by attempts at insurrection in many parts of Germany. The people of Baden firmly took the part of their non-legitimate sovereign, and at length King Ludwig of Bavaria withdrew his troops, contenting himself with entering a solemn protest against the so-called usurpation of the crown. However, the reigning family of Baden have never since been disturbed in their occupation of the throne by any measures of the princes of Germany.

The very extensive landed property formerly belonging to the reigning family, and valued at about 50 million florins, or 4,166,000*l.*, has been made over to the State, and the grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 752,490 florins, or 62,700*l.*, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, and the legislative authority in a House of Parliament composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning line who are of age; the heads of ten noble families; the proprietors of hereditary landed estates worth 300,000 florins, or 25,000*l.*; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg; the superintendent of the Protestant Church; two deputies of Universities; and eight members nominated by the grand-duke, without regard to rank or birth. The second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 22 of which are elected by burgesses of towns, and 41 by the inhabitants of rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. To be a deputy, it is necessary to possess tax-paying property to the amount of 10,000 florins, or 833*l.*; or to hold a public office with a salary of not less than 1,500 florins, or 125*l.* The elections are indirect; the citizens nominating the *Wahlmänner*, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the second Chamber are elected for eight years. The Chambers have to be called together at least once every two years.

The ministry is composed of six departments, headed by the 'Secret Cabinet of the Grand-duke,' of which Freiherr von *Ungern-Sternberg* was appointed director in June, 1861. The departments are:—

1. The Ministry of the Grand-ducal House and of Foreign Affairs.—Freiherr von *Roggenbach*, appointed May 2, 1861.

2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Dr. Augustus *Lamey*, appointed April 2, 1860.

3. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Anthony *Stabel*, appointed April 2, 1860.

4. The Ministry of Commerce.—Dr. Gideon *Weizel*, appointed June, 1860.

5. The Ministry of Finances.—Dr. V. *Vogelmann*, appointed April 2, 1860.

6. The Ministry of War.—General Damian *Ludwig*, appointed June, 1860.

Church and Education.

Although the reigning family are Protestant, the Roman Catholics form the great majority of the inhabitants of Baden. The census of 1861 showed 896,683 Roman Catholics; 445,539 Protestants; 1,221 Mennonites; 1,749 other Christian Dissenters; and 24,099 Jews. The ecclesiastical affairs of the Roman Catholic Church are under the supreme management of the Archbishop of Freiburg, who is appointed by the Pope, and quite independent of the Grand-ducal government. Frequent disputes and conflicts between Rome and the Badish ministry have been the result of this anomalous position. The management of the Lutheran Church is under a council of seven persons, called the Oberkirchenrath, which is nominated by the Grand-duke. A new constitution of the Protestant Church of Baden has been prepared by a synod which met at Carlsruhe in June 1861, and the resolutions of which have obtained the sanction of the sovereign. This new charter secures all but complete self-government to the various congregations of Protestants.

Education is compulsory in Baden; and parents are compelled by strictly enforced penalties to send their children to school. It is prohibited also to employ children in factories, until they have completed their eleventh year. In 1861, there was one school for every 530 of the population. The university of Heidelberg has a faculty for Lutheran, and Freiburg one for Roman Catholic theological students. The former had, in 1860, 63 professors and 937 students; and the latter, 215 students.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The budgets are granted for the term of two years. According to a report of the Minister of Finance of Nov. 22, 1861, the public income for the two years 1862 and 1863 was estimated at 34,280,384 florins, or 2,856,699*l.*—about 1,428,350*l.* for each year—while the expenditure was very nearly the same. The actual budget for 1862 has been ratified by the Chambers in the following proportions:—

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1862.		Florins
Produce of Crown lands		1,345,724
Forests and mines		2,552,921
Direct taxes		7,084,942
Salt monopoly		1,439,563
Customs		3,038,959
Fees and fines		733,943
Mint		822,069
Miscellaneous income		122,071
Total		17,140,192 or £1,428,349
EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1862.		Florins
Civil list		752,490
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		117,200
" of Justice		1,311,398
" of the Interior		2,134,489
" of Commerce		1,335,580
" of Finances		706,524
" of War		2,918,318
Public debt		1,322,348
General cost of administration		5,564,733
Miscellaneous expenses		247,992
Total		16,411,072 or £1,367,589

Which leaves a surplus of 729,120 florins, or 60,760*l.*

Besides the ordinary, there is an extraordinary budget for 1862 and 1863, amounting, for the two years, to 2,236,040 florins, or 186,337*l.*

The public debt of Baden consisted, on Jan. 1, 1861, of—

Debt, secured on the Crown lands, &c., bearing		Florins
no interest		15,878,761
Interest-bearing debt		24,625,408
Railway debt (of which 3,262,559 bearing no interest)		55,780,202
Total		96,284,371 or £8,023,698

The value of the Crown lands is estimated at 50,000,000 of florins; that of the State railways at 90,000,000. All the lines of Baden are property of the State, giving a dividend, on the

capital expended, of above 15 per cent. In the year 1862, the gross income from railways amounted to 6,027,637 florins; and the expenditure to 3,646,238 florins, leaving a surplus of 2,381,399 florins, or 191,691*l*. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the State railways, as well as of the Post-office, are not entered in the general budget, but form a special fund.

The military insurrection of 1849 cost Baden the sum of 10,564,067 florins, or 880,339*l*. The loss of the public exchequer amounted to 2,988,115 florins; the communes claimed losses of above 3,000,000 florins; while the Prussian Government sent in a bill 'for assisting to suppress the rebellion,' of 4,575,952 florins, or 381,163*l*.

Army.

The army is formed by conscription. Substitution, however, is allowed; the Government undertaking the charge of the same at a fixed cost. In 1862, the price was fixed by the Minister of War at 550 florins, or 46*l*., for the troops of the infantry; and to 600 florins, or 50*l*., for the cavalry and artillery. The time of service is six years in the active army, and two years further inscription among the troops of the reserve. But, as a rule, about three-fourths of the time is allowed to be passed on furlough.

The nominal strength of the army consisted, in 1862, of—

5 regiments of infantry . . .	10,907 men
2 " of dragoons . . .	1,870 "
1 " of artillery . . .	2,077 " with 38 guns
Staff, &c.	65 "
Total	14,919 men, with 38 guns

The actual number of men under arms, 'on the peace-footing,' seldom amounts to more than between 7,000 and 8,000. In the year 1859, when the German Diet ordered the 'war-footing,' the army mustered, on an inspection, 20,722 men, with 5,209 horses and 57 pieces of ordnance.

Population.

The Grand-duchy, stretching longitudinally from the lake of Constance along the right bank of the Rhine, is divided, in accordance with these geographical features, into four Kreise, or circles, with the following area and population :—

Circles	Area in Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		1858	1861
Lake	1,303	195,249	198,160
Upper Rhine	1,654	336,465	345,913
Middle Rhine	1,633	457,327	469,782
Lower Rhine	1,314	346,911	355,436
Total	5,904	1,335,952	1,369,291

The population of Baden has not greatly increased since the year 1816, when it amounted to 1,005,899. The numbers augmented at a rate of rather less than 10,000 souls annually, till the year 1846, when there was a period of decrease, extending till 1855. From 1846 till 1849, the decrease amounted to 4,712; from 1849 to 1852, to 8,282; and from 1852 to 1855, to the large number of 42,105, or 14,035 per annum. Since 1855, there has been again a gradual increase.

The decline of population has been chiefly owing to emigration. From 1840 to 1849, the number of emigrants was 23,966, and from 1850 to 1855, it rose to 62,444. In the year 1852, no less than 14,366 people left the country; in 1853, the numbers were 12,932, and in 1854 they rose to 21,561. Most of the emigrants were families possessed of some property. It was ascertained that the emigrants of 1853 carried with them property amounting to 1,923,903 florins, or rather more than 100 florins—8*l.* 7*s.*—per head. The great majority of the emigrants went to North America; but about two per cent. were induced, previous to 1856, to go to the French settlements in Algeria. The result of this Algerian emigration proved so disastrous that it has been discontinued.

IV. HESSE-DARMSTADT.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ludwig III., Grand-duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, born June 9, 1806, the son of Grand-duke Ludwig II. and of Princess Wilhelmine of Baden. Appointed co-Regent of Hesse-Darmstadt, in consequence of an attempt at insurrection, March 5, 1848; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, June 16, 1848. Married, Dec. 26, 1833, to Princess Mathilde, daughter of King Ludwig of Bavaria; widower May 25, 1862.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Prince *Charles*, born April 23, 1809; married, Oct. 22, 1836, to Princess Elizabeth of

Prussia, born June 18, 1815. Offspring of the union are—(1.) Prince *Ludwig*, born Sept. 12, 1837; married, July 1, 1862, to Princess *Alice* of Great Britain; issue, two daughters, *Victoria*, born April 5, 1863, and *Alice*, born Nov. 1, 1864. (2.) Prince *Henry*, born Nov. 28, 1838. (3.) Princess *Anna*, born May 25, 1843; married, May 12, 1864, to Grand-duke *Frederick Francis II.* of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. (4.) Prince *Wilhelm*, born Nov. 16, 1845.—2. Prince *Alexander*, born July 15, 1823; field-marshal lieutenant in the service of Austria; married, Oct. 16, 1851, to Countess *Julia von Hanke*, born Nov. 12, 1825, on whom the title of Princess of Battenberg has been conferred. Offspring of the union are three sons and one daughter, called Princes and Princesses of Battenberg. 3. Princess *Maria*, born Aug. 8, 1824; married, April 28, 1841, to Grand-duke *Alexander* of Russia, now *Czar Alexander II.*

The former Landgraves of Hesse-Darmstadt had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, and dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list. The late grand-duke, *Ludwig II.*, found his allowance of 581,000 florins, or 48,417*l.*, quite insufficient for his wants, and for many years there was a struggle between the Government and the representatives of the country about the payment of the grand-ducal debts. These were ultimately discharged out of the public funds; but, in 1855, the civil list was found to be in debt again to the amount of 1,100,000 florins, or 91,666*l.* The Chambers refused to pay this new debt; but after long debates it was agreed on ultimately to discharge the amount provisionally, deducting it gradually from the grants of the civil list. The latter was raised, at the same time, to 625,000 florins, or 52,083*l.*, besides allowances to the princes and the grand-ducal court, amounting altogether to 751,800 florins, or 62,650*l.*

In the reigning family of Hesse-Darmstadt, all the divisions of the Christian faith are represented. The grand-duke is a Lutheran, his eldest brother a Calvinist; his second brother and wife are Roman Catholics; his youngest sister, the Empress of Russia, is a member of the Greek Church; and the consort of his nephew, Princess *Alice*, a member of the Church of England.

Constitution and Revenue.

The constitution bears date, Dec. 17, 1820; but was somewhat modified in 1848, and again in 1856. The legislative power is vested, in part, in two Chambers, called the Upper and the Lower House of Representatives. The former is composed of the princes

of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University of Giessen, and a number of life-members, not exceeding ten, nominated by the Grand-duke. The Lower House consists of 6 deputies of noble landowners; 10 deputies of towns; and 34 representatives of villages and rural districts. The latter are chosen in a tripartite mode of election—the original voters first polling the ‘electors;’ these, in their turn, choosing ‘deputies,’ and these again the final representatives. The Chambers have to meet at least once every three years. On certain occasions, both Houses vote together, as when a proposition of the Government has been accepted by one House and refused by the other, and a final decision is to be arrived at.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of the Grand-ducal House, of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs.—Freiherr von *Dalwigk*, appointed July 1, 1850.

2. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Frederick von *Lindeloef*, appointed June 5, 1860.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Freiherr Schenk zu *Schweinsberg*, appointed July 1, 1850.

4. The Ministry of War.—General Fr. von *Wachter*, appointed July 1, 1850.

The budget is granted for the term of three years; the last was for the period 1860–62. The items for the year 1862 were:—

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1862.		Florins
State property		2,080,625
Direct taxes		2,756,038
Indirect taxes		3,935,737
Miscellaneous revenue		324,264
Total		9,096,644 or £758,055

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1862.		Florins
Civil list and Grand-ducal court		751,800
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		121,142
“ “ the Interior		1,310,694
“ “ Justice		550,839
“ “ Finances		2,344,698
“ “ War		1,660,689
Interest on public debt		969,574
Pensions and annuities		450,160
Miscellaneous expenses		907,300
Total		9,066,796 or £755,566

The public debt amounted, at the commencement of 1862, to 15,245,000 florins, or 1,270,000*l.*, the greater part of which was incurred for the establishment of a network of State railways.

Army and Population.

The army is formed by conscription; the men serving for a nominal term of six years, of which two are in the reserve. The actual number of soldiers under arms does not amount to more than six or seven thousand, but in theory the following troops are supposed to exist on the 'peace-footing':—

4 regiments of infantry	. . . .	8,851 men
2 " of cavalry	. . . .	1,420 „ with 1,616 horses
1 brigade of artillery	. . . .	1,239 „ with 1,076 „
Total		11,510 men, with 2,692 horses

Previous to the French revolution, the Landgraves had never more than 4,000 men in their service, which number they increased to 9,000, after having obtained the title of grand-duke.

The country is divided into three provinces; the area and population, according to the census of 1858 and of Dec. 3, 1861, is as follows:—

Provinces	Area in Eng. sq. miles.	Population	
		1858	1861
Upper Hesse	1,570	300,261	298,704
Starkenberg	1,146	318,422	322,903
Rhenish Hesse	525	226,888	234,643
Total	3,240	845,571	852,250

There were detached from the grand duchy and annexed to Prussia, in consequence of the war of 1866, followed by a treaty, dated Sept. 15, 1866, several districts north of the river Maine, comprising a total area of 377 English square miles, with a population of 46,605.

According to the census of 1861, the members of the Lutheran Church number 398,807; the Calvinists, 29,200; the 'United Evangelicals,' 167,534; the Roman Catholics, 217,405; the Menonites and other Christian sects, 3,925; and the Jews, 28,759. Three Protestant superintendents and a Roman Catholic bishop direct the ecclesiastical affairs of the population.

V.—REUSS-GREIZ.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Henry XXII., Prince of Reuss-Greiz, born March 28, 1846, the son of Prince Henry XXI., and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, under the guardianship of his mother, Nov. 8, 1859.

Mother of the Prince.—Princess *Caroline*, Regent of Reuss-Greiz, born March 19, 1819, daughter of the late Landgrave Gustavus of Hesse-Homburg; married Oct. 1, 1839, to Prince Henry XXI.; widow, Nov. 8, 1859.

Sisters of the Prince.—1. Princess *Hermine*, born Dec. 25, 1840; married, April 29, 1862, to Prince Hugo of Schönburg-Waldenburg, major in the Prussian army. 2. Princess *Marie*, born March 19, 1855.

Cousin of the Prince.—Princess *Louise*, born Dec. 3, 1822; married, first, in 1842, to Prince Edward of Saxe-Altenburg, who died in 1852; married, secondly, Dec. 27, 1854, to Prince Henry of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the Emperor Henry I. of Germany, surnamed the Fowler, who died in 936. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Henry. At first the succeeding generations were distinguished by descriptive appellations, such as 'The Rich,' 'The Stout,' 'The Valiant,' and so forth; but subsequently they adopted numbers. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. Previous to 1814 there were three reigning houses of Reuss; but the Congress of Vienna 'mediatised' the branch of Schleiz-Köstritz. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has a civil list of 23,200*l.* He is, moreover, very wealthy, the greater part of the territory over which he reigns being his private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The whole legislative and executive power is vested in the prince, who is uncontrolled in his actions, and irresponsible for his deeds. By an enactment of the Germanic Diet, appeal from the courts of the principality lies to the Senate of the University of Jena. The prince has one minister, who also performs the functions of private secretary.

The revenue is estimated at 200,000 thalers, or 29,500*l.*; but nothing accurate is known regarding the details of income or expenditure.

To the army of the dissolved Confederation, Reuss-Greiz contributed 334 men, who were levied by conscription. Freedom from military service could be purchased by payment of either a fixed sum, or an annual tax to the prince.

The population of the principality amounted, in 1861, to 42,130 souls, living on an area of 148 English square miles. Nearly all are members of the Lutheran Church.

VI.—LICHTENSTEIN.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Johann II., Prince of Lichtenstein, born Oct. 5, 1840, the son of Prince Aloys and Princess Francisca, daughter of Count Kinsky; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Nov. 12, 1858.

Brother and Sisters of the Prince.—1. Princess *Marie*, born Sept. 20, 1834; married, Oct. 29, 1860, to Count Ferdinand von Trauttmansdorf. 2. Princess *Caroline*, born Feb. 27, 1836; married, June 3, 1855, to Prince Alexander von Schönburg-Hartenstein, chamberlain of the Emperor of Austria. 3. Princess *Sophie*, born July 11, 1837; married, May 4, 1863, to Prince Charles von Löwenstein. 4. Princess *Heloise*, born Aug. 13, 1838. 5. Princess *Ida*, born Sept. 17, 1839; married, June 4, 1857, to Prince Adolphus of Schwarzenberg, major in the service of Austria. 6. Princess *Henrietta*, born June 6, 1843. 7. Princess *Anne*, born Feb. 27, 1846. 8. Princess *Theresa*, born July 28, 1850. 9. Prince *Francis*, heir-apparent, born Aug. 28, 1853.

Mother of the Prince.—Princess Francisca, born Aug. 8, 1813, the daughter of Count Kinsky; married, Aug. 8, 1831, to Prince Aloys of Lichtenstein; widow, Nov. 12, 1858.

Uncles and Aunts of the Prince.—1. Princess *Sophie*, born Sept. 5, 1798; married, Aug. 4, 1817, to Count Vincent d'Esterházy; widow, Oct. 19, 1835. 2. Princess *Marie*, born Jan. 11, 1800. 3. Prince *Francis*, born Feb. 25, 1802; married, June 3, 1841, to Julia, Countess Potocka, of which union there are three sons. 4. Prince *Charles*, born June 14, 1803; married, in 1832, to Rosalie, Countess-dowager von Schönfeld; widow, April 20, 1841. 5. Princess *Henrietta*, born April 1, 1806; married, Oct. 1, 1825, to Count Joseph Huniady. 6. Prince *Frederick*, born Sept. 21, 1807; married, Sept. 15, 1848, to Middle. Sophie Loewe, actress,

born March 24, 1815. 7. Prince *Edward*, born Feb. 22, 1809; married, Oct. 15, 1839, to Honorine, Countess-dowager Kownacka, born Aug. 1, 1813. 8. Prince *Augustus*, born April 22, 1810; major in the service of Austria. 9. Princess *Ida*, born Sept. 12, 1811; married, July 30, 1830, to Prince Charles von Paar, privy-councillor of the Emperor of Austria.

The princely family of Lichtenstein is said to derive its origin—together with the reigning houses of Great Britain and of Brunswick—from the Longobard Marquis d'Este, who married Cunizza, a Suabian heiress, at the commencement of the eleventh century. Partly on account of this antiquity of the family, and partly because of its immense wealth, the Congress of Vienna, which sequestered, or 'mediatised,' territories of much larger extent, left the principality of Lichtenstein a sovereign state, governed by its hereditary rulers. This diplomatic verdict, however, has not been ratified by the royal families of Europe, from whose circle the princes of Lichtenstein have hitherto been excluded. There are no blood alliances between any German or other reigning houses and the sovereign family of Lichtenstein. The members of the latter, all of them strict Roman Catholics, have allied themselves almost exclusively with the upper nobility of Austria, in which empire, and chiefly in the province of Moravia, the immense private estates of the family are situated. They embrace an area of over 2,200 English square miles, with 350,000 inhabitants—or thirty-four times the extent, and forty-eight times the population of the principality of Lichtenstein—and yield an annual revenue of two millions and a half of Austrian florins, or 250,000*l*. From the principality itself the prince derives no income, but has been frequently under the necessity of advancing money to his subjects; the last time in 1847, when he made the State a loan of 36,000 florins. Formerly, the reigning prince resided entirely at Vienna, or at his castle of Eisgrub in Moravia; but the present ruler has consented to reside part of the year at Vaduz, the capital of Lichtenstein.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A new constitution was given to the principality on Oct. 15, 1862, in consequence of some popular agitation; the old charter of Nov. 9, 1818—providing for a legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament, the former numbering three life peers, elected by the clergy; the latter with eleven deputies—having given rise to much discontent. By the terms of the new fundamental law, the whole legislative power is vested in one House of Representatives, comprising fifteen members, three to be chosen by the reigning

prince, and the other twelve by the people in public election. A vote is given to all inhabitants who can read and write; but to become a deputy a small property qualification is required. The Chamber assembles every year in regular session, without being summoned by the prince. The latter is bound by the constitution to reside in the country for part of the year, and to appoint a governor in his absence.

The executive is vested in the prince, or his representative, called the Landesverweser.—Charles H. von *Hausen*.

There exists no public budget, all taxation being of a local kind.

The total revenue for 1862 amounted to 55,000 florins, or 5,500*l.*, and the expenditure to very nearly the same. Lichtenstein has no public debt.

To the army of the dissolved Confederation the principality contributed 91 foot soldiers; but no troops were kept under arms. The population, according to the last census, numbered 7,150 souls, living on an area of 64 English square miles. The principality is the smallest sovereign State in Europe.

SEPARATE STATE OF GERMANY.

LUXEMBURG AND LIMBURG.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

William III., Grand-duke of Luxemburg and Duke of Limburg—King of the Netherlands—born Feb. 19, 1817, the son of King William II. of the Netherlands; succeeded his father as Grand-duke of Luxemburg and Duke of Limburg, March 17, 1849.

Brother of the Grand-duke.—Prince *Henry*, born June 13, 1820; appointed Governor-General of the Grand-duchy of Luxemburg, Feb. 5, 1850.

For further details see '*Netherlands*.'

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The grand-duchy of Luxemburg, formerly a part of the Austrian Netherlands, was, at the Congress of Vienna, incorporated with the Germanic Confederation, under the sovereignty of the younger line of the House of Orange-Nassau, also filling the throne of the Netherlands. However, at the Belgian revolution of 1830, the whole of the grand-duchy, with the exception of the fortress of Luxemburg, joined cause with the insurrection; and it was not until 1839 that, by diplomatic negotiations, a part of the country was again brought back to its allegiance to the Confederation and the King-Grand-duke. Under the new arrangement, about one-half of the former province was again united to the Confederation, to which was added, nominally, the duchy of Limburg. But the latter part of the treaty has never been carried out, and the duchy of Limburg has remained to the present moment an integral part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, neither politically nor socially connected with Luxemburg, or with the Germanic Confederation.

The constitution of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg dates from 1815; but was altered by decree of July 9, 1848. The executive is in the hands of the Governor-General, Prince Henry, who has a salary of 60,000 francs, or 2,400*l.*, and is assisted by a secretary for

the affairs of the grand-duchy, residing at the Hague. A Chamber of Deputies, elected under the same conditions as the Parliament of the Netherlands, exercises the legislative power. The ministry is divided into three departments, namely—

1. The Ministry of State and of Foreign Affairs.—Baron V. von *Tornaco*, appointed February 5, 1860.

2. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor J. *Ulveling*.

3. The Ministry of the Interior and of Justice.—Dr. M. *Jonas*.

The post of 'Secretary for the affairs of the Grand-duchy' is filled by Count *d'Olimart*.

The ecclesiastical government of the grand-duchy is under a Roman Catholic bishop, whose see embraces 13 archdeaconries, 231 rectories, 84 vicarages, and 93 chaplaincies.

The budget of Luxembourg is granted by the Chamber from year to year. The income for 1862 amounted to 3,029,100 francs, or 121,164*l.*, and the expenditure, for the same year, to 3,042,300 francs, or 121,689*l.*, leaving a deficit of 13,200 francs, or 525*l.* The chief items of public expenditure for 1862 were—Civil list of the grand-duke, 200,000 francs, or 8,000*l.*; army, 480,000 francs, or 19,200*l.*; education, 915,100 francs, or 36,604*l.*

The army is incorporated with that of the Netherlands, and formed in the same manner, partly by enlistment and partly by conscription. To the troops of the dissolved Confederation Luxembourg and Limburg contributed 2,706 men, of which 1,739 were infantry, and 967 cavalry. They formed the second section of the ninth *corps d'armée*, and were destined chiefly to garrison the federal fortress of Luxembourg—occupied by Prussia, in the name of the new North German Confederacy, after the war of 1866.

The area and population, according to the census of 1860, are as follows:—

Duchies	Area in Eng. sq. miles	Population in 1860
Luxemburg	990	197,281
Limburg	896	216,550
Total	1,886	413,831

The part of Luxembourg torn off from the Germanic Confederation by the revolution of 1830, and incorporated with Belgium according to the international treaties of 1839, comprises an area of 1,695 square English miles, with a population of 187,978.

The population of the duchies has increased at the following rate since 1840:—

	1840	1849	1858
Luxemburg	169,730	189,783	195,028
Limburg	196,719	205,202	217,217

The whole of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, with the exception of 4,853 Protestants of various denominations, and 1,618 Jews.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures most generally in use throughout the whole of Germany, and their British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Thaler* = Average rate of exchange, 3s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Centner</i>	. . .	=	110½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Ship Last</i> , of timber	. . .	=	About 80 cubic feet.
„ <i>Scheffel</i>	. . .	=	1½ Imperial bushel, or about 5⅓ to the Imperial quarter.
„ <i>Klafter</i>	. . .	=	6 feet.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861. Issue of the union are:—1. Princess *Victoria*, born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Frederick William, eldest son of King William I. of Prussia. There are offspring three sons and a daughter, namely, Frederick William, born 1859; Charlotte, born 1860; Henry, born 1862, and Albert, born 1864. 2. Prince *Albert Edward*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark. Issue, two sons, Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, and George, born June 3, 1865. 3. Princess *Alice*, born April 25, 1843; married, July 1, 1862, to Prince Ludwig of Hesse-Darmstadt. Issue, two daughters, Victoria, born April 5, 1863, and Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864. 4. Prince *Alfred*, born Aug. 6, 1844; entered the royal navy, Aug. 31, 1858; created earl of Kent, earl of Ulster, and duke of Edinburgh, by letters patent of May 24, 1866. 5. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831, captain in the 3rd Regiment of Lancers of the Prussian army. 6. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848. 7. Prince *Arthur*, born May 1, 1850. 8. Prince *Leopold*, born April 7, 1853. 9. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857.

Cousins of the Queen.—1. *George V.*, ex-King of Hanover, born at London, May 27, 1819, the son of Duke Ernest Augustus of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III. 2. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born at Hanover, March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III. 3. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born at Hanover, July 19, 1822;

married, June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. 4. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born at Hanover, Nov. 27, 1833; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Francis von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg, and of Claudine Rhéday, countess von Hohenstein. (See Württemberg, p. 194.)

Aunt of the Queen.—Princess *Augusta*, born at Cassel, July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Frederick of Hesse-Cassel; married, May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow, July 8, 1850.

The queen reigns in her own right, holding the crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled, on the death of King William and Queen Anne, without issue, on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.' The inheritance thus limited descended to George I., son and heir of Princess Sophia, she having died before Queen Anne; and it has ever since continued in a regular course of descent.

The civil list of the queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary grant, and amounts to much less than the income of previous sovereigns. By the Revolution of 1688, the duty of the king to bear the expenses of government out of the State income allotted to him was abolished, and certain portions of the income of the country were assigned to the king to meet the expenses of the royal household. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000*l.* sterling. If it did not reach 800,000*l.* the deficiency was covered by Parliament. In 1777, the civil list of the king was fixed at 900,000*l.*, and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. But at this period the king had to pay from the civil list the salaries of the judges and ambassadors, and other high-placed officials. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000*l.* By 39-40 Geo. III. c. 88, it was settled that the king might have a private and separate estate. It is established by 1-2 Vic. c. 2, that as long as Queen Victoria lives, all the revenues of the Crown shall be a part of the Consolidated Fund, but that a civil list shall be assigned to the queen. In virtue of this Act, which received the royal sanction Dec. 23, 1837, the queen has granted to her an annual allowance of 385,000*l.* 'for the support of Her Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.' By the same statute, the application of this allowance is limited in a prescribed form. The Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly 60,000*l.* into Her Majesty's Privy Purse; to set aside 231,260*l.* for the

salaries of the royal household; 44,240*l.* for retiring allowances and pensions to servants; and 13,200*l.* for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This would leave an unappropriated surplus of 36,300*l.*, which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of Her Majesty's Court. It is provided, however, that whenever the civil list charges in any year exceed the total sum of 400,000*l.*, an account of the expenditure, with full particulars, shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days. The annual grant of 385,000*l.* to Her Majesty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, on which are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family: namely, 15,000*l.* a year to Prince Alfred; 8,000*l.* to Princess Frederick William of Prussia; 6,000*l.* to Princess Ludwig of Hesse-Darmstadt; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to the Duchess of Cambridge; 3,000*l.* to her daughter, the Grand-duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 5,000*l.* to Princess Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge, and 12,000*l.* to Duke George of Cambridge.

The heir-apparent of the Crown has, by 26 Vict. c. 1, settled upon him an annuity of 40,000*l.* The Prince of Wales has besides as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. Previous to the year 1840, these revenues amounted to between 11,000*l.* and 16,000*l.* per annum; but since that period they have greatly risen. The income of the Duchy of Cornwall for 1864 amounted to 68,411*l.*, the salaries and other expenses to 15,699*l.*, and the sum of 50,000*l.* was paid over for the use of the Prince of Wales. Only a small portion of this income has been expended since the birth of the present Prince of Wales; and the yearly accumulations amount to above 500,000*l.** The Princess of Wales has settled upon her by Parliament the annual sum of 10,000*l.*, to be increased to 30,000*l.* in case of widowhood. Both the annuities of the Prince and Princess of Wales are charged on the Consolidated Fund.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>	
James I.	1603	William and Mary . . .	1689
Charles I.	1625	William III.	1694
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	Anne	1702
Protectorate	1653	<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		George I.	1714
Charles II.	1660	George II.	1727
James II.	1685	George III.	1760
		George IV.	1820
		William IV.	1830
		Victoria	1837

* Duke of Newcastle, in the House of Lords, June 5, 1863.

The average duration of the reigns of the sovereigns of Great Britain, exclusive of the period of the Commonwealth, but including the actual reign of her present majesty—amounting in the aggregate to two centuries and a half—has been twenty years.

Constitution and Government.

The supreme legislative power of the British empire is by its constitution given to Parliament. 'The power and jurisdiction of Parliament,' says Sir Edward Coke, 'is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds.' And, repeating the words, Sir William Blackstone adds, that it is 'the place where that absolute despotic power, which must in all governments reside somewhere, is entrusted by the constitution of these kingdoms.' The sovereign is not only the head, but also the beginning and the end—*caput, principium, et finis*—of Parliament; he alone can summon Parliament; and no Parliament, save on the demise of a sovereign, can assemble of its own accord. Parliament is summoned by a writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the privy council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. If a new Parliament is to be elected, the chancellor sends his warrant to the clerk of the crown in Chancery, the latter issues writs to the sheriff to procure the election of 'knights' and 'burgesses.' On a vacancy occurring whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued after motion in the House. If the vacancy occur during the prorogation, and it be occasioned by death, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker. By 4 Edw. III. c. 14, it was enacted, 'It is accorded that Parliament shall be holden every year once or more often if need be.' Also by 36 Edw. III. c. 10, it was directed, 'that a Parliament be holden every year if need be.' By 16 Chas. I. c. 1, it was enacted, that if the king neglected to call a Parliament for three years, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal might issue writs for summoning the peers and for the election of the commons; that if the chancellor or keeper should neglect to do it, any twelve of the peers might summon the Parliament; that if the peers should neglect to issue the necessary summons, the sheriffs of the counties and other magistrates respectively might proceed to the election; and should they refuse them, that the freeholders of each county might elect their members, and that the members so chosen should be obliged, under severe penalties, to attend. This Act was deemed such an invasion of the prerogative, that it was repealed on the Restoration by 16 Chas. II. c. 1. But the latter Act contains a

provision that Parliament shall not in future be intermitted for above three years at the most. By 1 Will. and Mary, sess. 2, c. 2, it was enacted, 'that Parliaments shall be holden frequently.' As, however, the Mutiny Act and the Budget are only granted for a year, the Crown, since the Revolution, is compelled to summon a Parliament annually.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session, extending over the first six months of the year. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all bills which have not been brought to a conclusion fall to the ground. Both Houses of legislature must be prorogued at the same time; but before this can be done, one bill at least must have become an 'Act of Parliament.' The prorogation takes place either by the sovereign in person, or by commission from the Crown, or by proclamation. The Lower House appears at the bar, and if the sovereign be not present, the speaker reports upon the labours of the session; the royal assent is then given to bills of the closing session, and a speech from the sovereign is read; thereupon the chancellor prorogues the Parliament to a certain day. Parliament resumes business, however, as soon as it is summoned by royal proclamation on a certain day, which may be at a date earlier than the original date of prorogation appointed. Should the term of prorogation elapse, and no proclamation be issued, Parliament cannot assemble of its own accord. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued fourteen days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, expressed in person or by commissioners, and even, as in 1806, during the 'recess' by proclamation or by lapse of time.* Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign, Parliament was dissolved *ipso facto*, but the calling of a new Parliament immediately on the inauguration of the successor being found inconvenient, it was enacted by the statutes 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 15, 6 Anne, c. 7, and 37 Geo. III. c. 127, that the Parliament in being shall continue for six months after the demise of any king or queen, unless sooner prorogued or dissolved by the successor; that if, at the time of the demise, the Parliament be adjourned or prorogued, it shall immediately assemble; that, in the case of the demise of the sovereign between the dissolution of a Parliament and the day appointed by the writs of summons for the meeting of a new one, the last preceding Parliament shall immediately convene for six months, unless sooner prorogued or dissolved by the successor; and that in the event of the sovereign's demise, on or after the day appointed for the assembling of the new Parliament, but before it

* *A Practical Treatise on the Law, &c., of Parliament*, by Thomas Erskine May.

has assembled, then the new Parliament shall in like manner convene for six months, unless sooner prorogued or dissolved.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the time of Edward II. Instances of the suspension of this established form occurred during the Interregnum, and after the abdication of James II.; but, excepting these irregularities, it has been a fundamental principle of the English constitution, that every lawful Parliament shall consist of an Upper and a Lower House of legislature.

The Upper House consists of peers who hold their seats—

- 1st. By virtue of hereditary right;
- 2nd. By summons from the Crown;
- 3rd. By virtue of their office—bishops;
- 4th. By being elected for life—Irish peers;
- 5th. By being delegated for the duration of a Parliament—
Scottish peers.

Formerly every peerage was at the same time a feudal barony, or '*Barone par tenure*.' To be qualified to appear, however, in the national assembly of the Plantagenets a special summons was necessary, and thus were created the '*Barone par writ*.' According to Camden, after the battle of Evesham every baron was expressly forbidden, without such special writ, to appear in Parliament. Any one affording proof that his ancestor was called by '*writ of summons*' has the right to sit as hereditary peer. The claim may likewise be based on prescription. Whoever is called by writ of summons must actually take his seat in order to acquire the full rights of a peer; the eldest sons of dukes, marquesses, and earls are sometimes called by writ to the Upper House under a special title. The creation by patent is at the present day the ordinary form employed, the peer being thereby summoned '*ad consulendum et defendendum regem*;' and the peerage rights are acquired whether the individual summoned take his seat in the Upper House or not. Should a question arise as to the legal capacity of a peer to be admitted to the sittings of the Upper House, the sovereign is prayed for a writ through a secretary of state; the attorney-general supports the petition, and, if willing to allow it, it is ordinarily complied with. If the matter is doubtful, he recommends it to be referred to the Upper House; which resolves itself into a committee of privilege. Upon a report to the House the latter declares its opinion by way of address. Hereditary peers may, by a '*standing order*' of the Upper House, take their seat without further preliminary; peers newly created or summoned have to be '*introduced*.'

The Crown is unrestricted in its power of creating peers, and this

privilege has been largely used by succeeding kings, chiefly modern sovereigns. George I. created 60 and George II. 90 new peers; from 1761 down to 1821, 388 persons were elevated to the peerage; and from 1700 down to the year 1821, the number was 667. George IV. created 59, William IV. 55, and Queen Victoria, up to 1862, created 83 new peers. In consequence of expressions used in the Act of Union—5 Anne, c. 8—limiting the right of election of the Scotch representative peers to the then existing peers of Scotland, it is understood that the sovereign cannot create a new Scotch peerage; and such peerages are in fact never created except in the case of the younger branches of the royal family, though extinct peerages may be revived or forfeited peerages restored. By the Irish Act of Union—39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67—the sovereign is restricted to the creation of one new Irish peerage on the extinction of three of the existing peerages; but when the Irish peers are reduced to 100, then on the extinction of one peerage another may be created.

The following is a summary of the members of the House of Lords, as composed in the session of 1864:—

Peers of the Blood Royal	3
Archbishops	2
Dukes	20
Marquesses	19
Earls	110
Viscounts	22
Bishops 24, one a Temporal Peer	23
Barons	209
Scotch Representative Peers	16
Irish Representative Peers 28, one a Peer of United Kingdom	27
Irish Spiritual Peers	4
Total	455

Of whom 17 are minors, making the actual number of the House of Peers 428.

The Lower House of legislature, by a constitutional fiction, is held to represent all the 'Commons of England.' Since 49 Hen. III. the House has consisted of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; citizens, or representatives of cities; and burgesses, or representatives of boroughs, all of whom sit and vote together. For a long time after knights, citizens, and burgesses obtained the privilege of being called to the Parliaments, they were elected only '*ad faciendum quod de communi concilio ordinabitur*,' whereas the peers were summoned '*locuturi et super prædictis negotiis tractaturi*.' Since the enactment of the statute 7 Hen. IV. c. 15, in the year 1406, regulating the election of knights of the shire, numerous Acts

have been passed for the election of members of Parliament. Previous to that statute, the Crown had a very large and absolute power in limiting and prescribing, by royal writs, the numbers and qualifications of the persons to be elected, as well as of the constituencies. However, the distribution of the franchise in counties has always been far less variable and irregular than in boroughs, in nearly all cases two members being elected for every county. For cities and boroughs the constituencies varied greatly from time to time, and in incorporated boroughs depended chiefly on ancient customs and the terms of old charters and privileges. The number of cities and boroughs for which writs were issued in the time of Edward I., and thence to Edward IV., appears to have been 170. At the accession of Henry VIII., the total number of constituencies, including counties, had become reduced to 147. In that reign the number was considerably increased, chiefly by the addition of representatives for Wales. In all the following reigns, up to the Restoration, large additions to the borough franchises were made. Previous to this period, members of Parliament had to be paid by their constituencies; but the practice growing up of members bearing their own expenses, many ancient boroughs, which had formerly been exempted from the returns on account of their poverty, became desirous of resuming their franchises. To the 147 constituencies, returning 296 members, which existed at the accession of Henry VIII., there were—

				Constituencies	Members
Added in the reign of	Henry VIII.	.	.	32	38
"	" Edward VI.	.	.	22	44
"	" Mary	.	.	14	25
"	" Elizabeth	.	.	31	62
"	" James I.	.	.	14	27
"	" Charles I.	.	.	9	18
"	" Charles II.	.	.	3	6
"	" Anne	.	.	—	45
"	" George III.	.	.	—	100
Total of members, inclusive of the 296 of Henry VIII.'s time					661

The number of members in 1817 was 658. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles I. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. The number of members was not materially altered from that time until the union with Scotland, in the reign of Queen Anne, when 45 representatives of Scotland were added. The next considerable change was at the union with Ireland, at the commencement of the present century,

when the House of Commons was increased, as shown in the above table, by 100 Irish representatives. The number of members of the House has remained nearly the same ever since; but at the passing of the Reform Acts, extensive alterations were made as to the places represented.

By the statute of 2 Will. IV. c. 45, commonly called the Reform Bill of 1832, the English county constituencies were increased from 52 to 82, by dividing several counties into separate electoral divisions, and the number of county members was augmented from 94 to 159. In Scotland and Ireland, the county representation remained the same as before. By the Reform Act, 56 English boroughs, containing a population, in 1831, of less than 2,000 each, were totally disfranchised; they had returned 111 members collectively. In thirty boroughs, containing a population of less than 4,000 each, the franchise was reduced to the sending one member instead of two each. To twenty-two new boroughs, containing each 25,000 persons and upwards, the franchise of returning two members each was given. To twenty-one new boroughs, containing each 12,000 persons and upwards, the franchise of returning one member each was given. In Scotland, the town representatives were increased from fifteen to twenty-three, so that the number of representatives became eight more than the number (forty-five) assigned to Scotland at the union with that country. In Ireland no new boroughs were created, nor were any disfranchisements enacted; but two members each, instead of one, were assigned to forty-five large towns and the University of Dublin. Since the Reform of 1832, two towns in England, Sudbury and St. Albans, have been disfranchised for bribery. Four seats were thus vacated; this number of vacancies has been supplied by additions to the borough and county franchise, two more members being given to Yorkshire, one to Lancashire, and one to the new borough of Birkenhead.

The total number of representatives in the House of Commons was as follows, in the session of 1864:—

	Of Counties	Of Cities and Boroughs	Total
England	162	338	500
Scotland	30	23	53
Ireland	64	41	105
Total	256	402	658

The property qualification for members was not disturbed by the Reform Bill, it amounted to 600*l.* for the knights, and 300*l.* for the

burgesses, but it has been abolished by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 26, of June 28, 1858. The other grounds of exclusion have remained, and have even been partially increased. No one can sit or vote in Parliament who has not attained the age of twenty-one years. No excise, custom, stamp, or other revenue officer is eligible. Since 1840, the judge of the Admiralty Court is excluded from being elected; the same holds good with respect to all the later judges. The master of the rolls alone is eligible. No English or Scotch peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but an Irish peer may; finally, foreigners, even when naturalised, unless the right be conceded in express terms, as well as persons who have been convicted of treason or felony, are ineligible.

To possess the franchise in a borough, a person must occupy, as owner or tenant, a house of the clear yearly value of not less than 10*l*. The rights of the old burgesses or freemen to vote have been preserved. All persons who as burgesses or as freemen would have been entitled to vote if the Reform Bill had not been passed, are still permitted to exercise the franchise. If a person have property which would qualify him as a borough elector, he cannot, instead of becoming a borough elector, choose in respect of that property to qualify as a county elector. The qualifying estate for the county must be either—first, a freehold of inheritance of the clear yearly value of not less than forty shillings; secondly, a freehold for life of the same value, provided it is in the actual and *bonâ fide* occupation of the party claiming to vote, or shall have been acquired by marriage, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office. If the freeholder for life is not in actual occupation, or shall have acquired his estate otherwise than in the mode above mentioned, his freehold must be of the clear yearly value of not less than 10*l*. per annum. Before the Reform Act all who held freehold property for life of the clear yearly value of forty shillings, were entitled to vote irrespective of the manner of its acquisition, and without the necessity of occupation. Persons so qualified to vote at the time of the Reform Act are still permitted to exercise the franchise so long as they continue seized of the same freehold. Thirdly, copyhold or other property not of freehold tenure, provided the interest be for life, or for any larger estate of the clear annual value of not less than 10*l*. Fourthly, leaseholds, of the clear yearly value of 10*l*., if the term was originally not less than sixty years, and of the clear yearly value of 50*l*. or upwards, if the term was originally not less than twenty years. Fifthly, by the occupation of any lands or tenements for which the tenant pays a yearly rent of not less than 50*l*. This latter qualification was introduced by the so-called Chandos clause. The other legal requirements for electors have continued in force.

Aliens, persons under twenty-one years of age, or of unsound mind, in receipt of parochial relief, or convicted of certain offences, are incapable of voting. No one can vote who possesses a freehold conveyed to him merely for the purpose of empowering him to vote. The judges, constables, and many officers who are concerned in the collection of the revenue, are disqualified.

The subjoined tabular statement gives, after a parliamentary return issued in the session of 1865, the number of registered electors in boroughs, in England and Wales, their proportion to the population, and the aggregate number of county and borough electors in England and Wales, in each of the two years, 1832—ante Reform Bill—and 1864:—

Number of Registered Parliamentary Electors in Boroughs			Percentage of Registered Parliamentary Electors in Boroughs to the Population in Boroughs			Aggregate Number of County and Borough Electors Registered		
1832	1864	Increase per cent.	1832	1864	Decrease per cent.	1832	1864	Increase per cent.
285,077	491,229	72·3	5·5	5·4	0·1	655,456	1,027,017	56·7

The total number of electors in counties in England and Wales, in 1864, was 535,788, and in Scotland, 49,109. In cities and boroughs in England and Wales, 491,229, and in Scotland, 52,628; making a total of 1,128,754, in 1864.

To preserve the independence of members of the House of Commons, it was enacted, by statute 6 Anne, that, if any member shall accept any office of profit from the Crown, his election shall be void, and a new writ issue, but he is eligible for re-election. This provision has been made the means of relieving a member from his trust, which he cannot resign, by his acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a nominal office in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The practice began only about the year 1750, and has since been generally acquiesced in from its convenience to all parties, though it is open to question how far the office can now be strictly deemed within the disqualifying words of the statute of Anne. In the construction of this Act the resignation of office has not been held to be complete until the appointment of a successor, and the resumption of office, no appointment intervening, not to vacate a seat. Further, that a first commission in the army or navy vacates a seat; but subsequent commissions do not.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom, from the period of the Union :—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed
				Y. M. D.
George III. . .	1st	27 Sept. 1796	29 Jan. 1802	5 11 18
" . . .	2nd	31 Aug. 1802	24 Oct. 1806	4 1 25
" . . .	3rd	15 Dec. 1806	29 Apr. 1807	0 4 15
" . . .	4th	22 June 1807	24 Sept. 1812	5 3 7
" . . .	5th	24 Nov. 1812	10 June 1818	5 6 16
" . . .	6th	4 Aug. 1818	29 Feb. 1820	1 6 25
George IV. . .	7th	23 Apr. 1820	2 June 1826	6 1 9
" . . .	8th	14 Nov. 1826	24 July 1830	3 8 10
William IV. . .	9th	26 Oct. 1830	22 Apr. 1831	0 5 28
" . . .	10th	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832	1 5 20
" . . .	11th	29 Jan. 1833	30 Dec. 1834	1 11 1
" . . .	12th	19 Feb. 1835	18 July 1837	2 5 0
Victoria . . .	13th	14 Nov. 1837	23 June 1841	3 7 9
" . . .	14th	11 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5 11 6
" . . .	15th	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4 11 9
" . . .	16th	4 Nov. 1852	20 Mar. 1857	4 4 16
" . . .	17th	30 Apr. 1857	23 Apr. 1859	1 11 23
" . . .	18th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6 1 6
" . . .	19th	6 Feb. 1866	—	—

The union of Ireland with England was carried into effect January 1, 1800, and the Parliament which sat the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the first Imperial Parliament. The Parliament which assembled January 29, 1833, is generally styled the first Reformed Parliament.

The powers of Parliament are politically omnipotent within the United Kingdom and its colonies and dependencies. It can make new laws, and enlarge, alter, or repeal those existing. Its authority extends to all ecclesiastical, temporal, civil, or military matters, and its powers to altering or changing its own constitution. It is the highest Court, over which no other has jurisdiction.

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown; but practically in the council of ministers, commonly called the Cabinet. The Cabinet exists only so long as it can command the confidence of Parliament, particularly the House of Commons; and as its acts are liable to be questioned in Parliament, and to require prompt explanation, it is essential that the heads of the chief departments of the State should have seats in either the Upper or the Lower House, where they become identified with the general policy and acts of the Government.

The Privy Council is of great antiquity—it consists of such officers of State who, at the pleasure of the Crown, are sworn members of the 'Privy Council,' and who as such assume the title of

'Right Honourable.' Their duties are to advise the Sovereign in the acts of his government. They have also judicial and executive functions. Parliaments formerly met but seldom. In the absence of the Parliament the government of the country was carried on by the Crown, assisted by the Privy Council—much the same as in Normandy. The Duke and his Council governed, and the *States* were only assembled on extraordinary occasions, such as changing the laws of the duchy or voting extraordinary subsidies. The Sovereign in Council exercises original jurisdiction on the principles of feudal sovereignty on appeals from the Channel Islands and from the Colonies.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the situation of First Lord of the Treasury, and combined with it sometimes that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the chief of the ministry, and therefore of the Cabinet. It is at his recommendation that his colleagues are appointed; and he dispenses, with hardly an exception, the patronage of the Crown. Every Cabinet includes the following high officers:—The First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretaries of State. Several other ministerial functionaries, however, have seats in the Cabinet; never less than three, and rarely as many as seven or eight of this latter class, are called to that station. Their offices are as follows:—Commissioner of Works and Buildings, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Trade, Master of the Mint, Judge Advocate-General, Postmaster-General, Chief Secretary for Ireland, President of the Poor Law Board, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. The selection usually falls upon those amongst the latter mentioned functionaries whose rank, talents, reputation, and political weight, render them the most useful auxiliaries, or whose services, while in opposition, may have created the strongest claims to become members of the Cabinet. It has occasionally happened that a statesman possessing high character and influence accepts a seat in the Cabinet without undertaking the labours and responsibility of any particular office. Although the Cabinet has been regarded during several generations as an essential part of the institutions of Great Britain, yet it continues to be unknown to the law. The names of the noblemen and gentlemen who compose it are never officially announced to the public. No record is kept of its resolutions or meetings, nor has its existence ever been recognised by any Act of Parliament.

The present Cabinet, which was appointed on the 6th of July, 1866, consists of the following fifteen members:—

1. *First Lord of the Treasury*.—Earl of *Derby*, born March 29, 1799, eldest son of the thirteenth Earl of Derby; educated at Eton,

and at Christ Church, Oxford; sat as M.P. for Stockbridge, 1820-26; M.P. for Preston, 1826-30; M.P. for Windsor, 1830-32; M.P. for North Lancashire, 1832-46; summoned to the Upper House as Lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe, 1846; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1830-33; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1833-34, and again 1841-45; succeeded to the earldom, 1851; First Lord of the Treasury from March to December, 1852, and again from February 26, 1858, to June 18, 1859; appointed, for the third time, First Lord of the Treasury, July 5, 1866.

2. *Lord High Chancellor*.—Lord *Chelmsford*, born July 14, 1794, youngest son of Charles Thesiger, Esq., Collector of Customs in the island of St. Vincent; entered the Royal Navy, as midshipman, 1807; called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, 1818; King's Council and Leader of the Inner Temple, 1834; Solicitor-General, April, 1844, to July, 1845; Attorney-General, July, 1845, to July, 1846, and again March, 1852, to December, 1852; sat as M.P. for Woodstock, 1840-44; M.P. for Abingdon, 1844-52; M.P. for Stamford, 1852-58; appointed Lord Chancellor, with the title of Lord Chelmsford, February 26, 1858, and resigned June 18, 1859; appointed, for the second time, Lord Chancellor, July 6, 1866.

3. *Lord President of the Council*.—Duke of *Buckingham*, born 1823, only son of the second Duke of Buckingham; educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; sat as M.P. for Buckingham, 1846-57; Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, 1852; Chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, 1853-61; succeeded to the dukedom, July, 1861; appointed Lord President of the Council, July 6, 1866.

4. *Lord Privy Seal*.—Earl of *Malmesbury*, born 1807, eldest son of the second Earl of Malmesbury; educated at Eton, and Oriel College, Oxford; sat as M.P. for Wilton in July, 1841; succeeded to the earldom, August, 1841; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from February to December, 1852, and from February, 1858, to June, 1859; appointed Lord Privy Seal, July 6, 1866.

5. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.—Right Hon. Benjamin *Disraeli*, born December 31, 1805, eldest son of Isaac Disraeli, author; articulated as a solicitor's clerk, and subsequently devoted himself to literature; sat as M.P. for Maidstone, 1837-41, and for Shrewsbury, 1841-47; returned for Buckinghamshire at the elections from 1847 to 1865; Chancellor of the Exchequer from February to December, 1852, and from February, 1858, to June, 1859; appointed, for the third time, Chancellor of the Exchequer, July 6, 1866.

6. *Secretary of State for the Home Department*.—Right Hon. Spencer Horatio *Walpole*, born 1806; educated at Eton and Cambridge; studied law, and called to the Bar in 1831; sat as M.P. for Midhurst, 1846-56; Secretary of State for the Home Depart-

ment from February to December, 1852, and from February, 1858, to June 1859; Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, 1853-57; elected M.P. for the University of Cambridge, 1856, 1859, and 1865; appointed, for the third time, Secretary of State for the Home Department, July 6, 1866.

7. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*.—Lord *Stanley*, born 1826, eldest son of the Earl of Derby; educated at Rugby, and Trinity College, Cambridge; elected M.P. for Lynn Regis, 1848, 1852, 1857, 1859, and 1865; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from February to December, 1852; Secretary of State for the Colonies from February to May, 1858; Secretary of State for India, May, 1858, to June, 1859; appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, July 6, 1866.

8. *Secretary of State for the Colonies*.—Earl of *Carnarvon*, born 1831, eldest son of the third Earl of Carnarvon; educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded to the earldom, 1849; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from February, 1858, to June, 1859; appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, July 6, 1866.

9. *Secretary of State for War*.—General the Right Hon. *Jonathan Peel*, born 1799, fifth son of the first Sir Robert Peel; entered the army 1816; Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, 1841-46; Secretary of State for War from February, 1858, to June, 1859; returned M.P. for Huntingdon at the elections from 1831 to 1865; appointed Secretary of State for War, July 6, 1866.

10. *Secretary of State for India*.—Viscount *Cranborne*, born 1830, eldest son of the second Marquis of Salisbury; educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; returned M.P. for Stamford at the elections of 1853 to 1865; appointed Secretary of State for India, July 6, 1866.

11. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. Sir John *Pakington*, born 1799, son of William Russell, Esq., of Powick Court, Worcestershire; educated at Eton, and Oriel College, Oxford; assumed the name of Pakington, 1831; created baronet, 1837; Secretary of State for the Colonies from March to December, 1852; First Lord of the Admiralty from March, 1858, to June, 1859; returned M.P. for Droitwich in the elections from 1837 to 1865; appointed, for the second time, First Lord of the Admiralty, July 6, 1866.

12. *President of the Board of Trade*.—Sir Stafford *Northcote*, born 1818, son of H. S. Northcote, Esq.; educated at Eton, and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar, 1847; created baronet, 1851; sat as M.P. for Dudley, 1855-57; Financial Secretary of the Treasury from January to June, 1859; returned M.P. for Stamford at the elections from 1858 to 1865; appointed President of Board of Trade, July 6, 1866.

13. *Postmaster-General*.—Duke of *Montrose*, born 1799, eldest

son of the third Duke of Montrose; educated at the University of Glasgow; sat as M.P. for Cambridge, 1826-30; entered the House of Lords as Earl Graham, 1836; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from March, 1858, to June, 1859; appointed Postmaster-General, July 6, 1866.

14. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*.—Earl of *Devon*, born 1807, eldest son of the tenth Earl of Devon; educated at Christ Church, Oxford; sat as M.P. for South Devonshire, 1841-48; Secretary to the Poor-Law Board, 1850-59; succeeded to the earldom, 1859; appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, July 6, 1866.

15. *President of the Poor-Law Board*.—Right Hon. Gathorne *Hardy*, born 1814, educated at Shrewsbury, and Oriel College, Oxford; called to the Bar, 1840; M.P. for Leominster, 1858; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1858-59; returned M.P. for Oxford University, 1865; appointed President of the Poor-Law Board, July 6, 1866.

The following is a list of the various administrations for the last 150 years:—

Robert Walpole	Oct.	1715
James Stanhope	April	1717
Earl of Sunderland	March	1718
Sir Robert Walpole	April	1720
Earl of Wilmington	Feb.	1742
Henry Pelham	Aug.	1743
Duke of Newcastle	April	1764
Earl of Bute	May	1762
George Grenville	April	1763
Marquis of Rockingham	July	1765
Duke of Grafton	Aug.	1766
Lord North	Jan.	1770
Marquis of Rockingham	March	1782
Earl of Shelburne	July	1782
Duke of Portland	April	1783
William Pitt	Dec.	1783
H. Addington	March	1801
William Pitt	May	1804
Lord Grenville	Jan.	1806
Duke of Portland	March	1807
Spencer Perceval	June	1810
Earl of Liverpool	June	1812
George Canning	April	1827
Viscount Goderich	Aug.	1827
Duke of Wellington	July	1828
Earl Grey	Nov.	1830
Lord Melbourne	Aug.	1834
Sir Robert Peel	Nov.	1834
Lord Melbourne	April	1835
Sir Robert Peel	Sept.	1841
Lord John Russell	June	1846

Earl of Derby	Feb.	1852
Earl of Aberdeen	Dec.	1852
Viscount Palmerston	Feb.	1855
Earl of Derby	Feb.	1858
Viscount Palmerston	June	1859
Earl Russell	Oct.	1865
Earl of Derby	July	1866

The list shows the average duration of each Ministry to be of three years and eight months, or about the same as the average duration of Parliaments.

Church and Education.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. These Articles are chiefly compiled from others drawn up shortly after the Reformation in 1552, in the reign of Edward VI. But though the Episcopal be the State religion, all others are tolerated under certain restrictions; and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The Queen is the supreme governor of the Church. Her Majesty has the right, regulated by the 4th section of the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the Queen's letter naming the person to be elected; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation; the bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, Peterboro', and Oxford, created by Henry VIII., have always been conferred by letters patent from the Crown; and the recently created bishoprics of Ripon and Manchester were conferred in the same manner. The Queen also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in her gift, under the Great Seal, and presents to Crown livings by a sign manual letter.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is the Primate of all England. He has within his province the bishoprics of Canterbury, Rochester, London, Winchester, Norwich, Lincoln, Ely, Chichester, Salisbury, Exeter, Bath and Wells, Worcester, Lichfield, Hereford, Llandaff, St. David's, Bangor, St. Asaph, Gloucester and Bristol, Peterboro' and Oxford. He has the privilege of crowning the Kings of England. He is the usual channel of communication with the Crown or the Ministers on constitutional questions affecting the interests of the Church. The Archbishop of York's province consists of the six northern counties, with Cheshire and Nottinghamshire; and includes

the bishoprics of York, Chester, Durham, Carlisle, Ripon, Manchester, and the Isle of Man. He has the privilege to crown the Queen Consort, and to be her perpetual chaplain. The archbishops are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have within them the inspection of the bishops, as well as of the inferior clergy, for which purpose they make their visitations, which are now, however, practically episcopal, not archiepiscopal, and made only as bishops within their own dioceses. They have, assisted by at least two other bishops, the confirmation and consecration of the bishops. They have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. As superior ecclesiastical judges, all appeals from inferior jurisdictions within their provinces lie to them. They have also each a court of original jurisdiction. They have power, by stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21, but now only exercise it upon accustomed occasions, of granting dispensations. This power is the foundation for the grant of special licences to marry, to sanction the holding of two livings, now restricted to the Archbishop of Canterbury. *The Bishop* is the chief of the clergy in his diocese. He has the power of ordaining priests and deacons, of consecrating churches, of confirming the baptised, of granting licences to marry, and of visiting and inspecting the manners of his clergy and people. The bishop is also an ecclesiastical judge; but he appoints a chancellor to hold his court for him, and assist him in matters of ecclesiastical law. In case of complaint against a clerk in holy orders, he is empowered by the Church Discipline Act (3 & 4 Vict. c. 86) to hold a court in his own person, assisted by three assessors. After the archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester have respectively precedence; and then the bishops of both provinces, according to their seniority of consecration, or translation to an English see from that of Sodor and Man, which ranks lowest. *Colonial Bishops* of the Established Church have been appointed by the Crown in forty-two of the principal British colonies. By stat. 59 Geo. III. c. 60, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London are permitted to ordain persons specially to reside and officiate in the British Colonies.

For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy; each chapter, in both provinces, sending one; and the parochial clergy of each diocese in the province of Canterbury, and of each archdeaconry in the province of York, sending two. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the Queen's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the Queen's licence before they can deliberate; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they

are binding on the clergy. In the province of Canterbury, the Convocation forms two Houses; the archbishop and bishops sitting together in the Upper House, and the inferior clergy in the Lower. In the province of York, all sit together in one.

All the bishops, excepting Sodor and Man, have a chapter of their own, at the head whereof is a dean, who ranks immediately after the bishop, and constitutes, in certain cases, 'a corporation sole.' The chapter nominally elects the Bishops, and, together with the dean, has to give its assent to many acts of the Bishop, such as the granting of leases and nomination to various offices.

England is distributed into 200 extra-parochial places, and about 12,000 parishes. In every parish there is a parish church, presided over by a rector, who holds the living. Whoever is in full possession of all the rights of such parish church is called 'parson'—*persona ecclesie*—and constitutes a jural person. During his life he has the freehold of the parsonage, the glebe-lands, the tithes, and other dues. Occasionally these dues are 'appropriated;' that is, the benefice is perpetually annexed to some spiritual corporation, either sole or aggregate, being the patron of the living. Such corporation appoints a vicar, to whom the spiritual duty belongs, in the same manner as, in parsonages not appropriated, to the rector. The patronage—*advowtio*, *advowson*—is ranked under the head of real property. Advowsons are either *appendant* or *in gross*; *appendant* when annexed to the possession of a manor, and will pass by a grant of the manor only, without adding any other word. But when the advowson has been once separated from the property of the manor, it is called *advowson in gross*. The owner of the advowson is invested with the same privileges as in other lands. When an alien purchases a right of presentation, the Crown shall present; if a Catholic, it is exercised by either university in turn. Since 1835 the right of presentation of corporate towns has been abolished. Besides the right of presentation pertaining to the Queen, the Lord Chancellor, the Prince of Wales, the higher clergy, the chapters, and the universities, there are about 3,850 lords, gentlemen, and gentlewomen in the enjoyment of private patronage.

No information regarding the number of persons belonging to the Episcopal Church and those adhering to other religious creeds in England is given in the last official census. It appears, however, from the returns of the Registrar-General that, in the year 1861, out of a total number of 163,706 marriages, 130,697 were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church. Of the latter number 102,955 were after publication of banns; 20,090 by licence; 4,048 by superintendent registrar's certificate; and 16 by special licence. But this statement does not represent the real numbers with perfect accuracy, as 3,588 marriages were not distinguished in the registers in respect to these particulars. The number of marriages per-

formed otherwise than agreeably to the forms of the Established Church was 33,009. Roman Catholic marriages were, 7,782; those in the registered chapels of other religious denominations, 13,182; those of Jews, 262; of Quakers, 58; while marriages contracted in superintendent registrars' offices were, 11,725. In 1851 the marriages in the Established Church were about 131,000; and in 1861 they were nearly the same number. In 1851 those not performed in the Established Church were about 23,000; in 1861 they were 33,000. It appears from these figures that an increase of 9,000, which the total marriages in 1861 exhibited, as compared with those in 1851, was appropriated by persons who married according to other rites than those of the Established Church.

In 1861 there were in England and Wales 4,564 buildings belonging to Roman Catholics and Dissenting denominations, and registered for the solemnisation of marriages. A third part of that number belonged to Independents, 1,000 to Baptists, 895 to Wesleyan Methodists, 551 to Roman Catholics, 193 to Calvinistic Methodists, 152 to Unitarians, 137 to Scottish Presbyterians, and 141 to various other bodies who have not yet acquired numerical importance.

The number of Roman Catholics in England has greatly increased within the last thirty years. It is stated* that, in the year 1830, there were, in England and Wales, 434 priests; in 1863 there were 1,242. In 1830 the churches were 410; in 1863 they were 872. There were 16 convents in 1830, the number has arisen in 1863 to 162. In 1830 there were no houses for religious men, but in 1850 there were 11. In 1863 the number amounted to 53. Another report† gives the following statistics regarding the number of Roman Catholic priests, churches, and communities in Great Britain:—

	1854	1864	Increase
Roman Catholic clergy in England .	922	1,267	345
" " Scotland .	134	178	44
Total	1,056	1,445	389
Churches and stations in England .	678	907	229
" " Scotland .	134	191	57
Total	812	1,098	286
Communities of men in England .	17	56	39
Convents in England	84	173	89
" Scotland	—	13	13
Total	84	186	102
Commissioned army chaplains .	—	18	18

* Address of Cardinal Wiseman at the Congress of Malines, August 25, 1863.

† *Catholic Directory*, London, 1864.

The present Roman Catholic population of Great Britain is estimated at 2,000,000.

The Church of Scotland differs in many and important respects from the Episcopal Church of England. The Scotch Church is a perfect democracy, all the members being equal, none of them having power or pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister, who is always resident, and of a greater or smaller number of individuals, of whom, however, there must always be two selected as elders. The principal duty of the latter is to superintend the affairs of the poor, and to assist in visiting the sick. The session interferes in certain cases of scandal, calls parties before it, and inflicts ecclesiastical penalties. But parties who consider themselves aggrieved may appeal from the decisions of the kirk session to the presbytery in which it is situated, the next highest tribunal in the church. The General Assembly, which consists partly of clerical and partly of lay members, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities, comprises 386 members, and meets annually in May, and sits for ten days; but it has been the custom to appoint a commission, to take up and determine any matters it may have left undecided. The Assembly is honoured during its sittings with the presence of the representative of the sovereign, who bears the title of Lord High Commissioner. He cannot, however, interfere in any way with its proceedings. All matters brought before the Assembly are decided, after debate, by a vote.

The stipends of the Scotch clergy are principally derived from the wreck of the tithes and other property that belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, which was principally seized upon at the Reformation by the nobility and gentry. The Court of Session, as commissioners of tithes, have power from time to time to augment, as they may think fit, the livings of such clergymen as may not be already in the receipt of the whole disposable tithes of their respective parishes. But in many parishes the tithes have been wholly taken up or exhausted; and in 1812 an Act was passed to raise, at the public expense, the incomes of such clergymen as had less than 150*l.* a year, exclusive of glebes and houses, to that sum. The average income of the clergy of the Church of Scotland, exclusive of the ministers of *quoad sacra* parishes, amounts to about 200*l.* a year, over and above their glebes and houses.

The dissenters from the Church are very numerous, and are variously estimated as comprising from one-half to two-thirds of the entire population. The largest body is the Free Church formed from a secession in 1843. Next is the United Presbyterian Church, recently formed from the amalgamation of several bodies of seceders, some dating as far back as 1741. The Established, the Free, and the United Presbyterian Churches may be said to divide the Scottish

nation among them. In doctrine they are identical, and only differ as to the propriety of relation to the State. The junction of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches is at present under consideration. There are congregations of Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Morissonians in the chief towns, and a few Quakers and Unitarians here and there. The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, but solely from the influx of Irish. There is an Episcopal Church which includes a large portion of the nobility and gentry, and is said to be growing. Its members were estimated, in 1863, at 22,000.

The proportion of the members of the various religious denominations in Scotland may be judged from the returns of marriages. In the year 1863, there were altogether 21,201 marriages celebrated in Scotland, of which number 9,769 were contracted according to the rites of the Established Church; 4,861 according to those of the Free Church; 2,936 according to those of the United Presbyterian Church; 1,822 according to those of the Roman Catholic Church; 378 according to those of the Episcopalian Church; and the rest according to the rites of the smaller religious denominations. To judge from these returns, it would appear that 46 per cent. of the population of Scotland are attached to the Established Church; 23 per cent. to the Free Church; nearly 14 per cent. to the United Presbyterian Church; $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the Roman Catholic Church; little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the Episcopal Church: and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to all other denominations.

The census of Ireland in 1861 stated that there were 4,505,265 Roman Catholics, 693,357 persons belonging to the Established Church, 523,291 Presbyterians, 45,399 Methodists, 4,532 Independents, 4,237 Baptists, 3,695 Quakers, 393 Jews, and 15,666 of various other persuasions.

The Established Church of Ireland is governed by two archbishops, of Armagh and Dublin, and these two ecclesiastical provinces are divided into twelve bishoprics.

The following parliamentary return, issued during the session of 1863, shows the population and income of the several Irish dioceses:—

Dioceses	Number of Members of the Established Church in		Revenues of the Established Church in each Diocese in
	1834	1861	1861
Armagh and Clogher . . .	207,371	150,386	£82,930
Dublin and Kildare . . .	120,506	112,766	55,103
Meath	25,626	16,321	34,828
Derry and Raphoe . . .	83,857	65,603	56,153
Down, Connor, and Dromore .	136,650	152,722	44,786

Dioceses	Number of Members of the Established Church in		Revenues of the Established Church in each Diocese in
	1834	1861	1861
Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh .	81,046	53,165	£47,410
Tuam, Killala, and Achonry .	22,765	17,156	27,539
Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin .	57,424	35,663	62,248
Cashel, Emily, Waterford, and Lismore .	19,307	13,853	43,093
Cork, Cloyne, and Ross .	55,156	43,228	65,423
Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh .	24,801	15,906	28,789
Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe .	18,651	15,103	32,117
Total	853,160	691,872	£580,418

Another parliamentary return, ordered by the House of Commons, on the 6th of May, 1863, shows the number of Roman Catholics in Ireland in the years 1834 and 1861; the number of members of the Established Church in Ireland in the years 1834 and 1861; and the proportion of Roman Catholics to members of the Established Church in 1834 and in 1861. It appears from this return that the number of Roman Catholics in Ireland was—

In 1834	6,436,060
In 1861	4,505,265

The number of members in the Established Church of Ireland was—

In 1834	853,160
In 1861	691,872

Consequently, the proportion of Roman Catholics to members of the Established Church was—

In 1834, 100 Roman Catholics to 13·25 Members of the Established Church
In 1861, 100 Roman Catholics to 15·35 Members of the Established Church

The Roman Catholic Church is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-three bishops. Eight of the bishops—Ardagh, Clogher, Derry, Down and Connor, Dromore, Kilmore, Meath, and Raphoe—are suffragan to Armagh. Dublin has but three suffragans—Kildare and Leighlin united, Ferns and Ossory. Six are suffragan to Cashel, namely Ardfert and Aghadoe (usually called the Bishop of Kerry, Cloyne, and Ross), Cork, Killaloe, Limerick, Waterford, and Lismore. Tuam has four suffragans—Achonry, Clonfert, Killala, and Galway. The bishop of the united dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora is alternately suffragan to the archbishops of Tuam and Cashel. The wardenship of Galway,

formerly an exempt jurisdiction, subject only to the triennial visitation of the archbishop of Tuam, has been lately erected into a bishopric, under its former archiepiscopal jurisdiction. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. They also nominate one of their own body, or sometimes a stranger, as successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals, who constitute the congregation *de propaganda fide*. Their nomination is submitted to the Pope, by whom it is usually confirmed. In cases of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor, to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead; and his recommendation is almost invariably attended to. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedra-ticum. The last is an annual sum, varying from 2*l.* to 10*l.*, according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent, in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. The parochial clergy are nominated exclusively by the bishop. The incomes of all descriptions of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees on the celebration of births, marriages, and masses; and partly, and principally, perhaps, from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. All places of worship are built by subscription. There are numerous monasteries and convents.

Public education has made vast progress in Great Britain within the last twenty years. A recent report of the Registrar-General shows that 32·7 per cent. of the male minors who married in 1841 were obliged to sign the register with marks. This proportion diminished year by year till 1862, when it was 23·7. The progress of education among women has been still greater. In 1841 48·8 per cent. of minors were unable to write their names; but in 1862 there were only 28·5 per cent. In the whole twenty years, from 1842 till 1862, the proportion of men who write has risen from being only two-thirds to be three-fourths, and of women from being a half to be nearly two-thirds, which may be expressed with tolerable accuracy by saying that where four persons had to 'make their mark' then, only three do so now. This is for all England; but the rate of progress has not been the same in every part of the United Kingdom. From a report of the Army Medical Department, giving an account of the state of education among the recruits in the British army, it appears that of every 1,000 recruits examined in the year 1864, in English districts, 239 were unable to read or write, 37 able

to read only, and 724 able to read and write. In Scotch districts the numbers were respectively 163, 157, and 680. In Irish districts the result appears as 318, 104, and 578. Compared with the results for 1861, there is a decrease in the proportion of uneducated in England, but scarcely any difference in Scotland and Ireland.

In the year 1862, the number of school-houses built in connection with Church of England schools was 101, and the number enlarged or improved was 72. The total amount awarded out of parliamentary grants was 50,237*l.*; the total amount subscribed by the promoters was 142,925*l.*; and the total expended was 193,320*l.* The number of additional children accommodated by the new buildings was 28,139, and accommodation was also afforded for 2,370 children by the enlargement of previously existing schools; making an aggregate of 30,509. These statistics apply only to cases in which Government aid was sought, but there were probably only a few exceptional instances in which it was not desired and obtained. The number of new school-houses built in the year 1862 with the assistance of the Committee of Council on Education by the Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and other bodies was 28, and the number enlarged or improved was 20. The total amount awarded out of parliamentary grants was 13,751*l.*; the total amount subscribed by the promoters was 32,430*l.*; and the total amount expended was 46,181*l.* The number of additional children accommodated by the new buildings was 7,233, and accommodation was also afforded for 873 children by the enlargement of previously existing schools; making an aggregate of 8,106. These figures refer to England and Scotland only.

The following official return, relating to the Primary Schools in Great Britain, will give a view of the progress of education within the years 1857-65:—

Years ended 31st August	Number of Schools inspected	Number of Children who can be accommodated	Average number of Children in attendance
England and Wales (including Isle of Man and Roman Catholic Schools for Great Britain)			
1857 . . .	4,438	841,215	531,210
1858 . . .	5,435	1,001,097	636,048
1859 . . .	5,531	1,054,813	674,602
1860 . . .	6,012	1,158,827	751,325
1861 . . .	6,259	1,215,782	773,831
1862 . . .	6,113	1,292,560	813,850
1863 . . .	6,227	1,315,988	846,805
1864 . . .	6,470	1,332,553	862,817
1865 . . .	6,867	1,470,473	901,750

Years ended 31st August	Number of Schools inspected	Number of Children who can be accommodated	Average number of Children in attendance
Scotland, exclusive of Roman Catholic Schools			
1857 . . .	960	113,356	95,486
1858 . . .	1,206	154,867	124,979
1859 . . .	1,055	154,228	126,799
1860 . . .	1,260	161,421	132,909
1861 . . .	1,446	180,701	146,104
1862 . . .	1,456	183,680	150,999
1863 . . .	1,512	196,794	162,120
1864 . . .	1,421	188,904	148,317
1865 . . .	1,573	207,335	155,995
Total for Great Britain			
1857 . . .	5,398	954,571	626,696
1858 . . .	6,641	1,155,964	761,027
1859 . . .	6,586	1,209,041	801,401
1860 . . .	7,272	1,320,248	884,234
1861 . . .	7,705	1,396,483	919,965
1862 . . .	7,569	1,476,240	964,849
1863 . . .	7,739	1,512,782	1,008,925
1864 . . .	7,891	1,521,457	1,011,134
1865 . . .	8,438	1,677,808	1,057,745

The annual parliamentary grants to popular education, which amounted to 30,000*l.* in 1840, rose to 83,406*l.* in 1848; to 180,110*l.* in 1850; to 326,436*l.* in 1854; to 668,873*l.* in 1858; to 774,743*l.* in 1862, and to 1,018,661*l.* in 1865. The grant voted for the financial year 1866-7 was 694,530*l.* for Great Britain, and 336,130*l.* for Ireland. The former sum was 1,452*l.* more than the vote of 1865, and the vote for Ireland was increased by 10,547*l.*, the increase being in the item of salaries to teachers. The expenditure in England in the year 1865 was 360,636*l.* on schools connected with the Church of England, 59,771*l.* on schools connected with the British and Foreign School Society, 28,156*l.* on Wesleyan schools, and 26,930*l.* on Roman Catholic schools. The number of day scholars above six years of age individually examined in England and Wales in the year ending the 31st August, 1865, was 561,326, or 66·19 per cent. of the average number attending the schools visited; and grants were allowed without individual examination on 146,660 day scholars under six years of age. The number of night scholars, each of whom more than 12 years old, individually examined was 23,860, out of 33,904 attending, or 70·88 per cent. The result of the examination of the 561,326 day scholars may be stated as follows:—the percentage of children over

10 to those of six years of age was 39·82 upon the whole number examined; but the children who, being over 10, were presented for examination were only 19·77 per cent., and who passed without failure 12·96 per cent. of the whole number examined.

From a detailed report laid before Parliament in the session of 1863, it appears that the public expenditure for education grants, from the year 1839 to December 31, 1862, amounted to 6,710,862*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* The proportions of this amount granted to various religious communities were as follows:—To Church of England schools, 4,039,333*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; to schools of the British and Foreign School Society, 587,278*l.* 15*s.*; to Wesleyan schools, 308,112*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; to Roman Catholic schools in England and Wales, 228,110*l.* 6*s.*; to Parochial Union schools, 75,676*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; to schools connected with the Established Church of Scotland, 406,184*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; to the Free Church of Scotland, 322,777*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; to the Episcopal Church of Scotland, 34,363*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; to Roman Catholic schools in Scotland, 18,793*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; and to other schools, 189*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The details of the gross revenue for the financial year ending March 31st, 1866, were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Customs	21,276,000	0	0
Excise	19,788,000	0	0
Stamps	9,560,000	0	0
Taxes (Land and Assessed)	3,350,000	0	0
Property Tax	6,390,000	0	0
Post Office	4,250,000	0	0
Crown Lands (Net)	320,000	0	0
Miscellaneous:—			
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, and other Military and Naval extra Receipts	584,628	10	1
Amount received from the Revenues of India on account of the effective and non-effective charges of British Troops serving in that country	867,500	0	0
Ditto ditto Arrears	254,324	17	3
Allowance out of Profits of issue received from the Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict. c. 3	131,578	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts, including Imprest and other Moneys	617,548	17	2
China War Indemnity	422,712	0	0
	<hr/>		
	2,878,292	4	6
Total Revenue	£27,812,292	4	6

The various items of the gross expenditure for the financial year ending March 31st, 1866, were as follows:—

Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,542,593	15 11		
Terminable Annuities	2,361,894	4 9		
Interest of Exchequer Bonds	64,750	0 0		
Interest of Exchequer Bills	264,409	18 3		
			26,233,287	18 11

CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND:

Civil List	406,498	5 1		
Annuities and Pensions	296,311	12 8		
Salaries and Allowances	156,830	13 0		
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	172,441	0 0		
Courts of Justice	669,072	5 10		
Miscellaneous Charges	182,511	5 8		
			1,883,675	2 3

SUPPLY SERVICES:

Army	13,804,449	19 1		
Navy	10,259,788	1 4		
New Zealand War	764,829	0 0		
Miscellaneous Civil Services	7,520,986	0 4		
Salaries, Superannuations, &c., of Customs and Inland Revenue	2,499,603	8 1		
Ditto - - ditto of Post Office	2,102,333	10 3		
Post Office Packet Service	845,403	13 0		
			37,797,393	12 1

Total Ordinary Expenditure . . . £65,914,356 13 3

Expenses of Fortifications provided for by Money raised per Acts 26 & 27 Vict. c. 80, and 27 and 28 Vict. c. 109 . . . 560,000 0 0

Total Expenditure . . . £66,474,356 13 3

Excess of Income over Ordinary Expenditure in the year ended 31st March 1866 . . . 1,897,935 11 3

Deduct—Expenses of Fortifications, as above . . . 560,000 0 0

1,337,935 11 3

£67,812,292 4 6

The total gross revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the year ended March 31, 1866, amounted to 66,812,292*l.* The total gross expenditure was 66,474,357*l.*, showing an excess of income over expenditure of 1,897,935*l.* But the cost of fortifications, provided for by the creation of annuities, and amounting to 560,000*l.*, reduced this surplus to 1,337,935*l.* The balance in the Exchequer on March 31, 1866, consisted of the sum of 5,851,314*l.*

The budget estimates for the financial year 1866-67—laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer before the House of Commons on May 3rd, 1866—were as follows:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1866-67.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1866-67.	
	£		£
Customs	20,923,000	Interest and repayment of debt	26,642,000
Excise	19,750,000	Consolidated Fund Charges	1,880,000
Stamps	9,450,000	Army	14,005,000
Assessed taxes . .	3,315,000	Navy	10,400,000
Income tax	5,700,000	Collection of Revenue . .	5,003,000
Crown lands	325,000	Packet Service	821,000
Post-office	4,450,000	Miscellaneous Estimates . .	7,886,000
Miscellaneous and China indemnity	3,100,000		
	<u>£67,013,000</u>		<u>£66,727,000</u>

According to these estimates, there will be a surplus of 286,000*l.* in the financial year ending March 31st, 1867.

The following table shows the total amount of the estimated and actual revenue for the last fifteen years, with the difference between the estimated and actual amounts. In accordance with the system upon which the budget estimates have been framed, the financial period up to the year 1854 ended on the 5th of April, and subsequently on the last day of March. The *net* amounts of revenue are given up to the end of the financial year 1855-56, and the *gross* amounts after that period :—

Years ended	REVENUE		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual receipts at the Exchequer	More (+) or less (–) than Budget
	Net amounts		
	£	£	£
April 5, 1852 . .	51,172,000	52,468,319	+ 1,296,319
„ 1853 . .	51,625,000	53,243,218	+ 1,618,218
„ 1854 . .	52,578,000	54,774,905	+ 2,196,905
March 31, 1855 . .	59,496,000	59,496,164	+ 154
„ 1856 . .	67,139,000	65,704,491	– 1,434,509
	Gross amounts		
„ 1857 . .	71,740,000	72,334,062	+ 594,062
„ 1858 . .	66,365,000	67,881,513	+ 1,516,513
„ 1859 . .	63,920,000	65,477,284	+ 1,557,284
„ 1860 . .	69,460,000	71,089,669	+ 1,629,669
„ 1861 . .	72,248,000	70,283,674	– 1,964,326
„ 1862 . .	70,283,000	69,674,479	– 608,521
„ 1863 . .	70,050,000	70,603,561	+ 553,561
„ 1864 . .	68,171,000	70,208,964	+ 2,037,964
„ 1865 . .	67,128,000	70,313,436	+ 3,185,436
„ 1866 . .	66,392,000	67,812,292	+ 1,420,292

The following table shows the total amount of the estimated and actual expenditure for the last fifteen years, with the difference between the calculated and real expenses, and the surplus or deficiency of income. As in the preceding table, and in accordance with the system upon which the budget is framed, the financial period of the first four years ended on the 5th of April, and subsequently on the 31st of March. As stated in the table, the first six years give the *net*, and the other nine years, more correctly, the *gross* amounts:—

Years ended	EXPENDITURE			Surplus (+) or deficiency (—) of income
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual pay- ments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (—) than Budget	
Net amounts				
	£	£	£	£
April 5, 1852 .	50,247,171	50,291,323	+ 44,152	+ 2,176,996
„ 1853 .	51,164,000	50,782,476	— 381,524	+ 2,460,742
„ 1854 .	52,083,000	51,250,120	— 832,880	+ 3,524,785
March 31, 1855 .	63,039,000	65,692,962	+ 2,653,962	— 6,196,808
„ 1856 .	86,034,000	88,428,345	+ 2,394,345	— 22,723,854
Gross amounts				
„ 1857 .	81,113,000	75,588,667	— 5,524,333	— 3,254,605
„ 1858 .	65,434,000	68,128,859	+ 2,694,859	— 247,346
„ 1859 .	63,610,000	64,663,882	+ 1,053,882	+ 813,402
„ 1860 .	69,207,000	69,502,289	+ 295,289	+ 1,587,380
„ 1861 .	73,534,000	72,792,059	— 741,941	— 2,508,385
„ 1862 .	69,875,000	71,116,485	+ 1,241,485	— 1,442,006
„ 1863 .	70,040,000	69,302,008	— 737,992	+ 1,301,553
„ 1864 .	68,283,000	67,056,286	— 1,226,714	+ 3,152,678
„ 1865 .	67,249,000	66,462,206	— 786,794	+ 3,851,230
„ 1866 .	67,349,000	65,914,357	— 1,434,643	+ 1,897,935

The expenditure for 1859–60 includes 858,057*l.* for military operations in China, not provided for in the budget estimates ; and the expenditure for the six years 1860–66 is irrespective of the amount paid for fortifications, provided for by annuities, under the Acts 23, 24, 25, and 26 Vict., and not estimated in the budgets.

It will be seen from the above table that, as regards the six last financial periods, in each of the two years ending March 31st, 1861 and 1862 respectively, there was a deficiency of revenue, the amount of such deficiency being 2,508,385*l.* in 1861, and 1,442,006*l.* in 1862, and that in each of the four subsequent years there was a

large surplus—viz., 1,301,553*l.* in 1863, 3,152,678*l.* in 1864, 3,851,230*l.* in 1865, and 1,897,935*l.* in the year ending March 31, 1866. Nevertheless, during the whole of the latter period there has been an uninterrupted reduction of taxation. The details of the changes made in taxation in the six years from March 31st, 1860, to March 31st, 1866, were as follows:—

	£
Taxes repealed or reduced in the six years	19,299,863
Taxes imposed	3,263,216
Net reduction	16,036,648

TAXES REPEALED OR REDUCED, YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1861.

Duties repealed under the French Treaty, on butter, cheese, eggs, oranges, &c., rice, tallow, silk manufactures, &c.; duties reduced on wine, spirits, wood, fruits, &c.	£	£
Hop duty reduced	2,840,931	
	105,000	
	2,945,931	

1862.

Duties on paper, books, &c., repealed; duties on wine and hops reduced	1,629,558	
Income-tax reduced to 9 <i>d.</i>	1,060,000	
	2,689,558	

1863.

Hop duty repealed	348,671	
Stamps reduced	5,000	
	353,671	

1864.

Duty reduced on tea from 1 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> per lb., and charges on bills of lading, &c., repealed	1,896,319	
Income-tax reduced to 7 <i>d.</i>	2,750,000	
	4,646,319	

1865.

Duty on sugar, molasses, &c., reduced	1,744,384	
Fire insurance, duty reduced	255,000	
Tea licences reduced	15,000	
Income-tax reduced to 6 <i>d.</i>	1,230,000	
	3,244,384	

1866.

Duty on tea reduced from 1 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	2,300,000	
Fire insurance duty reduced	520,000	
Income-tax reduced to 4 <i>d.</i>	2,600,000	
	5,420,000	
	£19,299,863	

TAXES IMPOSED.

	1861.	£	£
Income-tax increased to 10d.		1,060,000	
British colonial spirits, charges on bills of lading, &c.		577,904	
Spirits and chicory, licences to refreshment-house keepers, &c.		1,090,000	
Stamp duties		168,000	
	1862.		2,890,904
Chicory and licences		20,000	
Stamp duties		60,000	
	1863.		80,000
Brewers' licences, &c.		232,000	
Stamp duties		20,500	
	1864.		252,500
Chicory		6,811	
Stage carriages, beer retailers' licences, &c.		24,000	
	1865.		30,811
Duty on Sugar used in brewing, and on chicory increased, &c.			9,000
	1866.		
None			£3,263,215

A return moved for in Parliament in the session of 1863, shows that in 1801 the gross revenue collected in Great Britain, excluding miscellaneous receipts, amounted to 35,218,525*l.*, and in Ireland to 2,919,217*l.* In the financial year 1861–62, the amount was 61,360,749*l.* received of Great Britain, and 6,792,606*l.* of Ireland. Therefore, in 1801 the gross revenue received in Great Britain amounted to 3*l.* 7*s.* per head of population, and in Ireland, 1*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; while, half a century later, in 1861–62, the amount per head was 2*l.* 13*s.* in Great Britain, and 1*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* in Ireland.

The following tabular statement gives both the gross and net amounts of the revenue of the United Kingdom in each of the years 1830–31, 1840–41, 1850–51, and 1860–61, showing the cost of collecting the revenue at each of those periods, and also in what proportions the revenue was derived from each of the following sources:—customs, excise, stamps, ordinary taxes, income tax, post-office, Crown lands, and miscellaneous items. The table, in further illustration, gives the amount per head of the gross revenue according to the census returns of the population in the years 1831, 1841, 1851, and 1861:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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	1830-31.	Gross revenue, after deducting drawbacks, &c.	Net revenue, after deducting charges of collection
Customs		£19,527,101	£18,231,912
Excise		19,817,382	18,605,220
Stamps		7,316,010	7,115,967
Ordinary taxes		6,347,222	5,083,991
Post-office		2,212,206	1,517,952
Crown lands		363,742	335,771
Miscellaneous		227,662	226,568
		<u>£54,811,325</u>	<u>£51,097,381</u>

Population of the United Kingdom 24,392,485
Amount of gross revenue per head of population £2 4 11½

	1840-41.		
Customs	£23,341,813		£22,055,460
Excise	14,785,595		13,762,337
Stamps	7,287,823		7,123,724
Ordinary taxes	4,157,754		3,966,731
Post-office	1,342,604		495,913
Crown lands	482,421		444,835
Miscellaneous	295,500		295,500
	<u>£51,693,510</u>		<u>£48,144,500</u>

Population of the United Kingdom 27,036,450
Amount of gross revenue per head of population £1 18 2½

	1850-51.		
Customs	£22,019,784		£20,735,979
Excise	15,260,640		14,397,975
Stamps	6,706,761		6,555,915
Ordinary taxes	4,540,564	}	9,729,909
Income tax	5,510,860		
Post-office	2,261,262		823,362
Crown lands	365,810		318,582
Miscellaneous	766,116		766,116
	<u>£57,431,797</u>		<u>£53,327,838</u>

Population of the United Kingdom 27,724,849
Amount of gross revenue per head of population £2 1 5

	1860-61.		
Customs	£23,278,250		£22,263,870
Excise	19,548,133		
Stamps	8,368,870	}	40,472,228
Ordinary taxes	3,145,070		
Income tax	10,957,060		
Post-office	3,407,063		1,400,769
Crown lands	412,451		369,294
Miscellaneous	1,453,101		1,453,101
	<u>£70,569,998</u>		<u>£65,959,262</u>

Population of the United Kingdom 29,346,098
Amount of gross revenue per head of population £2 8 1½

In the fifteen years, 1851 to 1865, the total expenditure of the United Kingdom, after deducting charges of collection, increased from 50,507,599*l.* (year ending January 5, 1851) to 61,855,736*l.* (year ending March 31, 1865). This increase was entirely caused by an augmentation of the charges for the army and navy. The expenditure for the army rose from 8,955,061*l.* in 1850-51, to 18,013,896*l.* in 1860-61, but sank to 14,382,672*l.* in 1864-5. The charge for the navy was 6,437,883*l.* in 1850-51, and rose to 13,331,668*l.* in 1860-61, sinking to 10,898,253*l.* in 1864-5. On the other hand, the charge for the interest and management of the national debt, which amounted to 28,117,584*l.* in 1850-51, declined gradually to 26,369,398*l.* in 1864-5.

The national debt of Great Britain, the interest on which consumes more than one-third of the revenues of the United Kingdom, dates from the time of the Revolution, and from that period has been increasing in the following proportions :—

National Debt	Principal funded and unfunded	Interest and management
Debt at the revolution, in 1689	<i>£</i> 664,263	<i>£</i> 39,855
Excess of debt contracted during the reign of William III. above debt paid off	15,730,439	1,271,087
Debt at the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	16,394,702	1,310,942
Debt contracted during Queen Anne's reign	37,750,661	2,040,416
Debt at the accession of George I., in 1714	54,145,363	3,351,358
Debt paid off during the reign of George I., above debt contracted	2,053,125	1,133,807
Debt at the accession of George II., in 1727	62,092,238	2,217,551
Debt contracted from the accession of George II. till the peace of Paris in 1763, three years after the accession of George III.	86,773,192	2,634,500
Debt in 1763	138,865,430	4,852,051
Paid during peace, from 1763 to 1775	10,281,795	380,480
Debt at the commencement of the American war, in 1775	128,583,635	4,471,571
Debt contracted during the American war	121,267,993	4,980,201
Debt at the conclusion of the American war, in 1784	249,851,628	9,451,772
Paid during peace from 1784 to 1793	10,501,380	243,277

National Debt	Principal funded and unfunded	Interest and management
Debt at the commencement of the French war, in 1793	£ 239,350,148	£ 9,208,495
Debt contracted during the French war	601,500,343	22,829,696
Total funded and unfunded debt on the 1st of February, 1817, when the English and Irish exchequers were consolidated	840,850,491	32,038,191
Debt cancelled from the 1st of February, 1817, to 5th of January, 1836	53,211,675	2,894,674
Debt, and charge thereon 5th of January, 1836	787,638,816	29,143,517
Debt, and charge thereon 31st of March, 1865	786,510,795	26,369,398

The state of the national debt for the sixteen years, from 1852 to 1866, has been as follows :—

Financial Years ended	Description of debt		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total
	£	£	£
April 5, 1851	769,272,562	17,756,600	787,029,162
" 1852	765,126,582	17,742,800	782,869,382
" 1853	761,622,704	17,742,500	779,365,204
" 1854	755,311,701	16,024,100	771,335,801
March 31, 1855	752,064,119	23,151,400	775,215,519
" 1856	775,730,994	28,182,700	803,913,694
" 1857	780,119,722	27,989,000	808,108,722
" 1858	779,225,495	25,911,500	805,136,995
" 1859	786,801,154	18,277,400	805,078,554
" 1860	785,962,000	16,228,300	802,190,300
" 1861	785,119,609	16,689,000	801,808,609
" 1862	784,252,338	16,517,900	800,770,238
" 1863	783,306,739	16,495,400	799,802,139
" 1864	777,429,224	13,136,000	790,565,224
" 1865	775,768,295	10,742,500	786,510,795
" 1866	773,313,229	8,187,700	781,500,929

In 1864 the sum of 5,000,000*l.* of the unredeemed funded debt was cancelled, and a terminable annuity created in lieu thereof, under the 26th Vict. cap. 25, sect. 2.

The balance in the Exchequer for the sixteen years 1851-66 amounted to:—

Financial Years ended	Amount	Financial Years ended	Amount
	£		£
April 5, 1851 .	9,245,676	March 31, 1859 .	7,789,083
„ 1852 .	8,381,637	„ 1860 .	7,972,864
„ 1853 .	8,841,822	„ 1861 .	6,672,132
„ 1854 .	4,485,230	„ 1862 .	5,288,676
March 31, 1855 .	3,949,775	„ 1863 .	7,263,839
„ 1856 .	5,600,621	„ 1864 .	7,352,548
„ 1857 .	8,668,371	„ 1865 .	7,690,922
„ 1858 .	6,657,802	„ 1866 .	6,851,314

Taking the population of the United Kingdom according to the census of 1861, the share of each individual in the capital of the national debt amounted, in 1866, to 27*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, while that in the annual interest was 17*s.* 8*d.*

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

The maintenance of a standing army, in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1690. From that time to the present, the number of troops which the security of the kingdom and its possessions render it necessary to maintain, as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The amount of the military force to be maintained for the year is always a matter for the decision of the Cabinet. The question is annually brought under consideration by a letter from the Commander-in-Chief addressed to the Secretary of State for War, who makes known the decision of the Cabinet in an official communication. The amount being thus determined, it is the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to submit to the Queen a statement of the description of force within the numbers sanctioned, upon which Her Majesty's written approval is signified. He then transmits this statement to the Secretary at War, who upon it frames the annual estimates of expense, submitting them to the votes of the House of Commons.

Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army. In time of war or rebellion troops are subject to martial law, and might be punished for mutiny or desertion. But as soon as armies began to be maintained in time of peace, questions of discipline arose. The common law, which then alone prevailed, knew of no distinction between a citizen and a soldier; so that, if the soldier deserted, he could only be punished for breach of contract; if he struck his officer, he was only liable to an indictment for the assault.

- * Such questions soon came before the tribunals, and Chief Justice Holt, when Recorder of London, decided that, although the King may, by his prerogative, enlist soldiers, even in time of peace, still, if there was no statute passed to punish mutiny and to subject them to a particular discipline, they could not be punished for any military offence, and they were only amenable to the same laws as the rest of the King's subjects. Hence the authority of Parliament became necessary to the maintenance of military discipline. Parliament granted this in an Act, limited in its duration to one year, which Act was subsequently passed at the commencement of every session under the name of the 'Mutiny Act,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code. Subject to such restrictions, the army has now become a recognised part of the constitution. Parliament nevertheless retains the power to make any reduction in its numbers, or even to terminate its legal existence by a single vote.

According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1866, the total force of the United Kingdom, during the year 1866-7, is to consist of 138,117 men. This force is composed of the following regiments, depôts, and training establishments:—

Years 1866-67	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
OFFICERS ON THE GENERAL STAFF	93	—	—
REGIMENTS:			
Royal horse artillery	86	132	1,720
Life guards and horse guards	99	192	1,029
Cavalry of the line	578	1,035	8,415
Royal artillery	799	1,712	14,250
Riding establishment	7	13	205
Royal engineers	398	374	3,918
Military train	92	183	1,521
Foot guards	257	446	5,250
Infantry of the line	3,740	6,914	65,510
Army hospital corps	1	220	779
Commissariat staff corps	1	112	488
West India regiments	196	271	3,000
Colonial corps	167	326	3,586
Total	6,412	11,961	108,839
DEPÔTS OF INDIAN REGIMENTS:			
Royal horse artillery	11	34	404
Cavalry	44	143	627
Royal artillery	25	69	1,341
Infantry	357	728	5,200
Total	437	974	7,572

Years 1866-67.	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
RECRUITING AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS:			
Cavalry depôts	13	12	—
Infantry depôts	109	118	—
Recruiting establishments	29	53	—
Instruction in gunnery	1	25	54
„ engineering	—	14	—
„ musketry	26	56	38
Total	178	278	92
TRAINING SCHOOLS:			
Cadet company, Woolwich	10	21	10
Royal military college, Sandhurst	12	36	—
Regimental schools	8	184	—
Total	30	241	10
RECAPITULATION:			
Total, general staff	93	—	—
„ regiments	6,412	11,961	109,839
„ depôts of Indian regiments	437	974	7,572
„ recruiting and other establishments	178	278	92
„ training schools	30	241	10
	7,150	13,454	117,513
Total force, the cost of which is defrayed from Army Grants	—	—	138,117

The year 1866-7 shows a reduction in the army of 4,360 men over the previous year. The number of men provided for in the parliamentary grants of 1865-6 was 142,477. The reduction embraced all departments of the service, but chiefly the infantry of the line, the rank and file of which was 4,410 less in 1866-7 than in 1865-6.

The British forces in India, exclusive of depôts in this country, comprise the following troops, granted by Parliament for the year 1866-7:—

Troops	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
Royal horse artillery	200	249	2,680
Cavalry of the line	352	603	4,466
Royal artillery	1,035	790	8,140
Infantry of the line	2,028	3,664	41,080
Total	3,615	5,306	56,366

The total force of the British army in India amounts, consequently, to 65,287 men. The number is a decrease of 5,757 over the year 1865-6.

The troops here enumerated do not constitute the whole army of the United Kingdom; but the army estimates for 1866-7, as well as the preceding years, contain votes of money for four classes of auxiliary forces. The army estimates provide 842,600*l.* for the disembodied militia in the year 1866-7. The number to be called up for twenty-one days' training is stated at 128,971, but a deduction is made from the amount of pay required to the extent of one-fourth for vacant pay of officers and men not enrolled or absent. The vote for the volunteer corps is 348,100*l.*—an increase of 13,200*l.*, owing to the numbers reported efficient proving larger than was anticipated. The capitation grants to the volunteers are calculated at 189,700*l.*—namely, to the artillery, at 30*s.*, 30,000*l.*; to the light horse, engineers, and rifles, at 20*s.*, 108,700*l.*; extra capitation grant, at 10*s.*, 31,100*l.*; and at 4*s.* for administrative battalions, 9,600*l.* The vote for enrolled pensioners and army reserve force is 45,000*l.*, and for yeomanry 85,200*l.* These four votes, representing the cost of 'auxiliary forces,' amount together to 1,320,900*l.*

The returns made up in April, 1865, show the enrolled strength of the volunteer force in the several counties of England, as follows:—

Bedfordshire, 449; Berkshire, 1,250; Buckinghamshire, 404; Cambridgeshire, 1,251; Cheshire, 3,612; Cinque Ports, 1,332; Cornwall, 2,062; Cumberland, 1,252; Derbyshire, 1,366; Devonshire, 4,358; Dorset, 1,114; Durham, 3,186; Essex, 3,120; Gloucestershire, 2,802; Hampshire, 2,730; Herefordshire, 546; Hertfordshire, 974; Huntingdonshire, 304; Isle of Man, 283; Isle of Wight, 527; Kent, 5,672; Lancashire, 17,146; Leicestershire, 636; Lincolnshire, 1,852; London, 3,051; Middlesex, 16,505; Monmouthshire, 1,739; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1,041; Norfolk, 2,047; Northamptonshire, 956; Northumberland, 1,628; Nottinghamshire, 1,482; Oxfordshire, 1,070; Shropshire, 1,350; Somerset, 2,282; Staffordshire, 3,474; Suffolk, 1,802; Surrey, 4,425; Sussex, 2,087; Tower Hamlets, 2,693; Warwickshire, 1,725; Westmoreland, 402; Wiltshire, 1,494; Worcestershire, 1,680; Yorkshire—East Riding, 1,692; North Riding, 1,545; West Riding, 6,777. The total force enrolled in the whole of Great Britain was 119,283 in April, 1860, 161,400 in 1861, and 162,681 in 1865; this last number being composed of 662 light horse, 23,363 artillery, 2,904 engineers, 656 mounted rifles, and 134,096 rifle volunteers. It will be noticed that the last return shows no falling off, but a small increase on 1861, in the volunteer force.

The total cost of the British army, as voted by Parliament for the

year 1866-7, is to amount to 14,095,000*l.*, while in 1865-6 the votes were for 14,348,447*l.* The following is an abstract of the particular votes for 1866-7, with the corresponding sums of the year 1865-6 :—

	1866-7	1865-6
I. REGULAR FORCES:		
General staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges	£ 5,362,400	£ 5,434,567
Commissariat establishment, services, and movement of troops	1,134,800	1,205,800
Clothing establishments, services, and supplies	454,400	574,256
Barrack establishment, services, and supplies	603,300	609,900
Divine service	41,100	44,335
Martial law	22,000	26,300
Medical establishment, services, and supplies	246,500	246,544
II. AUXILIARY FORCES:		
Disembodied militia	842,600	786,400
Yeomanry	85,200	91,000
Volunteers	348,100	334,900
Enrolled pensioners and army reserve force	45,000	46,000
III. STORES:		
Manufacturing departments	965,800	972,900
Warlike stores	428,000	485,000
IV. WORKS AND BUILDINGS:		
Superintending establishment of, and expenditure for, works, buildings, and repairs, at home and abroad	842,200	811,400
V. OTHER SERVICES:		
Military education	162,400	163,500
Surveys of the United Kingdom, and topographical department	88,300	88,345
Miscellaneous services	94,800	107,700
Administration of the army	212,800	212,800
Total effective services	11,979,700	12,241,647
VI. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:		
Rewards for military service	26,100	26,100
Pay of general officers	72,600	74,200
Pay of reduced and retired officers	457,200	455,000
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	161,300	162,100
Pensions and allowances to wounded officers	26,700	28,200
In-pension	34,600	33,200
Out-pension	1,173,900	1,168,000
Superannuation allowances	135,900	131,000
Disembodied militia	27,000	29,000
Total non-effective services	2,115,300	2,106,800
RECAPITULATION:		
Effective services	11,979,700	12,241,647
Non-effective services	2,115,300	2,106,800
Total effective and non-effective services	14,095,000	14,348,447

It will be seen that the estimates for 1866-7 show a net decrease of 253,447*l.* as compared with the previous year's vote; the amount of the vote in 1865-6 having been 14,348,447*l.*, and the amount of the estimate for 1866-7 being 14,095,000*l.* The approximate amount to be paid into the exchequer, as extra receipts during the year 1866-7 is 1,456,400*l.*, as compared with 1,703,440*l.*, the amount paid in during 1865-6. The total force was reduced from 142,477 in 1865-66 to 138,117 in 1866-67—a reduction of 4,360.

The following statement shows the distribution of the infantry battalions on the 1st of April in various years, the Indian local European army, and the embodied militia at home, in the colonies, in India, and in the Crimea. The foot guards and colonial corps are not included. In 1843 the total number of battalions of infantry was 103, of which 32 were at home, 48 in the colonies, and 23 in India; there were 6 European local regiments in India. In 1853, 35 battalions were at home, 44 in the colonies, 24 in India, and there were still 6 local regiments in India. In 1855 only 10 battalions were at home, 31 in the colonies, 22 in India, and 40 in the Crimea; there were 9 local regiments in India, and 113 regiments of embodied militia at home, and 3 in the Mediterranean. Next year there were 49 infantry battalions in the Crimea. In 1857, the Crimean war being over, there were 36 battalions at home, 47 in the colonies, 22 in India, where also were 9 local regiments. In 1859 the number of battalions had increased to 131—36 at home, 29 in the colonies, 66 in India, besides 12 European local regiments; there were also 29 regiments of embodied militia at home. In 1861 the battalions were 132—44 at home, 39 in the colonies, 49 in India, besides 11 local regiments. In 1866 the estimate was 141 battalions—41 at home, 45 in the colonies, and 55 in India.

To guard against invasion of the kingdom, the House of Commons voted in 1860 a sum of 2,000,000*l.* for new fortifications; in 1861 another sum of 1,200,000*l.*; and subsequently, from 1862 to 1866, exactly 2,000,000*l.* more. From a return laid before Parliament in the session of 1866, it appears that sums amounting to 4,050,000*l.* have been raised by the creation of annuities of 272,375*l.*, expiring in April, 1855, the annuities being calculated at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The purchase of land had absorbed 1,008,338*l.* in April, 1866, and the works 2,934,062*l.* The expenditure at Portsmouth had reached, at the same date, 1,562,230*l.*; at Plymouth, 930,595*l.* The amount still to be raised in 1866 was 1,100,000*l.*

From a return made to the House of Commons, at the end of the session of 1864, it appears that, in April, 1864, there were 109,760 non-commissioned officers and men in Her Majesty's land forces who

declared themselves Episcopalians, 20,798 Presbyterians, 5,290 other Protestants, and 58,508 Roman Catholics. The number of Episcopalians is rather decreasing. The Roman Catholics in the artillery increase; in 1861 they were but 3,344, but by April, 1864, they had increased to 8,161. Out of the 58,508 Roman Catholics in the army, 46,348 were in the infantry; of the 135,848 Protestants, only 82,518. In the royal marines there were in the first quarter of 1864, 12,398 Episcopalians, 416 Presbyterians, 2,379 other Protestants, and 1,448 Roman Catholics.

Returns, issued in 1866, including 182,932 soldiers in the British army, show 6·80 per cent. with a superior education, and a further 63·67 per cent. able to read and write. Of the remaining 29·52 per cent., 16·55 could read but not write, and 12·97 could neither read nor write. In the infantry of the line the proportion of uneducated men, or men not found able both to read and write, was 45·62 per cent. in 1860, but only 35·71 in 1865.

In round numbers, every soldier of the British army costs the country 100*l.* per annum. But this sum includes all extraneous military expenses, as well as the disbursement for the non-effective services. From a return on the cost of the army made by the War-office, showing the amount allowed each soldier for pay, beer money, clothing, fire, forage, and other allowances, it appears that the annual cost of a gunner, sapper, or private in the following corps is—royal horse artillery, 55*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.*; life guards, 68*l.* 16*s.* 8½*d.*; horse guards, 63*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.*; cavalry of the line, 52*l.* 11*s.* 3½*d.*; royal foot artillery, 32*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.*; royal engineers, 31*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.*, military train, 31*l.* 15*s.* 9½*d.*; foot guards, 28*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.*; and infantry of the line, 26*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.*

The militia establishment in 1866 comprised 124,622 privates, and 85,850 were present at training on the day of inspection. Of the residue the bulk were not all absentees, but numbers wanting to complete the full establishment. There were absent from training on the day of inspection 449 officers with leave, 25 officers without leave, 52 non-commissioned officers with leave, six non-commissioned officers without leave, 1,810 privates with leave, and 6,719 privates without leave. There were wanting to complete 1,734 officers, 474 non-commissioned officers, and 30,307 privates. In a note to the return from which these figures are derived, it is stated, in explanation of the large number of 'officers wanting to complete,' that the full establishment of officers has been given, whereas all appointments of ensigns have been suspended since July, 1860, two supernumerary officers, in lieu thereof, being allowed to each regiment. The large number of 'privates wanting to complete' is stated to have been chiefly caused by the reduction made in August,

1864, in the effective strength of all regiments whose establishments exceed 600 privates.

It appears from a War-office return, issued in 1866, that during the four years 1862-6, there were 33,242 recruits raised for the army, 21,619 being enlisted by recruiting parties of the line, and 11,623 by pensioners. In the same period, 7,579 men were discharged from the militia for the purpose of being enlisted for the regular army.

A return of the enlistments for the army at the several recruiting districts in the United Kingdom in the four years 1860-3 shows a great variation in numbers; but enlistments are mainly regulated by the wants of the army. In 1860 there were 21,664 men enlisted; 8,188 in 1861; 4,642 in 1862; and 6,294 in 1863. The number enlisted in 1863, therefore, was rather less than a third of the number in 1860, but the proportion did not fall equally in each of the three divisions of the kingdom. In 1860 there were 15,602 men enlisted in England, but in 1863 only 3,766; in Scotland 1,779 in 1860, and only 1,114 in 1863; in Ireland 4,283 in 1860, and but 2,044 in 1863. One-half the number of persons who offered themselves at the head-quarters of the recruiting districts of the United Kingdom in the year 1863 were labourers, husbandmen, and servants. Of this class 394 in 1,000 were rejected on inspection; of mechanics employed in occupations favourable to physical development, such as carpenters, smiths, masons, 396 in 1,000 were rejected; of manufacturing artisans, as clothworkers, weavers, lacemakers, 455; and of shopmen and clerks, 445. These figures show the relative proportions, but the absolute number of rejections was larger, as more than a fourth of the men had been previously passed by army or civilian surgeons, and were therefore picked men before this inspection.

2. *Navy.*

The navy is governed by a Board of Admiralty, at the head of which is a cabinet minister, who is called First Lord, with a salary of 4,500*l.* per annum; associated with him are four other members, called Lords by courtesy, three with salaries of 1,000*l.* per annum, and one with 1,200*l.* The first secretary has 2,000*l.*, and the second secretary 1,500*l.* per annum. Under the Board are five great departments:—Controller of the Navy, Accountant-General, Storekeeper-General, Controller of Victualling, and Director-General of the Medical Department. The total establishment, in 1866, consisted of 451 persons.

The navy of the United Kingdom is a perpetual establishment, and the statutes and orders by which it is governed and its discipline

maintained—unlike the military laws, which the Sovereign has absolute power to frame under the authority of an Act of Parliament—have been permanently established and defined with great precision by the legislature. The distinction also prevails in the mode of voting the charge for these two forces. For the army, the first vote sanctions the *number* of men to be maintained; the second, the charge for their pay and maintenance. For the navy, no vote is taken for the number of men; the first vote is for the *wages* of the stated number of men and boys to be maintained; and though the result may be the same, this distinction exists both in practice and principle.

The power of the Government to impress seamen for the fleet is of such ancient date that it is said to be part of the common law. It has no direct statutory sanction, though the preamble of the stat. 2 Rich. II. c. 4, by its recital of the arrest and retention of mariners for the king's service, shows that it was at that time a well-known practice, and its existence has also been incidentally recognised by several later statutes. The continuance of the practice has been warranted by the necessities of the service, to enable the admiralty to man a fleet with speed on an emergency. The authority of Parliament in the control of the navy was first exercised in 1661, by an enactment of 13 Charles II., passed to regulate the government of the fleet. This Act was repealed by the 22 Geo. II. c. 23, which was explained and amended by the 19 Geo. III. c. 17. These two latter statutes contain the articles of war and the rules for holding naval courts martial, and form the permanent code under which the navy is governed. The laws relating to the pay of the navy were consolidated and amended by stat. 11 Geo. IV. c. 20.

According to the naval estimates granted by Parliament in the session of 1866, the total expenditure for the navy, for the year ending March 31, 1867, will be 10,388,153*l.* as compared with 10,392,224*l.* voted for the year 1865–6, or a decrease of 4,071*l.* The following is an abstract of the estimates for 1866–7 as compared with the votes for 1865–6 :—

	1866-7	1865-6
	£	£
Wages to seamen and marines	2,862,704	2,945,006
Victuals and clothing for ditto	1,235,188	1,325,694
Admiralty office	173,655	175,957
Coastguard service, royal naval coast volunteers, and royal naval reserve	274,119	284,395
Scientific branch	63,958	70,042
Dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad .	1,361,971	1,304,195
Victualling yards and transport establishments at home and abroad	85,624	84,712
Medical establishments at home and abroad . .	57,568	55,347
Marine divisions	15,550	14,133

	1866-7	1865-6
Naval stores for the building, repair, and outfit of the fleet and coastguard; steam machinery, and ships built by contract:	£	£
Storekeeper-General of the navy	1,003,501	1,134,572
Controller of the navy	318,000	564,700
New works, building, machinery, and repairs	892,865	527,985
Medicines and medical stores	75,664	64,800
Martial law and law charges	20,605	2,742
Miscellaneous services	105,800	103,925
Total for the effective service	8,553,572	8,658,205
Half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to officers of the navy and royal marines	689,052	698,195
Military pensions and allowances	528,904	507,211
Civil pensions and allowances	213,837	208,033
Total for the naval service	9,985,365	10,071,644

FOR THE SERVICE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Army department (conveyance of troops)	402,788	320,580
Grand total	10,388,153	10,392,224

It will be seen that under the various heads there are items of increase and decrease. The most important items of decrease in 1866-7 are—Wages to seamen and marines, 82,302*l.*; victuals and clothing for do., 90,506*l.*; and naval stores, 377,771*l.* The most important items of increase in 1866-7 are—Dockyards, 64,776*l.*; new works, building, machinery, and repairs, 364,880*l.*; and army department conveyance of troops, 82,208*l.*

The extra receipts and repayments in the year 1865-6 were 157,591*l.*, and they were estimated for 1866-7 at 149,163*l.*—diminishing the expenditure to that amount.

There has been of late a scarcity of seamen for the navy. The number of seamen voted for the financial year 1865-6 was 62,000, including 17,000 marines, and 3,000 boys for training, but the number of all classes actually serving averaged but from 60,000 to 61,000 during the year. The following table shows the actual number borne on ships' books during each of the nine months April to December, 1865:—

Year 1865	Officers and Seamen	Boys, including those for training	Total	Total of Marines	Total of all classes
Months					
April	37,791	6,478	44,269	16,830	61,099
May	38,064	6,602	44,666	16,755	61,421
June	37,888	6,759	44,647	16,728	61,375
July	38,008	6,721	44,729	16,668	61,397
August	37,891	6,801	44,692	16,595	61,287
September	37,705	6,705	44,410	16,501	60,911
October	37,399	6,764	44,163	16,451	60,614
November	37,584	6,720	44,304	16,386	60,690
December	37,269	6,626	43,895	16,262	60,157

Not included in the above numbers are the seamen on the coast-guard service, numbering—in the estimates—7,000, of whom 3,000 afloat and 4,000 on shore. The numbers actually borne on the books in 1865 were larger by from one to two hundred than those voted in the estimates.

The votes for the financial year 1866–7 were as follows:—

FOR THE FLEET :		FOR THE COASTGUARD :	
	£		£
Seamen	37,300	Afloat, Seamen	2,680
Boys, including 3,000 for training	7,000	„ „ Boys	320
	44,300		3,000
Marines, afloat	8,000	On shore, officers and men	4,000
„ „ on shore	8,400		
	16,400	Total	7,000
Total	60,700		

The number of cadets, 1st class, admitted into the navy in the year 1865 was 176, while in the year 1864 it was 169.

Together with the navy estimates for 1866–7, there was laid before Parliament the following comparative statement, showing the number of ships and vessels in commission on 1st December, 1864, and on 1st December, 1865:—

Ships and Vessels in Commission	1 December, 1864		1 December, 1865	
	Sailing	Steam	Sailing	Steam
SEA-GOING :				
Line of battle ships	—	9	—	7
Iron-cased ships	—	9	—	12
Frigates and corvettes	—	38	—	38
Sloops and small vessels	—	95	—	91
Total effective, for general service	—	151	—	148
Gunnery, and training ships	8	—	8	—
Stationary, receiving, and depôt ships, including royal yachts	22	5	21	6
Surveying vessels	—	4	—	4
Troop ships	—	5	—	4
Store ships	—	7	—	7
Drill ships (royal naval reserve)	8	—	8	—
Tenders	8	33	8	33
Total fleet, including tenders	46	205	45	202
Guard ships of the coastguard	—	11	—	10
Tenders, including cruisers	46	17	45	18
Total fleet and coastguard, including tenders	92	233	90	230

The actual strength of the navy of the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined official return, giving the number of steam ships afloat and building, together with the number of effective sailing ships, on the 1st February 1866 :—

Classes of Ships	STEAM			Effective sailing ships afloat	Total steam and sailing
	Afloat	Building	Total		
Armour-plated ships, iron, 3rd rates, screw	8	1	9	.	9
" " " 4th rates "	2	.	2	.	2
" " wood, 3rd rates "	7	.	7	.	7
" " " 4th rates "	1	.	1	.	1
" cupola ships, 4th rates "	4	.	4	.	4
" corvettes, wood, 6th rates "	2	.	2	.	2
" sloops, wood . . . "	2	.	2	.	2
" gun boats, iron . . . "	2	1	3	.	3
" floating batteries, iron "	3	.	3	.	3
" floating batteries, wood "	1	.	1	.	1
Ships of the line "	55	3	58	1	59
Frigates "	38	.	38	10	48
" " " paddle	6	.	6	.	6
Block ships screw	2	.	2	.	2
Corvettes "	25	.	25	.	25
Sloops "	32	6	38	1	39
" " " paddle	14	.	14	.	14
Small vessels "	12	.	12	.	12
Despatch vessels "	4	.	4	.	4
Gun vessels screw	33	3	36	.	36
Gun boats "	96	4	100	.	100
Tenders and tugs "	8	.	8	.	8
" " " paddle	39	2	41	.	41
Mortar ships screw	2	.	2	.	2
Troop and store ships "	15	5	20	.	20
" " " paddle	1	.	1	.	1
Yachts screw	1	.	1	.	1
" " " paddle	5	.	5	.	5
Surveying vessels screw	.	2	2	.	2
Mortar vessels and floats . . . . .	.	.	.	38	38
Total screw	339	26	365	—	—
" paddle	80	2	82	—	—
Grand total	419	28	447	50	497

The armour-clad fleet of war consisted, according to a return of the Admiralty, dated June 13, 1865, of 31 ships, 4 of them under construction, and 5 floating batteries. The following is the list of this fleet:—

Names	Guns	Tons	Horse-power	Date when launched, or probable time for launching.
ARMOUR-CLAD SHIPS:				
Black Prince	41	6,109	1,250	Feb. 27, 1861
Warrior	40	6,109	1,250	Dec. 29, 1860
Royal Oak	35	4,056	800	Sept. 10, 1862
Prince Consort	35	4,045	1,000	June 26, "
Caledonia	30	4,125	1,000	Oct. 24, "
Ocean	23	4,047	1,000	Mar. 19, 1863
Royal Alfred	18	4,068	800	Oct. 15, 1864
Valiant	24	4,076	800	Oct. 14, 1863
Minotaur	26	6,621	1,350	Mar. 28, 1866
Agincourt	26	6,621	1,350	Mar. 27, 1865
Northumberland	26	6,621	1,350	Dec. 1866
Hector	20	4,089	800	Sept. 26, 1862
Lord Clyde	24	4,067	1,000	Oct. 13, 1864
Lord Warden	24	4,080	1,000	May 27, 1865
Achilles	26	6,121	1,250	Dec. 24, 1863
Zealous	26	3,716	800	March 7, 1864
Defence	18	3,720	600	April 24, 1861
Resistance	18	3,710	600	" 11, "
Bellerophon	16	4,270	1,000	March 1865
Favourite	10	2,194	400	July 5, 1864
Pallas	6	2,126	600	Mar. 14, 1865
Royal Sovereign (converted)	5	3,765	800	Mar. 8, 1864
Prince Albert	4	2,511	500	May 23, 1864
Research	4	1,253	200	Aug. 15, 1863
Enterprise	4	993	160	Feb. 9, 1864
Viper	4	737	160	Dec. 1865
Vixen	4	754	160	" "
Penelope	10	2,947	600	Jan. 1866
Wivern	4	1,857	350	Aug. 29, 1863
Scorpion	4	1,857	350	July 4, 1863
Waterwitch	4	777	167	Aug. 1865
FLOATING BATTERIES:				
Erebus	16	1,954	200	April 19, 1866
Terror	16	1,971	200	" 26, "
Thunderbolt	16	1,973	200	" 22, "
Ætna	16	1,588	150	" 5, "
Thunder	14	1,469	160	" 17, 1866

It will be seen from the preceding list that, at the end of the year 1866, there was a fleet of 36 armour-plated vessels actually completed and fit for sea. Of these 18 are ships of the line, divisible into three classes. In the first class are the Warrior, the Black Prince, the Achilles, and the Bellerophon. The vessels of this class are all iron-built, and of great speed; but their draught of water is great also; so that they could not be docked out of the country. To improve upon them, a new class of vessels was designed, represented in the Minotaur, Agincourt, and Northumberland. The Minotaurs, as they are generally called, are all of 6,621 tons, no less than 400ft. long by 59ft. beam, plated with $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. armour on a 10in. backing, carrying 36 protected guns, and propelled by screw engines of 1,350 horse-power. All the Minotaurs are built on the ram system, having what is termed the swan-breasted beak protruding under water. The stem of this portion, which would have to resist the first blow of the shock, is a gigantic forging, as is also the stern frame. Every part of the vessel is of iron, even to the spar deck, though the plating here, which is about three-quarters of an inch thick, is covered with wood. In the second class of vessels, drawing less water, but possessing less speed, are the Royal Oak, the Prince Consort, the Ocean, the Caledonia, the Royal Alfred, the Lord Clyde, and the Lord Warden. The first five of these are line-of-battle ships converted; the last two are new ships, built with wooden frames. In the third class are the Hector, the Valiant, the Defence, and the Resistance—four of the earliest British Ironclads—and the Zealous. These are lighter again than the vessels of the second class, but slower also, and with them the list of ships of the line is complete. Then follows a class of smaller Ironclads—corvettes or gunboats—including the Favourite, the Enterprise, the Research, the Pallas, the Viper, the Vixen, and the Waterwitch. These are succeeded by a class consisting of vessels distinctly characterised by the Admiralty as valuable for 'coast defences' only. In this category are placed the Royal Sovereign, and also the steam rams, the Scorpion and the Wivern, built by private enterprise for the former Confederate States, and subsequently purchased into the British Navy.

The following is a list of the iron-clad fleet afloat and in commission in the summer of 1866, with specification of the total length, length of beam, thickness of armour, and thickness of backing of each vessel. It may be stated that it has been shown by numerous gunnery experiments—particularly by those carried on at Shoeburyness—that the amount of resistance of armour to shot depends generally less upon the thickness of the plate than the thickness and system of the backing :—

Name	Length	Beam	Thickness of Armour	Thickness of Backing
	ft.	ft.	inches	inches
Achilles . . .	380	58	4½	18
Black Prince . . .	380	58	4½	18
Warrior . . .	380	58	4½	18
Agincourt . . .	400	59	5½	10
Minotaur . . .	400	59	5½	10
Northumberland . . .	400	59	5½	10
Hector . . .	280	56	4½	18
Valiant . . .	28	56	4½	18
Defence . . .	280	54	4½	18
Resistance . . .	280	54	4½	18
Caledonia . . .	273	59	4½	Wood ship, side 29½ in. thick.
Ocean . . .	273	58	4½	ditto 29½
Prince Consort . . .	273	58	4½	ditto 29½
Royal Alfred . . .	273	58	6 and 4½	ditto 29½
Royal Oak . . .	273	58	4½	ditto 29½
Lord Clyde . . .	280	59	{ 4½ and 5½ and 6 in. }	ditto 31½
Lord Warden . . .	280	59	{ 4½ and 5½ and 6 in. }	ditto 31½
Zealous . . .	252	59	4½	ditto 30½
Bellerophon . . .	300	56	6	10
Pallas . . .	225	50	4½	Wood ship, side 22 in. thick.
Favourite . . .	225	47	4½	ditto 26
Research . . .	195	38	4½	ditto 19
Enterprise . . .	190	36	4½	ditto 19½
Viper . . .	160	32	4½	10
Vixen . . .	160	32	4½	10
Waterwitch . . .	162	32	4½	10
Prince Albert . . .	240	48	4½	18
Royal Sovereign . . .	240	62	5½	Wood ship, side 36 in. thick.
Scorpion . . .	220	42	4½ and 3	9
Wivern . . .	220	42	4½ and 3	9

The cost of some of the principal iron-clad vessels is given in the subjoined tabular statement :—

Name of ship	Hull	Engines	Masts and rigging	Fittings and alterations	Total cost
	£	£	£	£	£
Black Prince .	254,729	74,449	18,367	26,304	373,899
Resistance .	188,971	34,584	14,939	19,354	257,848
Defence .	188,971	34,558	15,523	13,846	252,898
Agincourt .	343,547	80,137	—	—	423,684
Minotaur .	349,322	76,036	—	—	425,358

The classification, or rating of ships of the royal navy, according to a regulation issued in 1816, is as follows :—

First Rate.—All three-decked ships.

Second Rate.—One of Her Majesty's yachts, and all two-decked ships, whose war complements consist of 700 men and upwards.

Third Rate.—Her Majesty's other yachts, and all such yachts as may bear the flag or pendant of an admiral or captain superintending one of Her Majesty's dockyards; and all ships whose complements are under 700, and not less than 600.

Fourth Rate.—Ships whose complements are under 600, and not less than 400.

Fifth Rate.—Ships whose complements are under 400, and not less than 250.

Sixth Rate.—Ships under 250.

Ships of the 1st rate carry 100 guns and upwards; those of the 2nd rate, 80 and upwards; the 3rd rate, from 70 to 80; the 4th rate, from 50 to 70; the 5th rate, from 36 to 50; and the 6th rate, from 24 to 36.

The naval force, like the army of the United Kingdom, is recruited by voluntary enlistment. Any person may enter the navy as a common seaman, on application to the commanding officer of one of Her Majesty's ships in commission, provided he be approved by the examining surgeon, and have not previously been 'discharged from the service with disgrace.' Persons who have never been at sea are rated as landsmen, and seafaring men are rated as 'ordinary' or 'able' seamen, besides numerous gradations of petty officers to which they are rated at the discretion of the commanding officer. Seamen are also obtained for the navy at the breaking out of a war, or on any other emergency, by the practice of *impressment*. The antiquity and legality of this practice cannot be questioned; but very great and serious doubts have been entertained as to its expediency. Foreigners are the only persons exempted at common law from impressment; but other exemptions have been created by Acts of Parliament in favour of various classes, as landsmen, apprentices, seamen employed in the fisheries, watermen in the service of fire insurance companies, and some other occupations.

At Midsummer 1865, an educational and religious census was taken of a number approaching 30,000 of the petty officers, men, and boys serving in Her Majesty's Fleet. It was found that of the petty officers 16 per cent. could only read indifferently, and more than 5 per cent. could not read at all; 23 per cent. could write only indifferently, and 7 per cent. could not write at all. Of the seamen 26 per cent. read indifferently, and 11 per cent. could not read at all; 33 per cent. wrote indifferently, and nearly 14 per cent. could not write at all. Of marines 26 per cent. read indifferently, and 23 per cent. could not read at all; 32 per cent. wrote indifferently, and 27

per cent. could not write at all. Of boys 30 per cent. read indifferently, and not quite 2 per cent. could not read at all; 37 per cent. wrote indifferently, and more than 2 per cent. could not write at all. The percentages not thus accounted for read and wrote well. Taking all these classes together, exclusive, however, of boys, 72 per cent. described themselves as belonging to the Church of England, 16 per cent. were Roman Catholics, 4 per cent. were Presbyterians, and 8 per cent. belonged to other Protestant denominations.

Population.

The population was thus distributed over the four divisions of the United Kingdom in the year 1861:—

	Total population	Population, ex- cluding army, navy, and mer- chant seamen abroad	Proportion of population in four divi- sions of the Kingdom
United Kingdom . . .	29,321,288	29,070,932	100·0
England and Wales . . .	20,228,497	20,066,224	69·1
Scotland	3,096,808	3,062,284	10·5
Ireland	5,850,309	5,798,967	19·9
Islands in the British Seas .	145,674	143,447	·5

Out of ten parts of the population of the country, nearly seven belong to England and Wales, two to Ireland, one to Scotland, and a small fraction to the Channel Islands.

1. *England and Wales.*

England and Wales, taken by themselves, are more densely populated than any other country in Europe, except Belgium. On an area of 58,320 square miles, or 37,824,883 acres, there lived, on the 8th of April 1861, according to the census, 20,066,224 inhabitants, or 347 individuals per square mile. The number of inhabited houses, at the same date, was 3,739,505. The following table shows the area, in statute acres, number of inhabited houses, and population of each of the 52 counties of England and Wales—the population exclusive of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad—according to the official returns:—

POPULATION.

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Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, April 8, 1861	Population, April 8, 1861
<i>England.</i>			
Bedford	295,582	27,422	135,287
Berks	451,210	35,761	176,256
Buckingham	466,932	34,909	167,993
Cambridge	525,182	37,634	176,016
Chester	707,078	97,874	505,428
Cornwall	873,600	72,954	369,390
Cumberland	1,001,273	40,532	205,276
Derby	658,803	69,262	339,327
Devon	1,657,180	101,253	584,373
Dorset	632,025	37,709	188,789
Durham	622,476	84,807	508,666
Essex	1,060,549	81,261	404,851
Gloucester	805,102	92,831	485,770
Hereford	534,823	25,314	123,712
Hertford	391,141	34,898	173,280
Huntingdon	229,544	13,704	64,250
Kent	1,039,419	126,221	733,587
Lancaster	1,219,221	438,503	2,429,440
Leicester	514,164	51,894	237,412
Lincoln	1,775,457	86,626	412,246
Middlesex	180,136	279,153	2,206,485
Monmouth	368,399	33,077	174,633
Norfolk	1,354,301	96,672	434,798
Northampton	630,358	48,531	227,704
Northumberland	1,249,299	55,565	343,025
Nottingham	526,076	62,519	293,867
Oxford	472,717	36,034	170,944
Rutland	95,805	4,641	21,861
Salop	826,055	48,391	240,959
Somerset	1,047,220	87,466	444,873
Southampton	1,070,216	86,428	481,815
Stafford	728,468	147,105	746,943
Suffolk	947,681	72,975	337,070
Surrey	478,792	130,362	831,093
Sussex	936,911	65,578	363,735
Warwick	563,946	116,351	561,855
Westmoreland	485,432	11,793	60,817
Wilts	865,092	53,059	249,311
Worcester	472,165	63,126	307,397
York (<i>East Riding</i>)	768,419	49,109	240,227
" (<i>City</i>)	2,720	8,242	40,433
" (<i>North Riding</i>)	1,350,121	50,178	245,154
" (<i>West Riding</i>)	1,709,307	315,722	1,507,796
Total of England	32,590,397	3,513,431	18,964,444
<i>Wales.</i>			
Anglesey	193,453	12,328	54,609
Brecon	460,158	12,913	61,627
Cardigan	443,387	15,724	72,245
Carmarthen	606,331	23,070	111,796

Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, April 8, 1861	Population April 8, 1861
<i>Wales.</i>			
Carnarvon . . .	370,273	20,256	95,694
Denbigh . . .	386,052	21,310	100,778
Flint . . .	184,905	15,113	69,737
Glamorgan . . .	547,494	59,254	317,752
Merioneth . . .	385,291	8,499	38,963
Montgomery . . .	483,323	13,501	66,919
Pembroke . . .	401,691	19,418	96,278
Radnor . . .	272,128	4,688	25,382
Total of Wales . .	4,734,486	226,074	1,111,780
Total of England } and Wales }	37,324,883	3,739,505	20,066,224

The general classification of the population enumerated in England and Wales at the census of 1851 and that of 1861 was as follows :—

	1851	1861
1. Professional class	376,434	481,957
2. Domestic "	10,010,343	11,426,720
3. Commercial "	528,599	632,710
4. Agricultural "	2,084,153	2,010,454
5. Industrial "	4,143,293	4,828,399
6. Indefinite "	784,787	694,984
	17,927,609	20,066,224

It will be seen that, of the five classes into which the population of England and Wales is divided by the Registrar-General, the agricultural class is the only one which has decreased in the ten years from 1851 to 1861. The decrease is chiefly under the head of indoor farm servants, the number of which is stated to have declined from 288,272 in 1851 to 204,962 in 1861. In Essex the men are stated to have decreased from 1,530 in 1851 to 587 in 1861, and the females from 2,343 to 525; in Suffolk the men from 2,845 to 959, and the females from 3,640 to 1,215. The number of farmers themselves, 249,735, is almost precisely the same in 1861 as in 1851. With regard to agricultural statistics, the information in the census returns is not given for all England, but only for 10 agricultural counties, and it would appear from these that the size of farms has increased in the 10 years from 1851 to 1861. The farms of less than 100 acres declined from 31,583 to 26,567, so that 4,016 were amalgamated to form other farms of larger acreage.

The population of England and Wales amounted to 9,156,171 in the year 1801, so that it has more than doubled in the course of half a century. The decennial rates of increase amounted to 14 per cent. from 1801 to 1811; to 16 per cent. from 1811 to 1821; to 15 per cent. from 1821 to 1831; to 14 per cent. from 1831 to 1841; to 13 per cent. from 1841 to 1851; and to 12 per cent. from 1851 to 1861. The progress of population for the last quarter of a century may be stated roundly in the fact that each quinquennial period added about a million to the account. Thus, in 1836-40 the population was rising through its sixteenth million; in 1841-45 through its seventeenth; in 1846-50 through its eighteenth; in 1851-55, through its nineteenth; and in 1856-60, through its twentieth million.

Subjoined is the birth and death rate of the population of England and Wales, for the last fifteen years, after the returns of the Registrar-General. The estimated population is for the middle of the year, and including army, navy, and merchant seamen at home, belonging to England and Wales:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths
1851 . .	17,983,000	615,865	395,174
1852 . .	18,205,000	624,171	407,938
1853 . .	18,403,000	612,391	421,097
1854 . .	18,618,000	634,506	438,239
1855 . .	18,787,000	635,123	426,242
1856 . .	19,045,000	657,704	391,369
1857 . .	19,305,000	663,071	419,815
1858 . .	19,523,000	655,481	449,656
1859 . .	19,746,000	689,881	441,790
1860 . .	19,902,918	684,048	422,721
1861 . .	20,119,496	696,406	435,114
1862 . .	20,336,614	711,691	436,573
1863 . .	20,554,137	729,399	473,837
1864 . .	20,772,308	740,275	495,520
1865 . .	20,990,946	747,870	491,360

The proportion of male to female children born in England is as 104,811 to 100,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored about the tenth year of life, and is finally changed, by emigration, war, and perilous male occupations, to the extent that there are 100,000 women, of all ages, to 95,008 men in England.

The number of paupers in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes, constituted under boards of guardians in England and Wales, was as follows, on the first day of January, for the fifteen years from 1852 to 1866:—

Jan. 1	Number of unions and parishes	Adult able-bodied paupers	All other paupers	Total
1852 . . }	608	{ 137,318	697,106	834,424
1853 . . }		{ 126,220	672,602	798,822
1854 . . .	620	136,277	682,060	818,337
1855 . . .	624	144,500	706,869	851,369
1856 . . .	624	152,174	725,593	877,767
1857 . . .	624	139,130	704,676	843,806
1858 . . .	629	166,604	741,582	908,186
1859 . . .	642	137,418	723,052	860,470
1860 . . .	646	136,761	714,259	851,020
1861 . . .	646	150,526	739,897	890,423
1862 . . .	649	167,646	778,520	946,166
1863 . . .	653	253,499	889,125	1,142,624
1864 . . .	655	186,750	822,539	1,009,289
1865 . . .	655	170,136	801,297	971,433
1866 . . .	655	149,320	771,024	920,344

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, convicted, and acquitted, in England and Wales, was as follows for the last fifteen years:—

Years	Committed for trial	Convicted	Acquitted
1851 . . .	27,960	21,579	6,359
1852 . . .	27,519	21,304	6,176
1853 . . .	27,057	20,756	6,265
1854 . . .	29,359	23,047	6,274
1855 . . .	25,972	19,971	5,967
1856 . . .	19,437	14,734	4,672
1857 . . .	20,269	15,307	4,927
1858 . . .	17,855	13,246	4,576
1859 . . .	16,674	12,470	4,175
1860 . . .	15,999	12,068	3,907
1861 . . .	18,326	13,879	4,423
1862 . . .	20,001	15,312	4,651
1863 . . .	20,818	15,799	4,986
1864 . . .	19,606	14,726	4,753
1865 . . .	19,614	14,740	4,842

The decrease in the number of persons committed for trial in England and Wales, since 1855, is partly to be attributed to the operation of the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorises Justices to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners, instead of committing for trial to the sessions.

2. *Scotland.*

Scotland has an area of 30,685 square miles, with a population, in 1861, of 3,062,294 souls, giving 101 inhabitants to the square mile. The 33 counties into which Scotland is divided, are of very unequal size, some of them containing only four or five parishes, and some above seventy. In the following table, the number of parishes in each county, the area of each in square miles, and the numbers of the population are given. The numbers of population include the military in barracks and the seamen on board vessels in the harbours and creeks of Scotland on the 8th of April, 1861 :—

Counties	Number of parishes	Area in square miles	Population April 8, 1861
Aberdeen	82	1,970	221,569
Argyll	34	3,255	79,724
Ayr	46	1,149	198,971
Banff	23	686	59,215
Berwick	32	473	36,613
Bute	6	171	16,331
Caithness	10	712	41,111
Clackmannan	5	46	21,450
Dumbarton	12	320	52,034
Dumfries	43	1,098	75,878
Edinburgh	31	367	273,997
Elgin or Moray	20	531	42,695
Fife	62	513	154,770
Forfar	53	889	204,425
Haddington	24	280	37,634
Inverness	31	4,255	88,888
Kincardine	19	394	34,466
Kinross	4	78	7,977
Kirkcudbright	28	954	42,495
Lanark	41	889	631,566
Linlithgow	13	127	38,645
Nairn	4	215	10,065
Orkney and Shetland	32	935	64,065
Peebles	14	356	11,408
Perth	73	2,834	133,500
Renfrew	17	247	177,561
Ross and Cromarty	33	3,151	81,406
Roxburgh	32	670	54,119
Selkirk	5	260	10,449
Stirling	24	462	91,926
Sutherland	13	1,886	25,246
Wigtown	17	512	42,095
Total	883	30,685	3,062,294

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of Scotland at the dates of the several censuses, together with the actual increase between each census, and the percentage of decennial increase.

Dates of Enumeration	Population	Increase	Percentage of Decennial Increase.
March 10, 1801 . .	1,608,420		
May 17, 1811 . .	1,805,864	197,444	12·27
May 28, 1821 . .	2,091,521	285,657	15·82
May 29, 1831 . .	2,364,386	272,865	13·04
June 7, 1841 . .	2,620,184	255,798	10·82
March 31, 1851 . .	2,888,742	268,558	10·25
April 8, 1861 . .	3,062,294	173,552	6·00
Increase in sixty years . .		1,453,874	90·32

The division of the population into five classes, after the same method as that adopted in England and Wales, presents the following result :—

	1851	1861
1. Professional class	42,001	52,515
2. Domestic „	1,731,279	1,734,295
3. Commercial „	74,756	84,338
4. Agricultural „	388,203	378,609
5. Industrial „	543,662	694,074
6. Indefinite „	108,841	118,463
	2,888,742	3,062,294

In 1861, therefore, of every 100,000 persons in Scotland 1,715 belonged to the professional class, 2,754 to the commercial, 12,364 to the agricultural, 22,665 to the industrial; 56,634 are classed only as domestic, and 3,868 are undefined, or ill-defined.

The following table of births and deaths in Scotland, for the years 1858–65, with the estimated population for the middle of each year, is compiled from the returns of the Registrar-General :—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths
1858	3,093,870	104,195	63,532
1859	3,123,174	106,732	61,754
1860	3,044,070	105,704	68,055
1861	3,062,294	107,036	62,287
1862	3,079,650	107,138	67,159
1863	3,101,006	109,325	71,421
1864	3,118,701	112,445	74,303
1865	3,136,057	113,126	70,821

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland, on the 14th of May in each year, is shown in the subjoined table :—

May 14	Number of parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
1852	882	75,111	(Cannot be specified.)	
1853	882	75,437		
1854	883	78,929		
1855	883	79,887		
1856	883	79,973		
1857	883	79,217		
1858	883	79,199		
1859	883	78,501		
1860	883	77,306	36,903	114,209
1861	883	78,433	38,680	117,113
1862	884	78,724	40,204	118,924
1863	884	78,717	41,567	120,284
1864	884	78,682	42,023	120,705
1865	884	77,895	43,499	121,394

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, convicted, and acquitted, was as follows for the fourteen years, 1852–65 :—

Years	Committed for trial	Convicted	Acquitted
1852	4,027	3,018	975
1853	3,756	2,821	907
1854	3,994	2,989	979
1855	3,630	2,689	902
1856	3,713	2,723	951
1857	3,840	2,920	898
1858	3,782	2,850	891
1859	3,472	2,589	880
1860	3,287	2,441	846
1861	3,229	2,428	800
1862	3,630	2,702	928
1863	3,404	2,451	953
1864	3,212	2,379	833
1865	2,567	2,360	207

It will be seen from the above table that the criminal offenders in Scotland in 1865 show a decrease over the number of 1864.

3. Ireland.

Ireland has an area of 31,874 square miles, inhabited, in 1861, by 5,798,967 souls. This gives a density of population of 181 inhabitants per square mile, showing that Ireland is more thickly populated than France, but slightly less than Germany.

The total population of Ireland enumerated on April 8, 1861, amounted to 787,842 less than that returned for March 31, 1851, being a decrease of 12·20 per cent. during these ten years. The numbers given in the subjoined table, according to the census returns, do not include the men of the army and navy serving in Ireland on the night of the 7th and 8th of April, but include the wives and families of such persons, and also soldiers on furlough. The following is the summary of the two last enumerations :—

Provinces	Population			
	1851	Decrease per cent. from 1841 to 1851	1861	Decrease per cent. from 1851 to 1861
Leinster . .	1,672,738	15·25	1,439,596	13·94
Munster . .	1,857,736	22·47	1,603,200	19·08
Ulster . .	2,011,880	15·69	1,910,408	5·04
Connaught .	1,010,031	28·81	911,339	9·77
Total of Ireland	6,552,385	19·85	5,764,543	12·02

The last decennial decrease has been most apparent in the city of Kilkenny and town of Galway, and the counties of Tipperary, Clare, Meath, Kilkenny, King's, Wexford, Waterford, and Cork. The only localities in which an increase of population has taken place were Dublin County and the towns of Carrickfergus and Belfast, in which latter locality it amounted to 18,941, or 18·88 per cent. from 1851 to 1861.

The Irish census of 1861 distributes the people of Ireland into ten classes :—Landed proprietors, 8,412 ; agriculturists, 969,636 ; engaged in commerce, manufactures, and mechanical trades, 815,356 ; learned professions, 11,695 ; other liberal professions, 1,066 ; engaged in teaching, 19,346 ; civil service, 20,564 ; military and naval services, 30,328 ; miscellaneous, 829,138 ; without specified occupation, 3,092,630—total, 5,798,967. Or again thus :—Ministering to food, 1,053,031 ; to clothing, 490,540 ; to lodging, furniture, and machinery, 463,547 ; to conveyance and travelling, 68,793 ; to banking and agency, 4,555 ; to literature and education, 40,840 ; to religion, 10,625 ; to charity and benevolence, 982 ; to health, 6,733 ; to justice and government, 55,083 ; to amusement, 2,840 ; to science and art, 757 ; residue unclassified, 3,600,338.

From the returns of the emigration commissioners it appears that of the 2,249,355 emigrants who sailed from ports in the United Kingdom, between March 31, 1851, and April 8, 1861, no less than 1,230,986 were Irish ; and from the returns obtained by the Registrar-General for Ireland, through the constabulary agents at Irish ports, during the like period, it is seen that as many as

1,174,179 persons were set down as permanent emigrants. The number of emigrants who left Ireland in the year 1864 was 115,428, of whom 35,814 sailed from Ireland direct, principally from Cork, and the rest chiefly from Liverpool. The total extent of emigration from May 1, 1851, when the enumeration of the several ports commenced, till July 31, 1864, amounted to 1,499,642 persons. (For further details, see '*Emigration from the United Kingdom*,' pp. 284-6.)

By a special provision, inserted in the Act 23rd and 24th Vic., cap. 62, for taking the census of Ireland upon April 8, 1861, it was ordered that there should be an enquiry into the religious creed of the population. It was the first occasion on which this subject formed a portion of the decennial census; nevertheless, it is stated to have given rise to few, if any, complaints and objections. The return, therefore, may be admitted as tolerably correct. The following table gives an abstract of this religious enumeration, according to the lists published by the Irish Registrar-General. Not included in the table are 322 Jews; namely, 266 in Leinster, one in Munster, 54 in Ulster, and one in Connaught, who are stated to have formed the whole Jewish population of Ireland at the date of the census.

Provinces	Religious Persuasions		
	Roman Catholics	Established Church	Protestant Dissenters
Leinster	1,246,253	171,234	19,889
Munster	1,416,171	76,692	9,558
Ulster	963,687	390,130	551,095
Connaught	864,472	40,605	6,021
Total . .	4,490,583	678,661	586,563

The table shows that on April 8, 1861, the members of the Roman Catholic Church amounted to 4,490,583; those of the Established Church to 678,661; and the Protestant Dissenters to 586,563. Among the latter the members of the Presbyterian Church numbered 528,992, Methodists 44,532, Independents 5,062, Baptists 4,165, and the Society of Friends 3,812. The returns, not included in the above table, enumerate besides under the head of 'all other persuasions,' 8,414 persons denominating themselves 'Reformed Presbyterians,' 'Separatists,' 'Christian Brethren,' 'Christians,' 'Covenanters,' 'Seceders,' and members of the Moravian Church. This class also included all those travellers, temporary lodgers, and mendicants from whom the enumerators were unable to obtain the necessary information.

The census returns show that the number of small holdings in

Ireland, above one and up to five acres, was reduced from 310,436 in 1841, to 85,469 in 1861, or 72·5 per cent. Holdings from five to fifteen acres decreased from 252,799 in 1841 to 183,931 in 1861, or 27·2 per cent. The farms above fifteen acres increased in number; those between fifteen and thirty acres, 79,342 in 1841 were 141,251 in 1861, an increase of 78 per cent.; and the holdings above thirty acres, from 48,625 in 1841 to 157,833 in 1861, or 109·208 per cent. These changes were substantially made between 1841 and 1851; the changes in the next ten years have been comparatively trifling. This statement does not show the number of landholders in Ireland, but the number of distinct holdings, the enumerator having to account for the total acreage of every townland. There was another return made, for the first time, in the census of 1861. The enumerators of the census of 1861 were instructed to obtain an account treating all farms held by one person as one holding, whether the lands adjoined or not. This reduced the return of the total number of holdings in 1861 from 610,045 to 553,664. It showed that 39,210 persons held land in Ireland not exceeding one acre; 75,141 held above one and not exceeding two acres; 164,006 from five to fifteen acres; 127,899 from fifteen to thirty; 65,896 from thirty to fifty; 49,654 from fifty to 100; 20,375 from 100 to 200; 9,046 from 200 to 500; and 2,437 held above 500 acres. The return being novel, is approximate rather than precisely accurate; the tendency of corrections would be to reduce the numbers, but it would not be to any great extent.

From the returns of the Registrar-General it appears that the total area of land under cultivation in Ireland in the year 1865 was 5,648,103 acres, against 5,676,321 acres in 1864. The following table shows the area under the several crops in each of the years 1863, 1864, and 1865:—

Crops	1863	1864	1865
	acres	acres	acres
Wheat	260,311	276,483	268,073
Oats	1,953,883	1,814,886	1,744,261
Barley	171,892	172,700	177,207
Bere and rye	8,659	8,894	10,132
Beans and pease	15,153	16,090	16,930
Potatoes	1,023,414	1,039,724	1,065,894
Turnips	351,436	337,355	333,951
Mangel and beet root	16,434	14,128	14,429
Cabbage	34,125	31,821	33,512
Carrots, parsnips, and other green crops	22,505	23,149	24,465
Vetches and rape	29,938	29,829	29,176
Flax	214,099	301,693	251,534
Meadow and clover	1,560,638	1,609,569	1,678,539

The following is the total extent of flax grown in Ireland in each year from 1851 to 1866, both inclusive:—1851, 140,536 acres; 1852, 137,008 acres; 1853, 174,579 acres; 1854, 151,403 acres; 1855, 97,075 acres; 1856, 106,311 acres; 1857, 97,721 acres; 1858, 91,646 acres; 1859, 136,282 acres; 1860, 128,595 acres; 1861, 147,957 acres; 1862, 150,070 acres; 1863, 214,099 acres; 1864, 301,693 acres; 1865, 251,534 acres; 1866, 263,419 acres.

The number of scutching-mills in Ireland, by provinces, in each of the five years 1861–65 was as follows:—

Provinces	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	Increase between 1861 & 1865
Ulster . .	1,013	1,037	1,055	1,115	1,314	301
Leinster . .	13	13	12	16	44	31
Munster . .	7	7	10	13	42	35
Connaught . .	4	3	3	4	26	22
Ireland . .	1,037	1,060	1,080	1,148	1,426	389

The total number of cattle in Ireland in the year 1864 was 3,257,309, being an increase of 113,078 over 1863; number of sheep, 3,363,068, being an increase of 54,864. In horses there was a decrease in 1864, the total number being 564,361 which was 18,617 less than in 1863; and pigs also decreased, the number amounting to 1,056,245, being 11,209 less than in 1863. The returns of live stock for 1865 compared with 1864 show an increase in the number of cattle of 231,120; of sheep, 321,801; and of pigs, 241,413; and a decrease in horses of 14,291.

The following are the numbers for each year from 1855 to 1865:—

Years	Number of Horses	Number of Cattle	Number of Sheep	Number of Pigs
1855 . .	556,287	3,564,400	3,602,342	1,177,605
1856 . .	573,408	3,587,858	3,694,294	918,525
1857 . .	599,782	3,620,954	3,452,252	1,255,186
1858 . .	611,321	3,667,304	3,494,993	1,409,883
1859 . .	629,075	3,815,598	3,592,804	1,265,751
1860 . .	619,811	3,606,374	3,542,080	1,271,072
1861 . .	614,232	3,471,688	3,556,050	1,102,042
1862 . .	602,894	3,254,890	3,456,132	1,154,324
1863 . .	579,978	3,144,231	3,308,204	1,067,458
1864 . .	562,168	3,262,294	3,366,941	1,058,480
1865 . .	547,867	3,493,414	3,688,742	1,299,893
Difference in numbers between 1864 and 1865 .	Decrease 14,291	Increase 231,120	Increase 321,801	Increase 241,413

The total estimated value of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in 1865, was 32,772,609*l.*, being an increase of two million and a half compared with 1864. The total value of live stock in Ireland in the year 1864 was computed at 30,085,082*l.* In 1859 its value was 35,368,259*l.*, showing a falling off to the extent of nearly 3,000,000*l.* within a period of six years, from 1859 to 1865.

Civil registration, which began in England in 1837, and in Scotland in 1855, was not introduced into Ireland till the year 1864.

The subjoined table gives the number of paupers in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week of January in each year :—

Years	Indoor Paupers	Outdoor Paupers	Total
1851	206,468	2,719	209,187
1852	168,248	3,170	171,418
1853	138,764	3,058	141,822
1854	104,604	2,198	106,802
1855	85,296	1,523	86,819
1856	72,247	836	73,083
1857	55,183	911	56,094
1858	49,308	1,274	50,582
1859	43,599	1,267	44,866
1860	43,218	1,711	44,929
1861	47,352	3,331	50,683
1862	55,168	4,373	59,541
1863	60,038	5,809	65,847
1864	59,867	7,753	68,136
1865	59,498	9,182	69,217
1866	54,435	10,163	65,057

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, and either convicted or acquitted, was as follows during the fourteen years from 1852 to 1865 :—

Years	Committed for trial	Convicted	Acquitted
1852	17,678	10,454	7,206
1853	15,144	8,714	6,390
1854	11,788	7,051	4,711
1855	9,012	5,220	3,777
1856	7,099	4,024	3,064
1857	7,210	3,925	3,273
1858	6,308	3,350	2,940
1859	5,865	2,735	3,109
1860	5,386	2,979	2,383
1861	5,586	3,271	2,292
1862	6,666	3,796	2,846
1863	6,078	3,285	2,773
1864	5,086	3,000	2,058
1865	4,657	2,663	1,966

The unexampled decrease, amounting to more than 600 per cent., in the number of persons committed for trial in Ireland, in the course of fourteen years, is, probably, partly due to the improvement of the police and judicial organisation; yet it is, nevertheless, a sign of vast social progress.

4. *Islands in the British Seas.*

The population of the Islands in the British Seas, forming part of Great Britain, was as follows according to the census of March 31, 1851, and of April 8, 1861:—

	1851	1861
Islands in the British Seas . .	143,126	143,447
Isle of Man	52,387	52,039
Island of Jersey . . .	57,020	56,076
„ Guernsey, with Herm and Jethou	29,806	29,846
„ Alderney	3,333	4,933
„ Serk	580	583

Between 1831 and 1841 the population of the islands collectively increased about 18 per cent., and between 1841 and 1851 about 15 per cent. Between 1851 and 1861 a decrease took place in the Isle of Man and in Jersey; while Guernsey would also have shown a decrease but for the circumstance of military force in that island as well as in Alderney having been larger in 1861 than at the previous census.

5. *Emigration from the United Kingdom.*

Official returns state the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom during the last fifteen years to be more than three millions and a half. The following table gives the number and destination of emigrants for each of the fifteen years, 1851 to 1865, the last column including all individuals not enumerated under the three great outlets of British emigration, namely, the United States, the North American, and the Australasian colonies.

Years	To the North American Colonies	To the United States	To the Australian Colonies and New Zealand	Total
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	209,801

It appears from the official returns that in the year 1865, there emigrated 1,856 agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c.; of these 235 went to the United States, 54 to British North America, 1,525 to Australasia, and 42 to 'all other places.' The number of bakers, confectioners, &c., amounted to 330; of these 251 settled in the United States, 21 in British North America, 56 in Australasia, and 2 in 'all other places.' Blacksmiths and farriers numbered 319; of this number 125 went to the United States, 10 to British North America, 180 to Australasia, and 4 to 'all other places.' Bookbinders and stationers, 27: 14 to the United States, 2 to British North America, and 11 to Australasia. Boot and shoe makers, 726—viz., to the before-named places respectively, 418, 155, 152, and 1; braziers, tinsmiths, whitesmiths, &c., 411—375, 13, and 23; brick and tile makers, potters, &c., 37—22, 4, and 11; bricklayers, plasterers, masons, slaters, &c., 1,272—956, 67, 245, and 4; builders, 126—102, 2, 12, and 10; butchers, poulterers, &c., 156—89, 10, 52, and 5; cabinetmakers and upholsterers, 32—6, 1, and 25; carpenters and joiners, 2,334—1,425, 487, 415, and 7; carvers and gilders, 47—38, 1, and 8; clerks, 1,619—838, 422, 196, and 163; clock and watch makers, 152—88, 55, 10, and 2; coachmakers and trimmers, 19—viz., 6 to the United States and 13 to Australasia; coal miners, 484—455, 26, and 3; coopers, 183—147, 24, 11, and 1; cutlers, 60, all to the United States; domestic servants, 232—111, 24, 63, and 34; dyers, 52—47, 1, 3, and 1; engine-drivers, stokers, &c., 41—21, 3, 11, and 6; engineers, 339—207, 28, 67, and 37; engravers, 27—25, 1, and 1; farmers, 6,334—4,460, 1,073, 669, and 132; gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c., 6,195—2,960, 1,157, 1,258, and 820; jewellers and silversmiths, 79—72, 3, 3, and

1; labourers, general, 53,966—41,994, 3,449, 8,287, and 236; locksmiths, gunsmiths, &c., 15—10 to the United States, 1 to British North America, 4 to Australasia, and to 'all other places' 1; millers, maltsters, &c., 116—89, 8, and 19; millwrights, 51—46, 1, and 4; miners and quarry-men, 5,643—3,962, 771, 821, and 89; painters, paperhangers, plumbers, and glaziers, 440—338, 37, 64, and 1; pensioners, 11—5, 1, and 5; printers, 164—119, 18, 24, and 3; ropemakers, 6—viz., to the United States 3, and to British North America 3; saddlers and harness-makers, 73, 51, 3, and 19; sailmakers, 6—3 to the United States and 3 to Australasia; sawyers, 70—14, 8, and 48; seamen, 356—214, 91, 43, and 8; shipwrights, 36—9, 6, 18, and 3; shopkeepers, shopmen, &c., 532—304, 72, 114, and 42; smiths, general, 903—778, 31, 92, and 2; spinners and weavers, 764—666, 79, and 19; sugar-bakers, boilers, &c., 49—viz., 46 to the United States, 2 to Australasia, and 1 to 'all other places;' surveyors, 13—3, 1, 8, and 1; tailors, 2,619—2,037, 525, 54, and 3; tallow-chandlers and soap-makers, 1—viz., to Australasia; tanners and curriers, 55—22, 4, 17, and 2; turners, 39—36, 2, and 1; wheelwrights, 51—12, 1, and 38; woolcombers and sorters, 4—viz., 2 to the United States and 2 to Australasia. Trades and professions not before specified, 4,322—2,734, 611, 908, and 69. Not distinguished, 9,725—viz., 4,493 to the United States, 421 to British North America, 2,149 to Australasia, and 2,662 to 'all other places.' As regards the other six, 9,900 were returned last year as domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c.; of this number 5,459 emigrated to the United States, 198 to British North America, 4,057 to Australasia, and 186 to 'all other places;' 784 were returned as gentlewomen and governesses—viz., to the before-named places respectively, 369, 138, 197, and 80. Milliners, dressmakers, and needlewomen numbered 919—810, 15, 91, and 3; married women, 23,959—15,725, 1,984, 5,179, and 1,071. Shopwomen, 9—viz., 5 to the United States, none to British North America, 3 to Australasia, and 1 to 'all other places.' Trades and professions not before specified, 72—50, 3, and 19. Not distinguished, 27,021—21,608—1,863, 2,880, and 670. The number of boys under 12 taken abroad in 1865 was 15,719—viz., to the United States, 11,009, to British North America, 1,285, to Australasia, 3,054, and to 'all other places,' 371. The number of girls was 14,307—viz., to the before-named places respectively, 10,084, 1,055, 2,814, and 354; male infants, 4,036, 3,048, 321, 598, and 69; female infants, 3,836, 2,847, 338, 604, and 47. The number of male children not distinguished as to age was 3,664; of this number 2,866 were taken to the United States, 177 to British North America, none to Australasia, and 621 to 'all other places.' The number of female children not distinguished as to age was 2,066; 1,825 were taken to the United States, 50 to British

North America, and 181 to 'all other places.' The total emigration in 1865 was 209,801—viz., to the United States, 147,258; to British North America, 17,211; to Australasia, 37,283; and to 'all other places,' 8,049; 61,345 were English, 12,870 Scotch, 100,676 Irish, 28,619 foreigners, and 6,291 not distinguished. The Irish emigrants formed 47·91 per cent. of the whole emigration, and 55·74 per cent. of the emigrants who went to the United States. There were among the Irish who went to the United States 31,943 single men, being in the proportion of 38·9 to the whole Irish emigration.

Of the 164,469 emigrants who went in the year 1865 to the United States and British North America 120,923, or 73½ per cent., proceeded in steam vessels, and 43,546 in sailing vessels. The proportion of those who went in steam vessels was much larger than in any previous year, and as the average price of passage in those vessels was from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than in sailing vessels, the extent to which they were resorted to is a proof that there was no pecuniary distress among the emigrants. The resort to steam vessels is now so general that from the Clyde there were no sailing vessels carrying emigrants in 1865, nor from Liverpool were there any such vessels to British North America. The mortality, as far as the emigration commissioners obtained returns, amounted in steam vessels to ·04 per cent., in sailing ships to ·19 per cent.

Of the 208,900 emigrants who left the United Kingdom in the year 1864, there were—English, 56,618; Scotch, 15,035; Irish, 115,428; foreigners, 16,942; not distinguished, 4,877.

In the last twenty-three years 276,837 emigrants have been sent out to Australia by the Government Emigration Board; 38,420 of them were nominated in virtue of contributions in the colony from private sources, amounting to 164,290*l.* The total passage money was 3,669,088*l.*

The only colonies which at present promote emigration from the United Kingdom by means of their public funds, and through the instrumentality of the emigration commissioners, are Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Tasmania, and some of the provinces of New Zealand. The system on which assistance is afforded varies in each colony. Emigration into the colony of Victoria, at the expense of the colonial fund, is governed by regulations issued by the local government, dated Melbourne, the 10th of July 1865. The emigration commissioners grant free passages to single female domestic servants of good character between 18 and 35 years of age; also to a few married agricultural labourers and their wives under 40 years of age, having, if any, not more than two children under twelve years of age. The eligible candidates must have been accustomed to work for wages in their respective callings, and must produce satisfactory

certificates of good character. The entire cost of the passage in these cases is defrayed by the commissioners out of colonial funds, and partial assistance in the shape of railway and steamboat passes is also granted to single women to enable them to reach the port of embarkation. All candidates must provide their own outfit, and before their embarkation orders are issued, pay to the commissioners the following deposits towards the cost of bedding and mess utensils supplied to them on board ship—viz., married couples and their children, 1*l.* per statute adult; and single women, 10*s.* each. Assisted passages are also granted by the commissioners to a few other married couples with not more than two children under 12 years of age upon payment of 2*l.* for each male under 12; 12 and under 40 years of age, 5*l.*; 40 years of age and upwards, 8*l.*; and for each woman under 12, 1*l.*; 12 and under 40, 2*l.*; 40 years of age and upwards, 5*l.* Residents in the colony, by making payments of 1*l.* to 8*l.* to the Colonial Government, may obtain what are called 'passage warrants' for the introduction of their relatives and friends; the passage warrants are valid for nine months only after the date of their issue in the colony, and in certain cases are transferable, with the previous sanction of the emigration commissioners. The commissioners cannot extend the duration of warrants, nor sanction the transfer to men of warrants issued for women. Money paid to the colonial authorities for these warrants is not in any case returnable, but in certain cases the warrants may be exchanged in the colony. To Natal no free passages are now granted. Persons resident in Natal can, however, nominate their relations and friends for passages in the commissioners' ships, on giving to the Colonial Government a guarantee for the repayment of the passages, at the rate of 10*l.* per statute adult, within 12 months after the landing of the emigrants; married persons with the members of their families under 12 years of age, are required to repay the advance at the rate of 10*l.* per annum. Any excess of passage money beyond the 10*l.* is paid out of colonial funds. The emigration commissioners are also authorised to provide passages to Natal to persons having relations in the colony, upon payment before embarkation of the sum of 11*l.* each. In consequence of the recommendation of the Legislative Council in their last session, the Colonial Government have it in contemplation to adopt measures for the further encouragement of emigration in the colony. To Western Australia there are no colonial funds appropriated for emigration; it is only occasionally, when authorised by the Secretary of State, that the commissioners can select emigrants for passages to this colony, at the expense of Imperial funds. On these occasions the emigrants are required to be for the most part unmarried women of good character, and a few married agricultural labourers, having not more than two young

children. The emigration commissioners cannot select any emigrants for free or assisted passages to the Cape of Good Hope. The only persons who can be sent out are the nominees of settlers in the colony, who, after inquiry by the commissioners, may be found eligible under the colonial regulations. To North America there is no free or assisted emigration.

6. *Wealth of the Population.*

The assumed value of real property in the United Kingdom is shown in a Parliamentary return issued in the session of 1864. The information, extending over the five years, 1857 to 1862, is gathered from Schedule A of the income-tax returns. The gross annual value in 1857 of real property in England was 103,496,253*l*. It had increased in 1862 to 120,069,963*l*. As respects Scotland the figures were, in 1857, 12,582,749*l*.; and in 1862, 15,128,538*l*.; and as regards Ireland, in 1857, 11,915,286*l*.; and in 1862, 13,400,546*l*.

The following return, published in pursuance to an order of the House of Commons of June 30, 1863, shows the population, the gross receipt of the revenue, after deducting repayments, allowances, discounts, drawbacks, and bounties of the nature of drawbacks, and excluding therefrom miscellaneous receipts, and the rate per head of the population of such revenue; also the amount of property and profits assessed for the income tax, the amount of income per head of the population, and the poundage of said taxation on such income, for Great Britain and Ireland in the year ending the 31st day of March 1862 :—

	Great Britain	Ireland
Population	23,128,518	5,798,967
Gross revenue	£61,360,749	£6,792,606
Amount of gross revenue per head of population	£2 13 <i>s</i> .	£1 3 <i>s</i> . 5 <i>d</i> .
Amount of property and profits assessed to income tax	£301,380,730	£21,638,975
Amount of income per head of population	£13 0 <i>s</i> . 7½ <i>d</i> .	£3 14 <i>s</i> . 7½ <i>d</i> .
Amount of revenue for each £ of income	4 <i>s</i> . 0½ <i>d</i> .	6 <i>s</i> . 3½ <i>d</i> .

The following table, compiled from returns issued in August 1866, shows the number of persons charged with income tax in Great Britain and Ireland under Schedule D, that is, income de-

rived from trades and professions, in the financial years ending the 5th of April 1864 and 1865.

Income	Great Britain		Ireland	
	1863-4	1864-5	1863-4	1864-5
Under £100 a year	56,682	67,587	5,015	4,703
£100 and under £200	153,120	159,709	6,934	7,826
£200 „ £300	41,592	44,488	2,345	2,285
£300 „ £400	18,278	19,171	1,100	1,145
£400 „ £500	9,313	9,973	523	528
£500 „ £600	7,097	7,428	419	400
£600 „ £700	4,026	4,293	245	262
£700 „ £800	2,549	2,754	137	137
£800 „ £900	2,231	2,359	142	134
£900 „ £1,000	944	1,070	59	66
£1,000 „ £2,000	6,862	7,374	315	342
£2,000 „ £3,000	2,103	2,204	112	103
£3,000 „ £4,000	1,100	1,138	46	50
£4,000 „ £5,000	557	627	19	28
£5,000 „ £10,000	1,140	1,283	30	44
£10,000 „ £50,000	731	866	23	25
£50,000 and upwards	91	107	3	3
	308,416	332,431	17,467	18,081
Amount of income } charged with tax }	£95,844,222	£105,435,787	£4,368,610	£4,669,976

Another Parliamentary return states that in Great Britain the annual average amount of property and income tax contributed per head of population in the quinquennial period ending March 31, 1858, was 10s. 4½d., and in Ireland 2s. 10¾d. The annual average in Great Britain in the quinquennial period ending March 31, 1863, was 7s. 11½d., and in Ireland 2s. 4½d.

Commerce and Trade.

1. Imports and Exports.

The declared real value of the total imports and exports of merchandise into and from the United Kingdom for the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, is shown in the following table:—

	1863	1864	1865
	£	£	£
Imports	248,919,020	274,952,172	271,184,969
Exports { British produce	146,602,342	160,449,053	165,862,402
Foreign and Colonial	50,300,067	52,170,561	52,995,914
Total	196,902,409	212,619,614	218,858,316
Total of imports and exports	445,821,429	487,571,786	489,993,285

The following table shows the relative division of the imports from British colonies and foreign countries into the United Kingdom in 1865, compared with the previous year. Each country is placed in the order in which it ranks according to the magnitude of the supplies it sent to the United Kingdom in 1865. The total of 1865 shows a slight diminution from that of 1864, owing entirely to the reduction in value of the cotton consignments from India, which caused a heavy falling off in the aggregate amount of imports from British possessions, while in the quantities of goods taken from foreign countries there took place a considerable increase.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Year 1864	Year 1865
From British Possessions:—	£	£
India	52,295,599	37,395,372
Australasia	10,039,332	10,283,113
British North America	6,850,730	6,350,148
British West Indies	7,155,236	5,169,833
Ceylon	3,173,820	3,707,615
Cape of Good Hope	1,726,972	2,218,948
Singapore	2,069,838	2,169,056
British Guiana	1,911,185	1,707,437
Mauritius	1,589,769	1,246,299
Hongkong	2,881,929	773,068
Channel Islands	836,455	417,888
Western Africa	295,386	402,692
Bermudas	1,998,727	259,954
Belize	372,223	244,786
Natal	234,949	201,293
Gibraltar	117,059	149,729
Malta	128,013	83,993
St. Helena	10,677	47,500
Caffraria	13,952	25,244
Falkland Islands	14,887	21,081
Ascension	8	18
Ionian Islands	18,870	—
Heligoland	803	—
Aden	75	—
Total from British Possessions	93,744,494	72,865,067
From Foreign Countries:—		
France	25,640,733	31,645,210
Egypt	19,802,235	21,773,250
United States	17,923,648	21,549,281
Russia	14,712,630	17,383,395
Germany:—		
Hanse Towns	7,923,039	8,837,585
Prussia	5,862,919	6,126,205
Schleswig-Holstein	814,097	1,015,230
Mecklenburg	340,198	345,402
Hanover	196,280	243,024
Oldenburg	13,347	44,222
Total from Germany	15,149,880	16,611,668

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

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	Year 1864	Year 1865
	£	£
From Foreign Countries:—		
Netherlands	11,660,180	12,451,466
China	12,792,001	10,673,960
Belgium	6,410,954	7,379,893
Brazil	7,021,121	6,797,271
Turkey	6,306,315	5,845,753
Sweden and Norway	5,099,370	5,654,314
Cuba and Porto Rico	6,305,735	5,085,025
Spain	6,007,142	5,008,617
Peru	2,655,431	4,002,150
Chili	3,162,241	3,798,543
Mexico	3,129,334	3,216,924
Portugal	2,561,819	2,848,731
Italy	2,178,638	2,486,963
Denmark	1,728,203	2,284,287
New Granada	1,684,720	1,574,892
Western Africa	1,064,173	1,346,998
Uruguay	1,099,271	1,256,000
Philippine Islands	854,435	1,253,904
Austria	881,308	1,160,886
Greece	910,924	1,071,645
Argentine Republic	1,186,215	1,014,600
Central America	427,394	694,245
Japan	1,423,819	614,743
Foreign West Indies	461,505	447,903
Morocco	272,243	412,889
Venezuela	180,954	221,331
Bolivia	154,044	151,026
Northern whale fishery	79,778	133,872
Eastern Africa	73,235	121,667
Algeria	137,467	90,505
Borneo	66,530	55,438
French Possessions in India	117,987	43,633
Equador	26,965	40,715
Islands in the Pacific	18,210	26,830
Papal States	2,461	23,921
Siam	14,522	9,372
Tunis	3,112	5,492
Persia	—	517
Java	16,749	226
Cape Verd Islands	—	1
Tripoli	2,043	—
Cochin China	4	—
Total of imports	£274,952,172	£271,134,969

The following table shows the relative division of the exports of home produce from the United Kingdom to British Colonies and foreign states, the list of the various countries being arranged according to the value of the exports which they received in 1865. The total value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported in 1865 was 165,862,402*l.* against 160,449,053*l.* in 1864,

or an increase of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the total obtained in this year. The amount taken in 1865 by British possessions was 29 per cent. of the whole, but this was a falling off from the year 1864, when it was $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the alteration being attributable to the diminution in the demand for Indian cotton, the cessation of the shipments to the Bermudas, and a general slackness in the trade with Canada, the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal, which was but partially made up by a considerable improvement in the amount of the consignments to Australia. The total to the United States in consequence of the termination of the war increased from 16,708,505*l.* in 1864 to 21,235,790*l.* in 1865, a difference of about 27 per cent. The trade with Germany continued to exhibit, in 1865, the rapid development shown in preceding years. Among the other countries that show a fair increase are the Netherlands, China, Russia, Belgium, Sweden and Norway, Peru, Java, and the Philippine Islands. Among those that show a decrease are Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the Austrian territories.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Year 1864 £	Year 1865 £
To British Possessions:—		
India	19,951,637	18,254,570
Australasia	11,857,213	13,352,357
British North America	5,695,591	4,705,079
West Indies	2,649,539	1,945,466
Hongkong	1,618,867	1,561,861
Cape of Good Hope	1,814,319	1,454,540
Singapore	1,181,680	1,442,450
Gibraltar	1,206,168	1,116,659
Channel Islands	1,015,985	752,048
British Guiana	795,831	740,553
Ceylon	826,333	685,308
Malta	753,113	633,887
Mauritius	655,852	596,848
Western Africa	272,896	403,383
Natal	427,885	223,420
Belize	204,625	160,445
Bermudas	657,045	62,659
St. Helena	35,766	46,103
Aden	31,757	45,595
Caffraria	29,412	22,196
Falkland Islands	12,832	9,308
Ascension	9,808	7,811
Heligoland	15	326
Ionian Islands	110,249	—
Total to British Possessions	51,714,418	48,222,862
To Foreign Countries:—		
United States	16,708,505	21,235,790
Germany:—		
Hanse Towns	13,418,826	15,091,373
Prussia	1,134,399	2,102,714

	Year 1864	Year 1865
To Foreign Countries:—		
Germany:—	£	£
Hanover	689,978	899,933
Schleswig-Holstein	145,030	147,313
Mecklenburg	51,251	76,993
Oldenburg	33,199	59,887
Total of Germany	15,472,683	17,878,213
France	8,187,361	9,034,888
Netherlands	6,884,937	8,111,022
Turkey	7,503,988	7,151,559
Egypt	6,051,680	5,985,087
Brazil	6,249,260	5,668,089
Italy	5,597,496	5,376,886
China	3,092,611	3,609,301
Russia	2,846,409	2,921,496
Belgium	2,301,291	2,921,300
Spain	3,229,612	2,427,861
New Granada	2,058,843	2,372,497
Portugal	2,269,781	2,216,900
Cuba	3,002,025	2,207,511
Argentine Republic	1,757,467	1,951,048
Mexico	1,809,753	1,898,056
Chili	1,683,580	1,603,753
Sweden and Norway	1,503,389	1,578,417
Japan	627,383	1,520,895
Denmark	1,152,767	1,263,953
Peru	1,331,692	1,193,335
Foreign West Indies	1,370,941	1,157,960
Greece	743,971	1,020,489
Philippine Islands	765,719	945,624
Java	796,850	928,642
Austria	931,625	877,325
Uruguay	993,951	813,448
Western Africa	565,962	642,467
Venezuela	482,988	367,032
Morocco	162,582	272,184
Central America	221,794	137,655
Tunis	1,686	102,117
Eastern Africa	25,444	61,828
Siam	15,130	36,943
Islands in the Pacific	184,616	36,329
Equador	2,746	28,675
Cape Verd Islands	24,436	21,542
Persia	530	16,237
Papal States	72,589	12,708
Algeria	12,229	10,916
Bolivia	3,510	997
Arabia	808	305
Patagonia	—	65
Madagascar	30,884	—
Whale fisheries	1,191	—
Total exports of home produce	£160,449,053	£165,862,402

The five principal articles imported into the United Kingdom are cotton, corn, wool, tea, and silk. The five principal articles of home produce exported are cotton manufactures; woollen and worsted manufactures; metals, iron and steel; linen manufactures; and haberdashery and millinery. In the subjoined tables the declared real value of these ten great articles of British commerce, imported and exported in the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, is exhibited:—

THE FIVE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Articles imported	1863	1864	1865
	£	£	£
1. Cotton, raw	56,277,953	78,203,729	66,032,193
2. Corn, wheat	12,015,006	10,674,654	9,775,616
" other kinds	10,411,745	4,371,366	8,321,446
" flour, of wheat . .	3,522,931	2,832,200	2,622,888
" " of other kinds .	6,257	2,941	4,165
Total of corn	25,955,939	19,881,161	20,724,115
3. Wool	11,884,572	15,503,483	14,930,430
4. Tea	10,666,017	9,438,760	10,044,462
5. Silk, raw	9,380,758	6,336,903	10,184,855

THE FIVE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Articles exported	1863	1864	1865
	£	£	£
1. Cotton manufactures:			
Piece goods, white or plain	23,291,484	26,823,536	27,670,202
" printed, checked, or dyed	14,250,001	17,062,651	17,190,037
" of other kinds	1,882,525	1,873,893	2,048,557
Cotton yarn	8,019,954	9,096,209	10,351,049
Total of cotton manufactures	47,443,964	54,856,289	57,254,845
2. Woollen and worsted manufactures:			
Cloths, coatings, &c., unmixed and mixed	4,006,012	4,546,054	4,062,382
Flannels, blankets, blanketing, and baizes	1,411,560	1,504,552	1,203,157
Worsted stuffs, unmixed and mixed . .	8,327,729	10,801,854	13,321,855
Carpets and druggets	810,319	872,598	861,564
Of all other sorts	963,222	841,020	653,301
Total of woollen and worsted manufactures	15,518,842	18,566,078	20,102,259

The Five principal Articles of Export—*continued.*

Articles exported	1863	1864	1865
3. Metals :	£	£	£
Iron, pig and puddled	1,296,361	1,411,513	1,591,063
„ bar, angle, bolt, and rod	2,560,237	2,559,009	2,213,123
„ railroad, of all sorts	3,290,319	3,260,781	3,541,296
„ wire	390,983	396,757	450,689
„ cast	732,253	656,085	771,124
„ hoops, sheet and boiler plates	1,682,685	1,780,355	1,597,604
„ wrought, of all sorts	2,171,119	2,237,038	2,494,371
„ old, for re-manufacture	51,614	31,253	12,688
„ steel, unwrought	935,906	881,503	779,487
Total of iron and steel	13,111,477	13,214,294	13,451,445
4. Linen manufactures :			
White or plain, damask, &c.	6,329,101	6,700,348	7,558,140
Printed, checked, or dyed	264,269	503,861	587,679
Sailcloth	327,938	387,326	378,146
Of other sorts	588,682	567,010	631,393
Total of linen manufactures	6,509,970	8,158,545	9,155,358
5. Haberdashery and millinery	4,362,319	4,786,899	5,013,757

It will be seen from these tables that the value of imported raw cotton, in 1865, was much larger than that of the exports of manufactured cotton goods, showing the vast consumption of these articles within the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the value of the exports of woollen and worsted manufactures was greater, in each of the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, than the imports of wool. But the total exports of woollen and worsted manufactures are far from sufficient to pay for the imports of corn; nor do the total exports of linen manufactures pay more than a fraction of the imports of tea. Other comparisons between principal imports and exports exhibit notable results.

Subjoined is a statement of the customs receipts for the year 1865, distinguishing the principal articles subject to duty compared with the receipts of the preceding year.

Articles	Years		Increase or Decrease in 1865, as compared with 1864	
	1864	1865	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Chicory	129,104	127,933	—	1,171
Cocoa and chocolate	19,654	20,071	417	—
Coffee	394,879	384,302	—	10,577
Corn	625,232	647,099	21,867	—
Currants	260,047	280,749	20,702	—
Figs, plums, and prunes	30,725	31,728	1,003	—
Pepper	120,426	124,399	3,973	—
Raisins	102,943	103,404	461	—

Statement of Customs Receipts—*continued.*

Articles	Years		Increase or Decrease in 1865, as compared with 1864	
	1864	1865	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Spirits: Rum . . .	1,896,328	1,879,908	—	16,420
„ Brandy . . .	1,205,768	1,388,733	182,965	—
„ Geneva and other sorts . . .	138,793	198,689	59,896	—
Sugar . . .	5,314,043	5,362,907	48,864	—
„ Molasses . . .	90,517	94,639	4,122	—
Tea . . .	4,431,867	3,189,269	—	1,242,598
Tobacco and snuff . . .	6,091,727	6,245,489	153,762	—
Wine . . .	1,319,261	1,374,859	55,598	—
Wood and timber . . .	292,723	320,040	27,317	—
Other articles . . .	34,173	25,754	—	8,419
Aggregate gross receipt . . .	22,498,210	21,799,972	—	698,238
Deduct drawbacks and repayments . . .	204,707	225,106	20,399	—
Aggregate nett receipt . . .	22,293,503	21,574,866	—	718,637

The great decrease in the customs receipts on tea, in the year 1865, was owing entirely to the reduction of duty. The loss arising therefrom was estimated at 2,214,981*l.*, but amounted only to 1,242,598*l.*, through the vast increase of consumption.

2. *Shipping.*

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade, with the men employed thereon—exclusive of masters—was as follows from 1852 till 1865:—

Home Trade	Sailing Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men
Years			
1852	8,776	701,803	35,793
1853	8,477	689,342	36,051
1854	8,538	694,712	34,510
1855	8,333	691,128	31,570
1856	9,390	719,860	33,879
1857	9,676	767,925	37,138
1858	10,313	788,113	37,971
1859	10,035	777,422	35,545
1860	10,848	821,079	39,163
1861	11,060	832,771	39,626
1862	10,481	771,326	36,514
1863	10,677	752,589	36,720
1864	11,003	789,108	37,748
1865	11,160	795,434	37,631

The number of steam vessels employed in the home trade during each of the fourteen years, from 1852 to 1865, was as follows :—

Home Trade	Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men
1852	358	66,606	5,182
1853	374	85,471	6,689
1854	240	54,002	3,840
1855	257	57,415	3,906
1856	317	67,616	4,786
1857	388	92,481	6,462
1858	372	90,739	6,215
1859	374	90,867	6,377
1860	402	92,254	6,416
1861	448	102,795	7,024
1862	434	104,020	6,892
1863	456	107,003	7,095
1864	510	125,808	7,858
1865	552	134,776	8,189

The number of sailing vessels engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade—the expression ‘home trade’ signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or ‘ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest’—was, in each of the fourteen years, from 1852 to 1865 :—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men
1852	1,063	147,867	6,875
1853	970	156,800	7,134
1854	1,166	202,124	8,099
1855	1,234	210,114	8,330
1856	970	162,488	6,483
1857	1,098	162,112	7,007
1858	897	138,699	5,594
1859	848	132,768	5,229
1860	1,366	226,556	8,700
1861	1,326	219,522	8,443
1862	1,483	246,479	9,388
1863	1,720	284,413	10,831
1864	1,624	268,125	10,039
1865	1,663	282,295	10,457

The number of steamers employed alternately in home and foreign trade amounted to :—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men
1852	42	15,244	944
1853	28	7,260	560
1854	45	19,135	1,328
1855	47	12,562	998
1856	42	16,102	965
1857	66	20,869	1,200
1858	62	20,604	1,141
1859	59	21,123	1,202
1860	80	29,803	1,731
1861	72	24,924	1,255
1862	89	29,463	1,664
1863	90	33,547	1,693
1864	92	36,944	1,787
1865	111	43,225	2,005

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade alone, with the men employed—exclusive of masters—was as follows during the last fourteen years :—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men
1852	7,431	2,365,995	103,618
1853	8,120	2,665,685	111,821
1854	7,165	2,619,620	103,913
1855	7,507	2,799,972	107,388
1856	8,059	2,942,674	110,718
1857	7,656	2,900,982	107,289
1858	7,999	3,029,226	109,090
1859	7,792	2,969,402	105,434
1860	6,876	2,804,610	97,624
1861	6,902	2,866,218	96,880
1862	7,095	2,993,696	100,145
1863	7,360	3,246,526	106,100
1864	7,567	3,532,242	110,489
1865	7,384	3,629,023	110,501

The number of steamers employed in the foreign trade amounted to :—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels		
	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1852	149	83,367	7,151
1853	237	125,539	10,270
1854	253	139,500	10,726
1855	450	218,979	16,345
1856	492	247,337	17,087
1857	445	268,023	17,291
1858	428	257,861	17,821
1859	462	277,527	18,719
1860	447	277,437	17,958
1861	477	313,465	18,729
1862	510	328,310	19,260
1863	574	371,201	22,288
1864	727	456,241	27,835
1865	756	523,698	28,860

The total number and tonnage of sailing vessels and steamers of the United Kingdom employed in the home and the foreign trade, inclusive of those engaged partly at home and partly abroad, is shown in the following table :—

Years	Total			Years	Total		
	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men		Number of vessels	Tons	Men
1852	17,819	3,380,884	159,563	1859	19,570	4,269,109	172,506
1853	18,206	3,730,087	172,525	1860	20,019	4,251,739	171,592
1854	17,407	3,729,093	162,416	1861	20,285	4,359,695	171,957
1855	17,828	3,990,170	168,537	1862	20,092	4,473,294	173,863
1856	19,270	4,156,077	173,918	1863	20,877	4,795,279	184,727
1857	19,328	4,211,482	176,387	1864	21,513	5,208,468	195,756
1858	20,071	4,325,242	177,832	1865	21,626	5,408,451	197,643

The above lists include vessels of the Channel Islands, but not those of the British possessions.

The total tonnage of British and foreign vessels, both sailing and steam, which entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom, either with cargoes or in ballast, during the fifteen years 1851-65, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Years	Total		
	British	Foreign	Total
	tons	tons	tons
1851	9,820,876	6,159,322	15,980,198
1852	9,985,969	6,144,180	16,130,149
1853	10,268,323	8,121,887	18,390,210
1854	10,744,849	7,924,238	18,669,087
1855	10,919,732	7,569,738	18,489,470
1856	12,945,771	8,643,278	21,589,049
1857	13,694,107	9,484,685	23,178,792
1858	12,891,405	9,418,576	22,309,981
1859	13,311,843	9,592,416	22,904,259
1860	13,914,923	10,774,369	24,689,292
1861	15,420,532	11,175,109	26,595,641
1862	15,946,860	10,588,579	26,535,439
1863	17,019,392	9,719,341	26,738,733
1864	18,201,675	9,002,834	27,204,509
1865	19,358,955	9,538,137	28,897,092

The Registrar-General of Shipping reports that in the year 1865 there were 21,626 British registered vessels—exclusive of river steamers and colonial vessels—employed in the home and foreign trade of the United Kingdom, not reckoning repeated voyages. The tonnage was 5,408,451, and the number of men employed 197,643. The crews are classified according to capacity, thus:—Mates, 24,292; petty officers, 13,546; able seamen, 72,058; ordinary seamen, 19,221; apprentices and boys, 20,063; other persons, 16,241; engineers, 3,178; firemen, 8,724; foreigners, 20,280; Lascars, 40. Comparing these figures with those of the year 1864, they show an increase of 113 ships, 199,983 tons, and 1,887 men.

3. The Cotton Trade.

The receipts of raw cotton in the year 1865 amounted to 977,978,288lb., as compared with 893,304,720lb. in 1864; 669,583,264lb. in 1863; 523,973,296lb. in 1862; 1,256,984,736lb. in 1861; 1,390,938,752lb. in 1860; 1,225,989,072lb. in 1859; 1,034,342,176lb. in 1858; 969,318,896lb. in 1857; 1,023,886,304lb. in 1856; and 891,751,952lb. in 1855. The great year in the cotton trade was 1860, and comparing 1862 with 1860, it is seen that the supplies declined to the extent of 866,965,456lb., while comparing 1865 with 1862, there is a recovery of 369,331,424lb. The receipts of 1865 were still, however, below the level of 1860 by 412,960,464lb., although they were in excess of those of 1855, when no special influence depressed the imports. The exports of cotton from the United Kingdom have very greatly increased of late years, having amounted to 302,908,928lb. in 1865;

244,702,304lb. in 1864; 241,352,496lb. in 1863; 214,714,528lb. in 1862; 298,287,920lb. in 1861; 250,339,040lb. in 1860; 175,143,136lb. in 1859; 149,609,600lb. in 1858; 131,927,600lb. in 1857; 146,660,864lb. in 1856; and 124,368,160lb. in 1855. It will be seen that the exports of cotton have very materially expanded since the ordinary course of the trade was disturbed by the civil war in the United States.

The following table gives some statistics of factories for cotton goods, extracted from a return laid before Parliament in 1861 :—

Cotton Factories	Number of factories	Number of spindles	Number of operatives
ENGLAND :			
Lancaster	1,979	21,530,532	315,627
York	369	2,414,898	27,810
Chester	212	3,373,113	40,860
Derby	79	682,008	12,965
Cumberland	15	136,212	3,281
Middlesex	10	5,834	323
Stafford	8	81,116	1,982
Leicester	3	4,408	219
Nottingham	26	36,000	2,183
Flint	1	21,800	190
Suffolk	1	—	52
Warwick	7	—	445
Surrey	2	—	53
Gloucester	1	66,004	1,514
Norfolk	2	—	94
	2,715	28,351,925	407,598
SCOTLAND :			
Aberdeen	2	66,276	770
Bute	4	52,148	976
Dumbarton	4	75,296	758
Dumfries	1	16,308	112
Lanark	83	1,138,602	27,065
Linlithgow	1	19,800	121
Perth	3	57,796	1,069
Renfrew	32	408,742	8,749
Stirling	5	50,190	528
Ayr	3	30,240	1,089
	138	1,915,398	41,237
IRELAND :			
Antrim	3	72,884	639
Dublin	2	11,668	492
Londonderry	1	—	77
Tyrone	1	—	18
Waterford	1	30,292	1,412
Wexford	1	5,100	96
	9	119,944	2,734
Total, United Kingdom .	2,862	30,387,267	451,569

It appears from the above return that each cotton factory in England has, on the average, 10,000 spindles and 150 operatives, while in Scotland and Ireland there are 13,000 spindles and 300 workers to every factory. Consequently, in England there is one operative to 67, and in Scotland and Ireland one to 43 spindles.

The total amount of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the years 1851 to 1865, with the total exported, and excess of imports over exports, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Total imported	Exported	Excess of imports
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1851	757,379,749	111,980,394	645,399,355
1852	929,782,448	111,884,321	817,898,127
1853	895,278,749	148,569,721	746,709,028
1854	887,333,149	123,326,112	764,007,037
1855	891,751,952	124,368,160	767,383,792
1856	1,023,886,304	146,660,864	877,225,440
1857	969,318,896	131,927,600	837,391,296
1858	1,034,342,176	149,609,600	884,732,576
1859	1,225,986,072	175,143,136	1,050,842,936
1860	1,390,938,752	250,339,040	1,140,599,712
1861	1,256,984,736	298,287,920	958,696,816
1862	523,973,296	214,714,528	309,258,768
1863	669,583,264	241,352,496	428,230,768
1864	893,304,720	244,702,304	648,602,416
1865	977,978,288	302,908,928	675,069,360

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1815 amounted to only 99,000,000 pounds; it rose to 152,000,000 in 1820; to 229,000,000 in 1825; to 264,000,000 in 1830; to 364,000,000 in 1835; to 592,000,000 in 1840; to 722,000,000 in 1845; and to 663,576,861 pounds in 1850. The subsequent increase and fluctuations of imports are exhibited in the preceding tabular view.

4. Mines and Minerals.

The mineral wealth of the United Kingdom is represented in the following estimated number of mines:—

Coal mines . . .	3,500	employing	307,000 persons
Iron mines . . .	uncertain	"	33,000 "
Copper mines . . .	167	"	22,000 "
Tin mines . . .	148	"	15,500 "
Lead mines . . .	390	"	21,500 "
Zinc and others . . .	—	"	1,000 "

Making an estimated total of . . . 400,000 persons

According to the report of Mr. Robert Hunt, keeper of mining

records in the Museum of Practical Geology, the mineral statistics for the year 1864 were as follows :—

Coal.—There were at work during 1865, wholly or in part, 3,268 collieries in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1853 there appear to have been only 2,397. The quantity of coal raised, sold, and used during the year 1865 from all these works was 98,150,587 tons, against 92,787,873 tons in 1864. The largest quantities were produced from the following coalfields :—

	Tons
Durham and Northumberland.	25,032,694
Scotland.	12,650,000
Lancashire	11,962,000
Staffordshire and Worcestershire	12,200,989
South Wales and Monmouthshire	12,036,507
Yorkshire	9,355,100

There was an increase in the exportations of coal to foreign ports in 1865 of 370,057 tons, the quantity exported in 1865 being 9,170,477 tons, against 8,800,420 tons in 1864. The coal retained for home consumption amounted to 59,197,058 tons in 1863, and to 55,137,526 tons in 1864, being at the rate of 2 tons 9 cwt. per head of population in the former, and of 2 tons 6 cwt. in the latter year.

2. *Iron.*—The extension of iron manufacture, and the increasing development of iron ore-producing districts is shown every year in the returns. In 1865 there were obtained 9,910,045 tons of iron ore. This was employed to feed 656 blast furnaces, which produced 4,819,254 tons of pig iron. Of this amount, 543,018 tons were exported, and upon the remainder 6,407 puddling furnaces and 730 rolling mills were employed to convert it into finished iron.

3. *Gold.*—During 1865 gold was obtained from five mines in Merionethshire; 2,000 tons of auriferous quartz were crushed and treated by the amalgamating processes. From this there were obtained 1,663 ounces of gold. The quantity was considerably less than in previous year, for in 1864 there were obtained 2,336 ounces of gold, and in 1862 the amount was 5,299 ounces.

4. *Tin.*—The tin obtained from the mines of Cornwall and Devonshire in 1865, was in excess of that ever before procured, although the tin mines and stream works of this district have been worked for more than 2,000 years. There were raised 15,686 tons of tin ore in 1865, the largest quantity from very deep mines. This produced of metallic tin 10,039 tons. The value of the ore sold was 867,435*l*.

5. *Copper.*—From 192 mines in South-Western England, and about 30 distributed over other parts of the United Kingdom, 198,298 tons of copper ore, producing 11,888 tons of metallic copper, were obtained in 1865.

6. *Lead and Silver.*—There were 90,452 tons of lead ore, prin-

cipally galena, dressed, sold, and smelted, in 1865. This produced 67,181 tons of lead, and gave 724,856 oz. of silver.

7. *Zinc*.—Of zinc ores, nearly all being the sulphide of zinc, 17,842 tons were mined in 1865, producing 4,460 tons of metal. Of iron pyrites—ores used for the sulphur they contain in sulphuric acid and soda works—there were procured 114,195 tons.

The total value, at the place of production, of the minerals obtained in 1865 (exclusive of building stones, bricks, and the like) was 32,359,080*l*. The value of the metal smelted from the metalliferous ores was 15,773,287*l*., so that if this is added to the value of coals at the pit's mouth, 24,537,621*l*., and 1,434,496*l*. the estimated value of the earthy minerals, it gives an aggregate value of mineral wealth of 41,745,404*l*.

The coal raised in 1865 amounted to about one ton per working day for each of the 307,000 male persons employed. 867 lives were lost in the year 1864 by accidents—that is to say, one in every 354 men employed, or one to every 109,715 tons of coal raised. Large as was this loss of life, it was satisfactory by comparison. In the five years 1856–60 the quantity of coal raised averaged little more than 75,000,000 tons a year, but the deaths averaged above 1,000 a year, one to about 73,400 tons of coal raised. In the three years 1861–63, the deaths averaged 994 a year. The following is a summary of the lives lost in the coal mines of the United Kingdom for the ten years ending 1860:—

Years	Lives lost	Years	Lives lost
1851	1,062	1857	1,119
1852	671	1858	931
1853	575	1859	904
1854	779	1860	1,108
1855	728		
1856	1,033	Total lives lost in ten years	9,090

The number of collieries at work increased from 2,397 in 1853 to 3,180 in 1863, and 3,268 in 1865.

Colonies.

The colonies and dependencies of Great Britain embrace about one-third of the surface of the globe, and nearly a fourth of its population. Official returns state the area of these possessions to be 4,346,996 square miles, or more than thirty times the extent of the United Kingdom. Of this vast dominion, above a million square miles are in India, more than a million and a half in Australasia, and more than half a million in North America. The population, according to the latest returns, was 152,774,672, or more than five times the population of the United Kingdom. Of this number 143,271,210 are the presumed population of British India. The following table gives the estimated area and population according to the returns of the year 1862:—

Possessions	Area	Population
	Sq. miles	Number
India	1,004,616	143,271,210
NORTH AMERICA:		
Canada	210,020	2,507,657
New Brunswick	27,037	252,047
Nova Scotia	18,671	330,857
Prince Edward Island	2,173	80,857
Newfoundland	40,200	122,638
British Columbia	200,000	4,296
Total North American } Colonies	498,101	3,298,352
Bermuda	24	11,451
Honduras	13,500	25,635
WEST INDIES:		
Bahamas	2,921	35,487
Turks Islands	—	4,372
Jamaica	6,400	441,264
Virgin Islands	57	6,051
St. Christopher	103	24,303
Nevis	50	9,822
Antigua	183	37,125
Montserrat	47	7,645
Dominica	291	25,666
St. Lucia	250	27,480
St. Vincent	131	31,755
Barbadoes	166	152,727
Grenada	133	32,984
Tobago	97	15,410
Trinidad	1,754	84,438
British Guiana	76,000	155,026
Total West Indies	88,583	1,091,555
Falkland Islands	7,600	624
AUSTRALASIA:		
New South Wales	478,861	348,546
Victoria	86,944	540,322
South Australia	300,000	126,830
Western Australia	45,000	15,593
Tasmania	22,629	89,977
New Zealand	95,000	139,968
Queensland	559,000	30,115
Total of Australasia	1,587,434	1,291,351

Statistics of the Colonies—*continued*.

Possessions	Area	Population
	Sq. miles	Number
Hongkong	29	123,511
Labuan	45	3,345
Ceylon	24,700	2,079,881
Mauritius	708	322,517
Natal	14,397	340,102
Cape of Good Hope	104,931	267,096
St. Helena	47	6,860
Gold Coast	6,000	151,346
Sierra Leone	468	41,806
Gambia	20	6,939
Gibraltar	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,643
Malta	115	143,970
General total	4,346,996	452,774,672

Some of the figures in the above table, particularly those relating to the extent of the various colonial possessions, are, for obvious reasons, only approximative, and differ from the statements of another official return, printed pursuant to an order of the House of Commons, of March 27, 1863. According to the latter return, the population, white and coloured, of the British colonies and dependencies, inclusive of the Indian empire, amounted, in the year 1862, to 144,743,966, living on an area of 4,290,042 square miles.

The total values of the exports, including bullion and specie, sent from the United Kingdom to the various colonial possessions, and of the imports received therefrom, in the year 1863—as regards India for each of the two years, ending 30th April 1863—4—are given in the subjoined table :—

Colonial Possessions	Exports from the United Kingdom	Imports into the United Kingdom
	£	£
India { Year ended 30th April 1863	19,576,197	27,544,284
" " " 1864	23,213,689	44,971,263
NORTH AMERICA :		
Canada	4,203,661	3,638,275
New Brunswick	540,682	601,767
Nova Scotia	775,139	64,068
Prince Edward Island	122,880	21,949
Newfoundland	450,938	405,365
British Columbia	—	—
Vancouver's Island	267,217	—
Total for North American Colonies	6,360,517	4,731,424

Imports and Exports—*continued.*

Colonial Possessions.	Exports from the United Kingdom	Imports into the United Kingdom
	£	£
Bermuda	78,334	20,319
Honduras	147,809	235,205
WEST INDIES:		
Bahamas	1,054,775	2,124,539
Turks Island	1,868	—
Jamaica	582,227	845,496
Virgin Islands	—	—
St. Christopher	59,779	148,929
Nevis	8,429	36,087
Antigua	69,946	219,207
Montserrat	1,138	5,613
Dominica	15,771	62,241
St. Lucia	17,663	73,804
St. Vincent	41,777	133,925
Barbadoes	304,175	629,257
Grenada	36,944	102,702
Tobago	11,816	44,910
Trinidad	294,754	621,946
British Guiana	562,348	1,421,064
Total for West Indies	3,062,410	6,469,720
Falkland Islands	28,658	18,415
AUSTRALASIA:		
New South Wales	4,541,485	2,287,357
Victoria	8,861,159	6,222,242
South Australia	1,177,706	935,880
Western Australia	99,237	93,006
Tasmania	371,662	400,025
New Zealand	2,694,864	1,508,164
Queensland	365,093	233,392
Total for Australasia	18,111,206	11,680,066
Labuan	9,299	—
Ceylon	1,011,915	2,407,578
Mauritius	569,084	1,189,772
Natal	308,147	113,520
Cape of Good Hope	1,427,088	1,345,067
St. Helena	44,376	11,670
Gold Coast	No returns received since 1861	—
Sierra Leone	144,081	39,433
Gambia	93,570	27,872
Gibraltar	1,700,041	170,737
Malta	38,916	1,777,786
General total	56,349,140	75,209,846

At the close of the year 1864, the colonies and possessions of the United Kingdom had 12,146 vessels of 1,458,487 tons registered at their ports—an increase over the previous year of above 1,700 vessels and above 160,000 tons. The North American colonies had, at the close of the year 1864, 7,567 vessels of 883,189 tons. India and the Asiatic colonies had 218,347 tons, and the Australasian colonies 174,417 tons.

The growth of the colonial empire of Great Britain, the result of three centuries of peaceful and warlike enterprise, is illustrated in the subjoined table : —

Colonies and dependencies	Date and mode of acquisition
EUROPE :	
Gibraltar	Capture 1704
Heligoland	Cession 1814
Malta and Gozo	Capture 1800
ASIA :	
Ceylon	Capitulation 1796
Bengal	Settlement and conquest at various periods from 1625 to 1849
Bombay	
Madras	
N.W. Provinces	
Punjaub	
Hongkong	Treaty 1843
Labuan	Cession 1846
AFRICA :	
Cape of Good Hope	Capitulation 1806
Gambia	Settlement 1631
Gold Coast	" 1661
Natal	" 1838
St. Helena	" 1651
Sierra Leone	" 1787
Mauritius	Capitulation 1810
AMERICA :	
Bermuda	Settlement 1609
British Columbia	" —
Canada, Lower	Capitulation and cession { 1759
Canada, Upper	
New Brunswick	Settlement 1497
Newfoundland	
Nova Scotia	
Prince Edward Island	Capitulation 1803
Guiana, British	Cession 1837
Falkland Islands	
WEST INDIES :	
Antigua	Settlement 1632
Bahamas	" 1629
Barbadoes	" 1605

Growth of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain—*continued*.

Colonies and dependencies	Date and mode of acquisition
WEST INDIES—<i>continued</i>:	
Dominica	Cession 1763
Grenada	" 1763
Honduras	" 1670
Jamaica	Capitulation 1655
Montserrat	Settlement 1632
Nevis	" 1628
St. Kitts	" 1623, 1650
St. Lucia	Capitulation 1803
St. Vincent	Cession 1763
Tobago	" 1763
Tortola, &c.	Settlement 1665
Trinidad	Capitulation 1797
Turks Island	Settlement 1629
AUSTRALASIA:	
Australia, South	Settlement 1836
Australia, West	" 1829
New South Wales	" 1787
Queensland	" 1859
New Zealand	" 1839
Tasmania	" 1803
Victoria	" 1836

For further details concerning the Constitution and Government, Revenue and Expenditure, Population, and Trade and Commerce of the principal colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-Book*.

GREECE.

Reigning Sovereign.

George I., King of the Hellenes, born Dec. 24, 1845, the second son of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30th), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father and the King of Denmark, acting as his guardians, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece, Nov. 2, 1863.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,200,000 drachmas, or 42,860*l.*, was settled on King George I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the new sovereign of Greece 54,860*l.* per annum. By decree of the National Assembly of March 18, 1863, the legitimate successors of King George I. must profess the tenets of the orthodox Church of the East. The election of the King took place under the sanction and guarantee of the three great European Powers, embodied in the protocol of a conference held at the British Foreign Office, June 5, 1863, of which the following are the most important points:—

‘The Plenipotentiaries of France, Great Britain, and Russia announced the adhesion of their Courts to the acts in virtue of which Prince William of Denmark, with the consent of His Majesty the King of Denmark, and of his father Prince Christian, is called to the Hellenic throne under the title of George I., King of the Greeks. Desiring to facilitate the realisation of the wishes of the Greek nation, the Courts of France, Great Britain, and Russia have authorised their representatives to set forth the following resolutions:—

‘Sect. 1. The Principal Secretary of Her Britannic Majesty declared that if the union of the Ionian Islands to the Hellenic kingdom, after having been found to be in accordance with the wishes of the Ionian Parliament, should obtain the assent of the Courts of Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, Her Britannic Majesty would recommend to the Government of the United States of the Ionian Islands to appropriate annually a sum of 10,000*l.* sterling for the purpose of augmenting the civil list of His Majesty George I., King of the Greeks.

‘Sect. 2. The Plenipotentiaries of France, Great Britain, and Russia declared that each of the three Courts was disposed to give up, in favour of Prince William, 4,000*l.* sterling a year, out of the sums which the Greek Treasury has engaged itself to pay annually to each of them in pursuance of the arrangement proposed at Athens by the representatives of the three Powers, and accepted by the Greek Government, with the concurrence of the Chambers in the month of June 1860. It is expressly understood that these three sums, forming a total of 12,000*l.* annually, shall be destined to constitute a personal dotation of His Majesty the King, in addition to the civil list fixed by the law of the State.

‘Sect. 3. In conformity with the principles of the Hellenic constitution recognised by the treaty signed at London on the 20th of November 1852, and proclaimed by the decree of the National Assembly of the 18th (30th) of March 1863, the legitimate successors of King George I. must profess the tenets of the orthodox Church of the East.

‘Sect. 4. In no case shall the Crown of Greece and the Crown of Denmark be united on the same head.

‘Sect. 6. The Courts of France, Great Britain, and Russia shall from this moment use their influence in order to procure the recognition of Prince William as King of the Greeks, under the name of George I., by all the sovereigns and States with whom they have relations.’

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Greece—elaborated by a Constituent Assembly, elected in December 1863—was adopted, Oct. 29, 1864. It vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber of representatives, called the Boule, elected by universal suffrage. The elections must take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. The voting takes place in a peculiar manner, by means of ballot-boxes, into which balls are dropped; there being one box for each candidate, and every voter being at liberty to give his vote either for or against each, so that the voter has as many votes as there are candidates in his district. The Boule must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may

be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.'

The executive is vested in the King and his responsible ministers, assisted by a Council of State. To the Council of State all Bills must be referred from the Chamber of Deputies, and returned with observations or amendments within ten days; but this term may be prolonged by resolution of the Chamber to 15 days more. In case the Council of State make no report at the expiry of the time fixed, the Chamber of Deputies may vote the law and send it up to the king. The Council of State must not consist of less than 15 nor more than 25 members, who are to receive 7,000 drachmas of annual salary. The members are named by the Crown at the recommendation of the ministers, and hold office for ten years.

The whole of Greece is divided into ten nomarchies, or prefectures; these ten nomarchies represent thirty-five eparchies, or sub-prefectures; and these eparchies are each, again, made up of demarchies, or communes, to one of which every member of the State must belong for himself and family. These communes are distributed into three classes:—

Class 1, containing a population of 10,000 and upwards.	
2 " "	from 2,000 to 10,000.
3 " "	less than 2000.

Every town or village numbering 300 inhabitants and upwards can claim to be constituted into a distinct commune, or *δημος*. Towns or villages of which the population falls in amount under this figure belong to the nearest commune in their vicinity. The number of demoi in Greece is,—

Of the 1st class	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
„ 2nd class	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	217
„ 3rd class	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
								<hr/> 280

Each demos has a communal council composed of eighteen members, if in the first class, twelve members if in the second class, and six members if in the third. Every demos is presided over by a demarch, or mayor, whose office is nominally honorary, but who, nevertheless, receives from the commune certain funds for the payment of persons whom he employs; as well as extraordinary personal remuneration under various heads. Every commune is provided,—

If of the 1st class, with 6 assessors or aldermen (<i>πρόεδροι</i>).	
2nd " 4	" "
3rd " 4	" "

The corporative privileges of a commune exist chiefly in the inviolability of municipal property, the right to contract loans, levy

local taxes, and elect—by universal suffrage and ballot—the communal magistrates. The corporative obligations are, the payment of Government taxes upon municipal property, the remuneration of its own officials, as well as an indemnification to the mayor for the expenses of his official position, the support of elementary schools, the expenses of elections, the repairs and maintenance of public buildings, roads, bridges, and wells. The income of the communes, apart from the interest on municipal property, is derived from indirect imposts on consumption, road and bridge tolls, and the lease of public places. When these sources of income fall short of the expenses the magistracy is empowered to levy direct taxes.

The King, according to Act 49 of the Constitution, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne he must take the oath to the constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most, the King must convoke the Chamber. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within, at the most, ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council until the choice of a regent or the arrival of the successor to the throne.

The ministerial council is divided into six departments, namely, the ministries of foreign affairs, of the interior, of finance, of justice, of public worship, and of war. A president of the council superintends the deliberations of the ministry, as chief functionary of the Government. The following heads of departments were appointed on the 23rd of June 1866:—

Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council	. M. Deligeorgis.
Minister of the Interior . . . . .	. M. Bulgaria.
Minister of Finance . . . . .	. M. Christides.
Minister of Public Worship . . . . .	. M. Kehaya.
Minister of the Marine . . . . .	. M. Drossos.
Minister for War . . . . .	. M. Artemis.

There were nineteen changes of ministry from the accession of King George I. till the end of June 1866, so that the average duration of each administration during this period amounted to less than two months. At the expulsion of King Otho there were 84 ex-ministers. The interregnum added 22 to the number, and the reign of King George 49 more. So that there were altogether 155 ex-ministers in June 1866, of whom upwards of 40 have held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

Church and Education.

The ecclesiastical government of the Greek Church is under eleven archbishops and thirteen bishops, of whom four archbishops and as many bishops are on the continent, six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus, and one archbishop and three bishops in the Islands. They meet in annual synod, presided over by the metropolitan of Athens.

The whole of the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople. The Patriarch is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan; his jurisdiction nominally extends over Thrace and other countries, including Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as Greece and the Greek islands, and the greater part of Asia Minor.

The Orthodox Greek Church differs from the Church of Rome as to the honour given to the later General Councils, the number of sacraments, the use of both kinds by the laity in the eucharist, the time of observing Easter, the doctrine of Purgatory, the mode of making the sign of the Cross, the celibacy of the clergy, and the use of the Scriptures by the laity. While differing from the Church of Rome on all these points, the Greek Church agrees with it in the doctrine of Transubstantiation, in praying to the Virgin and saints, in the worship of pictures, in priestly absolution, and the efficacy of the sacraments.

The administration of the Roman Catholic Church is under the archbishop of Naxos, and the bishops of Andros, Santorin, and Syra.

The Greek Church possesses vast property in many parts of the kingdom, particularly in the Morea. In the latter province there were, in the year 1863, no less than 2,680 priests and monks, forming nearly one-fifth of the whole population. There is universal toleration for all creeds; but the established religion is the Greek Church, to which more than nine-tenths of the population belong, and which acknowledges the King as its temporal head.

Public schools in Greece are divided into four classes. The communal schools form the first class, the ancient Greek schools the second class, the gymnasium the third class, and the university the fourth class. The educational returns for 1864 give the number of professors and teachers in the public and private schools at about 500, with 64,061 pupils, 6,250 of whom are females. There were 42 superintendents, male and female, of schools on the mutual instruction system, 2,880 pupils, and 300 infant schools, with 10,000 pupils. There were also eight gymnasia, with 50 masters and 1,124 scholars, four medical schools, one theological, one military, one agricultural, and one school of arts. The pupils and masters of these last are not included in the numbers given above. The State expenses for

education amounted to 158,789 drachmas in 1864, while the church and schools together were set down in the budget at 1,227,806 drachmas, or 43,850*l*.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The finances of the kingdom are at present in a most disordered state. At the time of King Otho's departure from Greece, the exchequer exhibited a deficit of 6,000,000 drachmas. Of this sum, 2,000,000 was due to the three protecting Powers on account of the loan of 60,000,000, according to the terms of the last convention between the Powers and Greece. There were 2,500,000 drachmas owing to the Bank, and secured upon stock and mortgages of national property, 500,000 drachmas were due to the Steam Navigation Company, and 1,000,000 was due to private individuals for the restitution to the exchequer of certain deposits. The condition of the treasury became worse after the Revolution, for the revenue was sensibly diminished, and extraordinary expenses had been incurred for the maintenance of public order.

The following is a statement, drawn up after official reports, of the Greek budgets, for each of the years 1862, 1863, and 1864 :—

Sources of Revenue	1862	1863	1864
	drachmas	drachmas	drachmas
Direct taxes	11,753,250	11,136,200	10,492,000
Indirect taxes	7,240,000	5,869,700	7,410,000
Public establishments	552,700	604,700	621,700
National domain and property	2,685,422	2,453,810	2,505,760
Sales of national property	467,691	286,100	2,258,000
Sundries	473,899	450,415	412,025
Ecclesiastical revenues	263,800	252,900	294,200
Receipts from past financial years	1,560,000	310,000	315,000
Payments of arrears	—	300,000	300,000
Total { Drachmas	24,996,762	21,763,825	23,348,685
£	892,741	777,279	833,881

Items of Expenditure	1862	1863	1864
	drachmas	drachmas	drachmas
Public debt	2,848,889	3,743,229	4,106,542
Civil list	1,000,000	—	840,000
Indemnities to the Legislative body	960,000	8,520	8,520
Expenses of the public service	16,846,572	17,835,127	14,923,821
Administrative expenses	2,442,076	1,913,786	1,679,235
Sundries	690,000	638,380	675,000
Total { Drachmas	24,787,537	24,139,042	22,233,118
£	885,269	862,108	794,039

The actual expenditure is believed to have been much larger than that given in the budget estimates; but the official returns on the subject have not been published. To the budget of Greece there was added, for the first time, that of the Ionian Islands, in 1865. According to the Government estimates, the islands were to contribute 3,648,911 drachmas, or 130,318*l.*, to the revenue of the kingdom, with an expenditure, however, of nearly twice the amount. But these estimates were avowedly conjectural, and in the absence of any returns regarding the actual revenue and expenditure, there is no basis for judging whether the Ionian Islands will offer in the future a source of additional revenue or of increased expenditure to Greece.

Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, there have been few financial terms without a deficit. The latter amounted to above 28,000,000 drachmas, or 1,000,000*l.*, in the five years 1856-60. The deficit of the Greek budget on April 1, 1865, was estimated at 14 millions of drachmas, or 500,000*l.* On September 25, 1865, the King announced his intention of dispensing with a third of the civil list, in order to relieve the embarrassments of the Treasury.

The public debt of Greece amounted, in July 1865, to 10,707,364*l.*, including the unpaid interest due in 1863, and is made up chiefly of a five per cent. loan taken in 1824 by Messrs. Andrew Loughnan and Co. at 59, and of another of 2,000,000*l.* taken in the following year by Messrs. J. and S. Ricardo and Co. at 56½. On the former the dividends have been wholly unpaid since July 1826, and on the latter since January 1827, a period of about thirty-three years. The loan guaranteed by England, France, and Russia upon the elevation of Prince Otho of Bavaria to the throne was for 2,343,750*l.*, and was conducted by Messrs. Rothschild. Upon this the dividends have been regularly paid, but only from reserved funds of the loan itself in the first instance, and since then chiefly from the treasuries of the guaranteeing Powers, who are now, therefore, in each case heavy claimants upon the Greek Government. The guarantee is not by the Powers jointly, but is distinct in each case for a third of the loan. A parliamentary return issued in February 1863, shows that between 1843 and 1862 inclusive the British Government has advanced to Greece in annual payments a sum of 929,997*l.*, of which the Greek Government repaid in 1847, 23,343*l.*; in 1848, 7,740*l.*; and in 1861, 3,944*l.*; total, 35,029*l.*, leaving a total still to be repaid of 894,968*l.* Another addition to the public debt of Greece was made in December 1862, when the Provisional Government empowered the Treasury to contract a home loan of 6,000,000 drachmas, or 214,286*l.*, in shares of 100 drachmas each, and bearing 6 per cent. interest. These shares

are to be reimbursable by a sinking fund, and are to bear a premium of from 5,000 to 500, distributed by lottery, which shall be paid out of the 100th-part of the gross capital of the loan.

Besides its funded debt, Greece has a floating debt which, according to official returns, amounted to 12,360,000 drachmas on the 1st of January 1866. To pay the arrears of interest on this debt, as well as to meet the growing deficits of the budget, the Government concluded, in January 1866, a new loan of 15,000,000 drachmas, on the guarantee of the customs receipts of the kingdom. It was stated at the time when this loan was negotiated, that, to meet the most urgent necessities of the state, a sum of at least 20,000,000 drachmas was required, but that there were only 700,000 drachmas in cash in the Treasury—besides 2,181,000 of good debts and 12,227,000 drachmas of bad debts.—(Letter of *Times*' correspondent, dated Athens, December 29, 1865.)

Concerning the chief portion of the Greek debt, the loan of the three Powers, the following clause is embodied in the protocol of a conference held at the Foreign Office on June 26, 1863, and signed by the plenipotentiaries of England, France, and Russia:—'With regard to the financial obligations which Greece has contracted towards the three protecting Powers on account of the loan, in virtue of Article XII. of the Convention of May 7, 1832, it is understood that the Courts of France, Great Britain, and Russia will in concert watch over the strict execution of the engagement proposed at Athens by the representatives of the three Powers, and accepted by the Greek Government, with the concurrence of the Chambers, in the month of June 1860. The representatives of the three Powers in Greece shall for this purpose receive instructions prepared in the same spirit to serve as the rule for their conduct. The three Courts shall communicate to each other those instructions, destined to protect their interests by united efforts.—Baron Gros, RUSSELL, BRUNNOW.' The meaning of this doubtless is that the three Powers will see that Greece shall in future provide the 36,000*l.* per annum which she has agreed to pay, and out of which the Powers have engaged to give the new King of Greece 12,000*l.* per annum. The Bavarian Government also claims a debt of 1,529,333 florins, or 127,445*l.* from Greece, the balance of a sum of eight millions of francs, and interest, lent to King Otho in the years 1832, 1835, 1836, and 1837. But the Greek Government, after the Revolution of 1843, disputed the validity of this claim, making, at the same time, counter demands of a still larger amount against Bavaria. Taking the estimates of the Greek Government, laid before the Legislative Assembly in the session of 1866, the total public debt of Greece may be roughly stated at 13,000,000*l.* sterling.

Army and Navy.

A report of the Minister of War, of June 1866, stated the army of the kingdom to consist of the following troops:—

10 battalions of infantry	with 280 officers and 6,980 men
4 squadrons of cavalry	" 23 " 381 "
6 companies of artillery	" 26 " 466 "
1 company of sappers and miners	4 " 92 "
1 " " artillery workmen	4 " 127 "
Staff	43 " 31 "

Total . . . 380 officers and 8,077 men

To which are to be added a body of gendarmerie, of 542 officers, with 9,547 men, employed for military as well as civil purposes, and under the orders of the Minister of War. The army, more recently, has been re-organised, but not increased.

The navy consisted, at the commencement of 1866, of a frigate of 50 guns, two corvettes of 26 and 22 guns; one paddle-steamer of 120 horse-power, with 6 guns; six screw-steamers of 36 horse-power each, with altogether 10 guns; and twenty-two smaller vessels and gunboats. The navy is manned by conscription from the inhabitants of the sea-coast; but volunteering is greatly encouraged by the Government.

Population.

The kingdom of Greece, inclusive of the Ionian Islands, annexed in 1864, has the following area and population, according to the census of 1861:—

Administrative Divisions	Area Square miles	Population 1861
NOMARCHIES:—		
Attica and Bœotia	18,900	116,024
Eubœa		72,368
Phthiotis and Phocis		102,291
Acarnania and Ætolia		109,392
Argolis and Corinth		138,249
Achaia and Elis		113,719
Arcadia		96,546
Messenia		117,181
Laconia		112,910
Cyclades		118,180

Area and Population of the Ionian Islands—*continued*,

Administrative Divisions	Area Square miles	Population 1861
IONIAN ISLANDS:—		
Corfu	227	70,124
Cephalonia	311	73,571
Zante	161	39,693
Santa Maura	156	20,797
Ithaca	44	11,940
Cerigo	116	14,564
Paxo	26	5,009
Total	19,941	1,332,508

This shows an average density of population of 66 per square mile, or considerably less than that of European Turkey. Previous to the year 1864, there were only 58 inhabitants to the square mile, but the annexation of the Ionian Islands, with a dense population—226 per square mile—served to raise the figure, contributing far more to the population than to the area of the kingdom.

The census of 1861 distributes the population of Greece, exclusive of the Ionian Islands, as follows, in trades and professions:—

Agriculturists	147,507	Sailors of the Royal Navy	510
Shepherds	38,935	Sailors	19,303
Mechanics	19,592	Government employés	3,553
Persons engaged in industrial pursuits	32,801	Communal employés	5,199
Landowners	16,122	Teachers and professors	1,176
Male servants	12,651	Lawyers	394
Female servants	7,724	Journalists	68
Carriage and horse keepers	2,307	Doctors	398
Artists	1,346	Apothecaries	161
Ecclesiastics	5,102	Midwives	832
Petty tradesmen	9,452	Boys attending schools	42,680
Merchants	793	Girls ditto	9,035

The large number of 'artists' here enumerated, is explained by the census commissioners in the fact that many carpenters and masons claimed to be such.

The nationality of the inhabitants of the kingdom is very mixed. The Albanian race occupies a considerable portion of the soil of ancient Greece, both within, as well as without, the frontiers of the new kingdom. With the exception of the two capital towns, Athens and Megara, it monopolises the whole of Attica and Messenia, and is in possession of the greater part of Bœotia, and a small part of Locris. The south of Eubœa, the north of Andros, part of Egina, and the whole of Salamis, are also peopled by Albanians. In the

Peloponnesus the Albanian element occupies the whole of Corinthia and Argolis, the north of Arcadia, the east of Achaia; and stretching in Laconia, down the slopes of Taygetus towards the plain of Helos, it crosses the Eurotas, and holds possession of a large district round Monemvasia. However, in the kingdom its numerical strength, amounting to about 250,000 souls, is less noteworthy than the superiority in social activity and command. The Albanian race furnishes to the Greek soil the greatest number of cultivators, and to the maritime population of Greece its most enterprising element.

Only one-seventh of the area of Greece is under cultivation; the rest, though in greater part good for agricultural purposes, lies waste. The whole superficies of Greece has been estimated at 45,699,248 stremmas, or about 15 millions of acres. Of these 45,699,248 stremmas, which comprise in extent the whole soil of the kingdom, with the exception of the Ionian Islands, 11,748,000 stremmas are said to be unfit for cultivation; 18,599,240 stremmas consist of rock and mountain; 5,419,660 stremmas consist of forest; 833,448 of marsh; and 1,653,000 of rivers, roads, cities, and villages. In all, therefore, there are 38,253,000 stremmas of uncultivated land, leaving 7,435,900 stremmas of land in cultivation. The ground is chiefly in the hands of a few proprietors; but many of the peasants hold small patches of land of their own. Others cultivate farms on the metayer system, the owner of the land providing the farm-house, agricultural implements, and seed; the produce, after deducting the seed, is divided in certain proportions between the cultivator and the owner of the land. A great part of the ground is national property, and the cultivator of it pays to the Government as rent 15 per cent. of the produce. According to Article 101 of the Constitution of 1864, provision is to be made for the disposal and distribution of the national lands. The Government proposed to the Legislative Assembly, in the session of 1865, to pass a law by which one-half this national property is to serve for the establishment of 50,000 families who are now in possession and cultivate the lands, and the other half is to be allotted under certain conditions to other cultivators. The Government hope to create by these concessions an annual revenue of $3\frac{1}{2}$ million drachmas (about 125,000*l.*) without interfering with the dimes tax. By Article 22 of the proposed law it is declared that 'all sums arising from the sales of the national lands are to be exclusively applied to the payment of the public debt.'

Trade.

The commercial intercourse of Greece with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the subjoined tabular statement, showing the value of

the total imports from Greece into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Greece, in the five years 1861-5. Both the imports from and the exports to Greece, in 1864, include the trade of the Ionian Islands, commencing with June 2, 1864.

Years	Imports from Greece into the United Kingdom.	Exports of Home Produce from the United King- dom to Greece.
	£	£
1861	789,544	286,393
1862	797,568	248,223
1863	980,435	341,991
1864	910,924	744,975
1865	1,071,645	1,020,489

The chief article of imports from Greece is currants, the average value of which, 1861-5, amounted to 700,000*l*. Of the exports from the United Kingdom to Greece, full one-half are manufactured cotton goods, and the rest miscellaneous articles of British manufacture.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Greece, and their English equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Drachma* . . . = { Average rate of exchange, $8\frac{1}{2}d.$, or
28 drachmas = £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Oke* . . . = 2·80 lbs. avoirdupois.
 „ *Cantar* . . . = 123·20 „ „
 „ *Livre* . . . = 1·05 „ „
 „ *Baril* (wine) . . . = 16·33 Imperial gallons.
 „ *Kilo* . . . = 0·114 Imperial quarter.
 „ *Pike* . . . = $\frac{2}{3}$ of an English yard.
 „ *Stremma* . . . = $\frac{1}{3}$ „ „ acre.

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ITALY.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy, born March 14, 1820, the eldest son of King Charles Albert of Sardinia and Archduchess Theresia of Austria. Succeeded to the throne of Sardinia on the abdication of his father, March 23, 1849; proclaimed King of Italy, by vote of the Italian Parliament, March 17, 1861. Married, April 12, 1842, to Archduchess Adelaide of Austria; widower, Jan. 20, 1855. Offspring of the union are:—1. Princess *Clothilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, Jan. 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon, cousin of the Emperor of the French. 2. Prince *Humbert*, heir-apparent and Prince of Piedmont, born March 14, 1844; major-general in the Italian army, and commander of the 2nd regiment of cavalry. 3. Prince *Amadeus*, Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; captain in the Italian army. 4. Princess *Pia*, born Oct. 16, 1847; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to King Louis I. of Portugal.

Sister-in-law of the King.—Princess *Elizabeth*, born Feb. 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa, second son of King Charles Albert of Sardinia; widow, Feb. 10, 1855. Issue of the union are:—1. Princess *Margherita*, born Nov. 20, 1851. 2. Prince *Albert Victor*, Duke of Genoa, born Feb. 6, 1854.

Other Relatives of the King.—1. Princess *Theresia*, born Sept. 19, 1803, the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel I. of Sardinia; married, Aug. 15, 1820, to Charles II., Duke of Parma, who abdicated April 19, 1848. 2. Princess *Anna*, twin-sister of the preceding, born Sept. 19, 1803; married, Feb. 27, 1831, to Emperor Ferdinand I. of Austria, who abdicated Dec. 2, 1848. 3. Princess *Maria*, born Sept. 29, 1814, the daughter of Prince Joseph of Savoy-Carignano; married, June 16, 1837, to Prince Leopold of Naples, Count of Syracuse; widow, Dec. 4, 1860. 4. Prince *Eugene*, brother of the preceding, born April 14, 1816; obtained the title of Prince Savoy-Carignano by royal decree of April 24, 1834; admiral of the Italian navy.

The origin of the House of Savoy is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman. In 1111 his descend-

dants were enrolled among the Counts of the Holy Roman Empire. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416, the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; and, in 1418, they acquired the principality of Piedmont. Taking part in the great wars between France and the Holy Roman Empire, now on the one side, and then on the other, as policy dictated, the Princes of Savoy increased their possessions in all directions, but chiefly towards the south; and at the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Charles Felix, in 1831, and the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Charles Albert, of the House of Savoy-Carignano. The latter branch—taking its name from a small town in the province of Turin—was founded by Thomas Francis, born in 1596, a younger son of Duke Charles Emmanuel I. of Savoy. King Charles Albert, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne, March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the present king. By the Treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, and the Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10, 1859, King Victor Emmanuel II. obtained western Lombardy, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, while the remaining districts of Lombardy with Venetia were added to his dominions by the Peace of Prague, of Aug. 23, 1866, followed by the Treaty of Vienna, signed Oct. 3, and ratified Oct. 12, 1866.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 16,250,000 lire, or 650,000*l.* However, to assist the State in the present financial crisis, the King, in November 1864, voluntarily abandoned 120,000*l.* of the civil list. The cousin of the King, Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Genoa, has an 'Appannaggio,' or State allowance, of 300,000 lire, or 12,000*l.*; and Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignano, an allowance of 200,000 lire, or 8,000*l.* To the latter sum are added 100,000 lire, or 4,000*l.*, under the name of 'Spese di rappresentanza,' making the 'Appannaggio' of Prince Eugene the same as that of Prince Albert Victor. Extraordinary expenses of the Court, such as the journey of the King into the Southern provinces of Italy, in 1861—which cost 850,000 lire, or 34,000*l.*—are paid out of the public exchequer, the same as the cost of building and repairing the royal residences. The large private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848, and eleven other royal residences—palaces of the banished rulers of Italy—in 1864.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers, an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life. The deputies of the lower house are elected by a majority of all citizens who are twenty-one years of age, and pay taxes to the amount of 40 lire, or 1*l.* 12*s.* For this purpose the whole of the population is divided into electoral colleges, or districts. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless at least one-third of the inscribed electors appear at the poll. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law, among them a slight property qualification. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity. The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower house at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower house; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present. The Camera de' Deputati, in the session of 1866, numbered 443 members, being the prescribed rate of one deputy to 49,000 souls. By royal decree of July 30, 1866, the Italian constitution was introduced into the newly acquired—but not actually occupied—Lombardo-Venetian provinces, which are to add fifty members to the Chamber of Deputies.

The executive is divided into the following nine departments:—

1. The Ministry of the Interior.—Baron Bettino *Ricasoli*, born at Florence, March 9, 1809; devoted for many years to agricultural pursuits; member of the Executive Commission for the grand duchy of Tuscany, July 1849; dictator of Tuscany, August 1859; elected deputy to the first Italian Parliament by three constituencies, September 1860; prime minister of Italy, as successor of Count Cavour,

June 1861 to March 1862; appointed Minister of the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers, June 16, 1866.

2. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Signore *Giuseppe Berti*, appointed Jan. 2, 1866.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Count *Emilio Visconti-Venosta*, born at Valteline, Milan, in 1828; sent on a diplomatic mission, March 1863 to September 1864; re-appointed Minister of mission to Paris and London, January 1860; Minister of Foreign Affairs, June 16, 1866.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—Chevalier *Stefano Jacini*, born at Milan, 1825; engaged in literature, and one of the founders of the journal '*La Perseveranza*;' Minister of Public Works in the Cabinet of Count Cavour, July 21, 1860, to June 12, 1861; re-appointed Minister of Public Works, September 30, 1864.

5. The Ministry of War.—General *Cugia*; appointed September 1, 1866.

6. The Ministry of Marine.—Chevalier *Brochetti*; appointed June 16, 1866.

7. The Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture.—Signore *Mordini*; appointed September 1, 1866.

8. The Ministry of Finance.—Signore *Antonio Scialoja*, born at Goduccio, near Naples, in 1817; studied law, and was advocate at the Court of Cassation at Naples, 1840–5; professor of political economy at Turin, 1845–8; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for the kingdom of Naples, July 1848 to January 1849; political prisoner at Naples, 1850–9; elected Deputy of Moncalvo to the first Italian Parliament, September 1860; appointed Minister of Finance, January 2, 1866.

9. The Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Signore *Defalco*, appointed January 2, 1866.

In each of the 59 provinces into which the kingdom of Italy is divided—to be increased to 65 on the annexation and organisation of the Lombardo-Venetian territories, ceded by Austria under the terms of the Treaty of Vienna, of Oct. 12, 1866—the executive power of the Government is intrusted to a prefect appointed by the ministry.

Church and Education.

The first article of the royal decree granting the '*Statuto fondamentale del Regno*,' ordains:—'The Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State; but the other forms of public worship at present existing are tolerated in conformity with the laws.' The Roman Catholic hierarchy consists of 45 archbishops and 198 bishops. All these dignitaries of the Church are appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of Cardinals, the

congregation 'De propaganda fide.' But the royal consent is necessary to the installation of a bishop or archbishop, and this having been frequently withheld of late years, there were constantly a large number of vacant sees. On the death or removal of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. In case of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead. His recommendation is almost invariably attended to by the Pope, and the bishop-coadjutor is appointed and consecrated, and takes his title from some oriental diocese not actually existing, which he relinquishes on succeeding to a bishopric. As long as he retains the oriental title, he is styled a bishop 'in partibus infidelium,' or, as usually abridged, a bishop 'in partibus.' Each diocese has its own independent administration, consisting of the bishop, as president, and two canons, who are elected by the chapter of the diocese.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has been greatly reduced since the year 1850, when the bill of Siccardi, annihilating ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy, passed the Sardinian chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole of the kingdom of Italy. By a royal decree of May 25, 1855, there were confiscated, in the kingdom of Sardinia, the following establishments of the Church of Rome:—

		Annual income Lire
66 monasteries on the continent, with	772 monks and	770,000
46 " " " "	1,085 nuns "	592,000
40 " " " Island of Sardinia "	489 monks and nuns	369,000
182 alms-seeking convents	3,145 monks	—
65 chapters	680 priests and	550,000
1,700 ecclesiastical benefices . . . "	1,700 clergy	1,370,000
2,099 clerical establishments,	with	7,871 individuals, and 3,641,000
		or, 145,640 <i>l.</i> annual income.

It appears from an official return laid before the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1865, that there were still, at that period, 2,382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1,506 were for men, and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men, and 14,184 women. The Mendicant order numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above mentioned total. A project of law, brought in by the Government, for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the kingdom, was adopted by the Chamber of Representatives in the session of 1866. Art. 1 of this law provides that all religious corporations shall cease to exist from the moment of the promulgation of the law, and their property devolve to the State. Art. 2 grants civil and political rights to all

the members of the corporations thus dissolved. By Art. 3, all monks and nuns having taken regular vows before the 18th of January 1864, are entitled to a pension of 500 lire, or 20*l.* each; lay brethren and sisters to 250 lire, or 10*l.* each; and servants 60 years old and upwards, having served at least 10 years in a monastery, may receive a pension of 120 lire, or a little less than 5*l.* By Art. 5, several monasteries are set aside for the reception of such monks or nuns as may wish to continue their monastic life; but there must not be fewer than six in one monastery. Mendicant friars may continue to ask alms under certain restrictions. By Art. 6, all chapters of collegiate churches, abbeys, ecclesiastical benefices not attached to parishes, lay benefices, and all brotherhoods and foundations to which an ecclesiastical service is annexed, are suppressed. Arts. 7 and 8 regulate the interests of present holders of such benefices. Art. 9 regulates the transfer of ecclesiastical property to the State. Art. 10 excepts from this transfer all property liable to reversion to third parties; also that of lay or ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of lay patrons, the property of which reverts to the patron on condition of his paying the holder of the benefice the annual revenue of the property, leaving one-third of the revenue for the execution of the ecclesiastical duties attached to the benefice on the holder's demise. The other articles of the law of 1866 are of local or minor importance.

When the monastic orders were partially suppressed in the former kingdom of the Two Sicilies, in February 1861, the number of religious establishments for men was found to be 1,020, containing 13,611 inmates, of which number 8,899 lived entirely upon alms. The remaining 4,712 monks possessed an annual revenue of 4,555,968 lire, or 967 lire, equal to 39*l.* per head. Of nunneries there were 272, with 8,001 inmates, possessing an income of 4,772,794 lire, or 24*l.* per head. A previous return, of the year 1834, showed that there were in the kingdom of Naples 14 archbishops, 66 bishops, 26,800 ordained priests, 11,730 monks, and 9,520 nuns.

Under the new Italian Government, a great part of the property confiscated from the monastic establishments has been devoted to the cause of public education, for which, besides, an annual credit of 15,000,000 lire, or 600,000*l.*, is voted by the Parliament. Since the commencement of the year 1860, there were opened, throughout the kingdom, thirty-three great model schools, of which ten in the Sardinian states, six in Lombardy, four in the Emilia, six in the Marches and Umbria, two in Tuscany, and five in the Southern Provinces. In the former kingdom of the Two Sicilies, public education stood very low prior to 1860. From an examination made by the new Government, it appeared that there were 3,094 large

parishes which had no schools whatever, and 920 others in which the public instructors were individuals themselves devoid of the most elementary knowledge. The administration immediately set to work to apply a remedy to this state of things, and before the end of 1861—that is, in the course of little more than a year—1,054 elementary boys' schools were established in the ex-kingdom of Naples, exclusive of the central province of Naples itself. These were frequented by 23,569 pupils. The elementary girls' schools founded during the same period of time were 778, with 18,912 pupils. To these must be added eighteen evening schools, frequented by 911 persons. In 1862 the 1,054 boys' schools rose to the number of 1,603; the pupils, instead of 23,569, became 60,250. The girls' schools were no longer 778, but 922; the pupils, not 18,912, but 30,567. The evening schools increased from 18 to 234; their frequenters from 911 to 9,804. Notwithstanding these great aids to instruction, education stands still very low in the kingdom. According to the census of 1864, out of a total population of 21,703,710 souls, there were 3,884,245 who could read and write (2,623,605 men and 1,260,640 women); 893,588 who could only read (of these the women were as more than 5 to 4 of the men), and 16,999,701 who could neither read nor write—7,889,238 men and 9,110,463 women. Piedmont and the Basilicata occupy the first and last place on the register of knowledge. In the former province, out of every 1,000 inhabitants 573 cannot read or write; in the latter out of the same number 912 are in the same ignorant state. Next to Piedmont is Lombardy, which has 599 untaught out of 1,000, and then Liguria, 708 in 1,000. Tuscany and Æmilia are about the average of the whole country—778 and 803 in the 1,000; Umbria, the Marches, Puglia, and the Abruzzi are rather better. In the Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, and Sardinia, more than nine-tenths of the inhabitants can neither read nor write.

There are thirteen universities in Italy, including the Roman States. These are—Bologna, founded in the year 1119; Naples, founded in 1244; Padua, in 1228; Rome, in 1244; Perugia, in 1320; Pisa, in 1329; Siena, in 1349; Pavia, said to have been established by Charlemagne in 774, reorganised in 1390; Turin, founded in 1412; Parma, in 1422; Florence, in 1443; Catania, in 1445; Cagliari, in 1764; and Genoa, in 1783. To these may be added the high schools of Palermo, Camerino, and Macerata.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial accounts laid before the Italian Parliament divide both the revenue and expenditure into an ordinary and extraordinary part, or '*Parte ordinaria*,' and '*Parte straordinaria*.' The following

is an abstract of the official budgets for the years 1864-6, the sums being given in thousands of lire :—

RECEIPTS.

Receipts	1864	1865	1866
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
Land tax	112,010	124,630	139,827
Tax on movable property	13,930	57,200	63,466
Tax on the transfer of property	69,256	76,500	73,000
Customs and maritime dues	63,200	60,700	60,200
Octroi duties	22,825	32,000	28,100
Government monopolies (salt, tobacco, powder)	111,300	96,200	136,500
Lottery	40,042	40,000	40,000
Rents of State property	19,222	12,217	48,422
Revenue of public service (railway)	26,165	20,000	28,563
Post-office	15,000	13,500	—
Telegraph	3,170	6,600	—
Miscellaneous	25,892	24,518	17,528
Total ordinary receipts	522,012	564,065	635,606
Extraordinary receipts, chiefly derived from sale of domains	124,107	61,437	33,833
Total ordinary and extraordinary receipts	646,119	625,503	669,439
Total receipts £	25,844,760	25,020,120	26,777,560

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure	1864		1865		1866	
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	1,000 lire
Ministry of Finance	384,300	11,880	391,060	17,183	397,273	10,331
Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs	29,561	1,114	29,356	830	29,168	872
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3,317	159	3,660	176	3,610	116
Ministry of Public Instruction	14,692	977	13,666	647	14,423	458
Ministry of the Interior	48,527	16,090	38,885	7,525	49,420	7,224
Ministry of Public Works	59,487	27,430	38,960	26,019	97,487	18,454
Ministry of War	191,613	42,922	185,055	35,393	175,667	16,739
Ministry of Marine	41,344	21,719	42,175	16,729	35,999	11,614
Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce	3,412	2,816	4,532	1,977	3,175	1,616

Expenditure—continued.

Expenditure	1864		1865		1866	
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary
Total ordinary expenditure . . .	1,000 lire 776,253	1,000 lire 124,107	1,000 lire 747,349	1,000 lire 106,470	1,000 lire 806,212	1,000 lire 67,424
Total extraordinary expenditure . . .	124,107	—	106,470	—	67,424	—
Total expenditure . . .	880,360	—	853,819	—	893,636	—
Deficit . . .	234,241	—	228,316	—	204,197	—
Deficit . . .	£9,369,640	—	9,132,660	—	8,1670,88	—

Official returns state the actual deficit of each year from 1860 to 1865 as follows :—

	Deficit in 1,000 lire	£
1860	416,419	16,656,760
1861	504,443	20,177,720
1862	350,935	14,037,400
1863	320,576	12,123,040
1864	234,241	9,369,640
1865	228,316	9,132,640
	2,064,930	82,197,200

The deficit of 1866 was calculated to amount to not less than 800 millions lire, or 32 millions sterling, the excess over previous years being due entirely to the immense war expenditure necessitated in the contest with Austria, including also an indemnity for property in Venetia, amounting to 88 millions of lire, which the Italian Government had to pay over to Austria on the day of ratification of the Treaty of Vienna, Oct. 12, 1866. To cover a part of the war expenditure, the Government concluded, on May 2, 1866, an arrangement with the Bank of Italy, for the temporary advance of 250,000,000 lire, and three months after, on the 2nd of August 1866, a royal decree was issued, ordering a national loan of 350,000,000 lire. The issue price was fixed at 95 per cent., and the loan was made payable in six instalments, extending from the 8th of October 1866, until the 1st of April 1867. The loan is to bear interest on the nominal value at the rate of 6 per cent., of which 5 per cent. will be paid by coupon and 1 per cent. in prizes. The interest will be payable every six months, the first payment falling due on the 1st of April 1867. The first drawing for prizes will take place in October 1870, and the prizes will range from 100 to 100,000 lire. Simultaneously with the decree for this loan, an-

other was published, ordering a forced currency for the notes of the National Bank throughout the whole of the kingdom, including the Venetian provinces.

To cover former annual deficits, the Italian Government has had recourse, at various times, to loans of a considerable amount. The State railways were also sold, in 1864, for a sum of 200,000,000 lire, or 8,000,000*l.*, payable, in four instalments. The sale of other State property, including the formerly ecclesiastical domains, valued at 423,000,000 lire, or 16,920,000*l.*, is proceeding gradually, as will be seen by reference to the budgets of 1864-6.

The total amount of the public debt of the various provinces of the kingdom, in the year 1860, amounted to :—

	Lire	£
Sardinian States . . .	1,159,970,595	46,398,823
Lombardy	145,412,988	5,816,519
Emilia	42,000,000	1,680,000
Tuscany	209,000,000	8,360,000
Naples and Sicily . . .	550,000,000	22,000,000
Total	2,106,383,583	84,255,342

By a law of June 1861, all these obligations were ordered to be inscribed into a 'Great Book,' and to be united into a national debt of the kingdom of Italy, the whole to bear interest at the rates of 3 and 5 per cent. Various loans were subsequently added to this national debt. In July 1861, a loan of 500 millions of lire was contracted, and by a parliamentary vote of March 6, 1863—sanctioned by royal decree of March 12—a further loan of 700 millions of lire was ordered to be issued, to be paid in ten instalments, the last upon March 20, 1864. On the 1st January, 1865, the public debt stood as follows :—

	Capital of Debt	Interest	Capital of Debt	Interest
	1,000 lire	1,000 lire	£	£
Debt consolidated at 3 and 5 per cent.	4,001,728	195,992	160,069,120	7,839,680
Debt inscribed separately in the Great Book . .	280,687	12,704	11,227,480	508,160
Debt to be inscribed . .	123,211	6,054	4,928,440	242,160
	4,405,626	214,750	176,225,040	8,590,000
Redemption, charges, &c.	—	12,155	—	486,200
Total interest for 1865	—	226,905	—	9,076,200

The above debt was increased, April 25, 1865, by a loan of 425,000,000 lire, or 17,000,000*l.*, to which were added, in 1866, the two loans, already mentioned, of 250,000,000 and of 350,000,000 lire. The total funded debt of Italy consequently amounted, in August 1866, to 5,430,626,000 lire, or 217,225,200*l.*, exclusive of the Lombardo-Venetian debt of about 8 millions sterling. (See *Austria*, p. 14.)

Army and Navy.

The Sardinian law of conscription forms the basis of the military organisation of the kingdom of Italy. According to it, a certain portion of all the young men of the age of twenty-one—the number amounted to 50,000 in 1866, but only to 30,000 in the preceding year—is levied annually for the standing army, while the rest are entered in the army reserve, which has to practise annually for forty days, but can be called permanently under arms only at the outbreak of a war.

By a royal decree of January 24, 1862, the standing army of Italy is divided into six corps d'armée, each corps consisting of three divisions, and each division of two brigades; four or six battalions of 'bersagliere,' or riflemen, two regiments of cavalry, and from six to nine companies of artillery. Reduced into practice, the formation of the army would be as follows:—

Infantry				Men
6	regiments of grenadiers .	.	.	17,946
6	" " infantry of the line .	.	.	185,442
42	battalions of 'bersagliere' .	.	.	24,288
				<hr/>
Total infantry .				227,796
				<hr/>
Cavalry				Men
4	regiments of cuirassiers .	.	.	} 14,688
6	" " light dragoons .	.	.	
6	" " lancers .	.	.	
1	" " 'guides' .	.	.	
				<hr/>
Total of cavalry .				16,920
				<hr/>
Artillery				Men
9	regiments or 72 companies of foot artillery .	.	.	25,340
2	" " of sappers and miners .	.	.	6,006
3	" " horse artillery and train .	.	.	9,240
				<hr/>
Total artillery and train .				40,586

The standing army is completed by fourteen legions of 'carabinieri,' or gendarmes, under the orders of the Minister of War,

numbering 18,461 men, and a staff of 210 men; which brings the total of the forces of the kingdom of Italy, as they ought to exist according to the military organisation, up to 303,048. In the army estimates of 1864, laid before the Italian Parliament by the Minister of War, the following troops were accounted for:—

	Men
Infantry of the line	111,267
Bersaglieri	17,508
Cavalry	16,536
Artillery	17,362
Engineers	4,397
Train of artillery	2,485
Troops of the administration	2,755
Carabinieri	18,516
Veterans	4,879
Sanitary troops	395
Total standing army	196,100

The number of troops here enumerated being held insufficient for the security of the kingdom, a new organisation of the army was decided on by the Government, and came into operation on January 1, 1865. Under this organisation, the Italian army is composed as follows:—

	Peace Footing		War Footing.	
	Men	Horses	Men	Horses
Infantry of the line (80 regiments, 8 of which are grenadiers)	128,020		245,680	
Bersaglieri (40 battalions)	16,165		26,495	
Cavalry (4 regiments of the line, 7 of lancers, 7 light horse, and 1 of guides=115 squadrons)	18,167	13,569	19,000	14,102
Artillery (1 regiment of pontonniers, 3 foot, 5 mounted, with 80 batteries)	9,646	4,260	16,086	11,234
Six artisan companies, also attached to the artillery	1,174		1,589	
Two regiments of sappers of the engineers (36 companies)	4,132	48	6,793	396
Three regiments of train corps (24 companies)	2,460	960	9,240	11,340
One administrative corps (7 companies)	3,173		Undecided.	
One disciplinarian corps	Undecided.		„	
Totals	189,641	19,027	335,870	37,562

If the staffs and corps not on an active service are added to the

above, the total force consists of more than 200,000 men on a peace footing, and rather less than 350,000 on a war establishment.

The navy of the kingdom of Italy consisted, at the commencement of 1866, of 106 vessels of war, armed with 1,468 guns. They were classed as follows :—

Number of Vessels	Horse-power	Guns
<i>Screw Steam Vessels :</i>		
1 ship of the line, 1st class	450	64
9 frigates, 1st class	450 to 600	440
7 " 2nd "	300 " 500	134
6 iron-clad frigates, 1st class	800 " 900	216
10 " " 2nd "	400 " 700	200
4 iron-clad gunboats, 1st class	200 " 300	32
4 " " 2nd "	74 " 100	8
19 gunboats (transports)	120 " 300	58
60 screw steamers	—	1,162
<i>Paddle-wheel Steamers :</i>		
14 corvettes, 1st class	180 to 400	100
20 smaller vessels and transports	100 " 500	46
34 paddle-wheel steamers	—	146
94 total steamers	—	1,298
12 " frigates, brigs, &c.	—	170
106 total vessels of war armed with	—	1,468

The following table gives the names, the horse-power, number of guns, of crew, and the tonnage, of all the ships of the Italian fleet taking part in the engagement off Lissa, July 19, 1866 :—

Names of Ships	Horse-power	Guns	Crews	Tonnage
<i>1st SQUADRON—Ironclads :—</i>				
Re d'Italia (flagship)	800	36	600	5,700
Re di Portogallo	800	30	550	5,700
Ancona	700	26	484	4,250
Regina Maria Pia	700	26	484	4,250
Castelfidardo	700	26	484	4,250
St. Martino	700	26	484	4,250
Affondatore	700	2	290	4,070
Messagiere (aviso)	350	2	103	1,000
<i>2ND SQUADRON—1st Class Frigates :—</i>				
Maria Adelaide	600	32	550	3,459
Duca di Genova	600	50	550	3,515

Names of Ships—*continued*.

Names of Ships	Horse-power	Guns	Crews	Tonnage
Carlo Alberto	400	50	580	3,200
Vittorio Emanuele	500	49	580	3,415
Garibaldi	450	51	580	3,680
Principe Umberto	600	50	580	3,501
Gaeta	450	51	580	3,980
St. Giovanni (corvette)	220	20	345	1,780
Governolo (paddle steamer)	450	12	260	1,700
Guiscardo (aviso)	300	6	190	1,400
Ettore Fieramosca (aviso)	300	6	190	1,400
THIRD SQUADRON:—				
Principe Carignano	700	22	440	4,086
Terribile	400	20	356	2,000
Formidabile	400	20	356	2,700
Palestro	300	4	250	2,700
Varese	300	4	250	2,000
Esploratore (aviso)	350	2	108	1,000
Sirena (aviso)	120	3	63	354

Included in the above list are three iron-clads lost in and after the naval engagement off Lissa, July 19, 1866. In this battle, the Austrians destroyed the *Ré d'Italia* and *Palestro* men-of-war, and not long after the cupola ship *Affondatore* sank at the entrance of the port of Ancona. At the end of 1866, the Italian fleet was reduced to twelve iron-clads, eight frigates, four gunboats, and four paddle steamers. The navy was manned, in 1866, by 11,193 sailors, and 660 engineers and working men, with 673 officers, of whom 2 were admirals, 3 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 22 captains of vessels, 36 captains of frigates first-class, 60 lieutenants of first-class, 90 lieutenants of second-class, and 150 sub-lieutenants. The marines consisted of two regiments, comprising 192 officers and 5,688 soldiers.

Population.

The kingdom of Italy, according to an enumeration made in the spring of 1864, has a population of 21,703,710 souls, on an area of 255,617 square chilos, or 98,784 English square miles. By a political division, made in 1863, the kingdom is divided into 59 provinces, the area and population of which are shown in the following table:—

Provinces and Prefectures.	Superficies in square chilos	Population	Population per square chilo
1. Alessandria	5,052-95	637,629	126-10
2. Ancona	1,140-16	257,122	224-73
3. Aquila	6,544-44	339,555	51-87
4. Arezzo	3,309-20	222,654	67-28
5. Ascoli	2,095-79	202,398	96-67
6. Avellino	3,040-54	383,936	127-71
7. Bari	3,978-49	574,660	96-10
8. Benevento	1,158-38	238,260	205-68
9. Bergamo	2,587-88	346,550	133-91
10. Bologna	3,474-64	395,970	113-96
11. Brescia	4,867-22	475,945	97-76
12. Cagliari	13,529-92	363,212	26-84
13. Caltasinetta	3,885-45	184,592	47-50
14. Campobasso	4,946-06	366,905	74-18
15. Catania	4,325-64	408,637	94-44
16. Caserta	6,719-37	643,830	95-81
17. Catanzaro	3,951-36	401,016	101-48
18. Chieti	3,731-84	337,364	90-40
19. Como	2,467-07	454,651	184-32
20. Cozenza	7,398-51	475,759	64-30
21. Cremona	2,046-99	334,145	163-23
22. Cuneo	7,135-65	606,933	85-05
23. Ferrara	2,266-34	194,951	85-67
24. Firenze	5,818-35	701,702	120-60
25. Foggia	8,091-37	302,393	37-37
26. Forlì	1,771-48	218,433	123-30
27. Genova	4,112-81	643,380	156-43
28. Girgenti	3,290-46	252,763	76-81
29. Grosseto	4,396-97	82,540	18-77
30. Lecce	8,588-72	448,465	49-88
31. Livorno	315-39	113,309	327-55
32. Lucca	1,450-34	242,542	167-23
33. Macerata	3,136-28	239,411	76-33
34. Massa	1,177-58	147,838	125-26
35. Messina	4,158-08	378,003	90-90
36. Milano	2,944-67	899,174	305-35
37. Modena	3,032-10	265,803	87-66
38. Napoli	1,250-50	877,120	730-62
39. Noto	3,720-84	253,664	68-17
40. Novara	6,498-08	573,392	88-24
41. Palermo	4,202-67	538,519	128-13
42. Parma	3,244-58	258,502	79-67
43. Pavia	3,326-86	410,146	123-28
44. Perugia	9,239-39	492,829	53-33
45. Pesaro	3,650-91	204,039	55-88
46. Piacenza	2,502-32	210,134	83-97
47. Pisa	3,052-37	235,613	75-54
48. Porto Maurizio	1,197-19	121,020	101-08
49. Potenza	11,524-80	320,789	45-18
50. Ravenna	1,864-23	206,018	110-51

Provinces and Prefectures	Superficies in square chilos	Population	Population per square chilo
51. Reggio (Cal.) . .	6,026·51	332,942	53·58
52. Reggio (Em.) . .	2,215·84	230,246	103·90
53. Salerno	5,865·30	577,589	98·47
54. Sassari	10,720·26	209,903	19·58
55. Sienna	3,728·66	193,883	51·99
56. Sondrio	3,160·57	105,922	33·31
57. Teramo	3,347·68	240,035	71·70
58. Torino	8,789·69	924,209	105·14
59. Trapani	2,599·45	205,556	79·07
Total	255,617·29	21,703,710	84·90

To the above must be added the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, ceded to Italy in 1866. The territory, according to the Austrian census of October 31, 1857, has an area of 9,177 English square miles, with a population of 2,446,056, which, after the returns of the registrars of births and deaths, had risen to 2,576,185 at the commencement of 1864. Thus the total population of the kingdom, at the end of 1866, was 24,149,766, living on an area of 107,961 English square miles, or 233 inhabitants per square mile.

The extent and population of the ancient political divisions of Italy, previous to the formation of the kingdom, is shown in the following table:—

Provinces	Eng. sq. miles	Population
Continental Sardinian States .	15,373	3,780,967
Island of Sardinia	9,547	573,115
Lombardy	7,765	2,764,912
Emilia	8,821	2,044,108
Umbria and the Marches .	5,997	1,393,824
Tuscany	9,150	1,812,253
Neapolitan States	31,621	7,029,273
Island of Sicily	10,510	2,302,168
Total	98,784	21,703,710

It will be seen from the preceding table that the population is most crowded in Lombardy and the Island of Sicily; and that it is least numerous in the Island of Sardinia. Lombardy and Sicily are the provinces in which the population has increased most rapidly of late years. Sardinia and the Neapolitan provinces come next. The increase of population has been much slower in Piedmont.

It is calculated that only two-thirds of the area of the kingdom,

capable of production, are cultivated, and that the rest lies waste. The average value of cultivated land is seventy-eight lire, or 3*l.* 2*s.* per hectare, and in some parts of the northern provinces 125 lire, or 5*l.* The yearly income derived from real estate is estimated at 40,320,000*l.* There is a mortgage debt upon this amount, capitalised at 4 per cent., of 187,779,824*l.*, bearing an interest of from 3 to 24 per cent., or on an average of 7 per cent. Property in Piedmont is mortgaged to the value of 1,985,892,382 lire, or 79,435,695*l.* In the province of Milan alone it amounts to 287,519,738 lire, or 11,500,789*l.*, and in the province of Pavia to 609,155,652 lire, or 24,366,226*l.*

The great mass of the people in Italy are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the town population is comparatively small. The number of inhabitants of the principal towns was as follows, according to the enumeration of 1864 :—

Principal Towns	Population	Principal Towns	Population
Naples . . .	447,065	Florence . . .	114,363
Turin . . .	204,715	Bologna . . .	109,395
Milan . . .	196,109	Messina . . .	103,324
Corpi Santi . .	46,348	Leghorn . . .	96,471
Palermo . . .	194,463	Catania . . .	68,810
Genoa . . .	127,986	Ferrara . . .	67,988

The population of the city of Venice and its dependent islands, inscribed on the registers of the municipality on the 31st December 1864, amounted to 122,942 inhabitants, composed of

Native Males, present	54,212
„ Females „	59,072
„ Males, absent	1,521
„ Females „	913
	115,718
Strangers	7,224
Total	122,942

The seat of government was transferred, in the spring of 1865—according to the treaty of September 15, 1864, between the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy—from Turin to Florence, which latter town thereby obtained an increase of about 20,000 inhabitants.

According to official returns made at the commencement of 1866, there were 372 newspapers published at that time in the kingdom of Italy. Of these, 41 were published in Genoa, 42 in Florence, 44 in Turin, 44 in Naples, and 51 in Milan, the others in smaller towns. The above figures, taken in connection with the population returns,

give one paper to 93 inhabitants in Milan ; one to 111 in Florence, one to 120 in Naples, one to 136 in Genoa, and one to 171 in Turin.

The number of persons possessing incomes derived from real property is estimated as follows:—

Sardinian States	1,000,000
Lombardy	522,000
Parma	780,000
Modena	100,000
Tuscany	135,000
Romagna	88,000
Marches	236,000
Naples	1,400,000
Sicily	600,000

Total . 4,861,000

The charges on real property amount to nearly half of the annual rent.

The subjoined table shows the amount of income derived from real property in each province of the kingdom of Italy :—

Provinces	Amount derived from real property	Pounds sterling
	lire	£
Sardinian States	195,500,000	7,820,000
Lombardy	150,500,000	6,020,000
Modena	30,500,000	1,220,000
Parma	26,500,000	1,060,000
Tuscany	85,000,000	3,420,000
Romagna	55,000,000	2,200,000
Marches	40,000,000	1,600,000
Umbria	25,000,000	1,000,000
Naples	300,000,000	12,000,000
Sicily	100,000,000	4,000,000
Total	1,008,000,000	40,400,000

The increase of wealth in most of the Italian States has been much more rapid within the last century than the increase of population. This has been the case even in one of the most neglected provinces, the Island of Sicily, ruled by an oligarchy of sixty-one dukes, 117 princes, 217 marquises, above 1,000 barons, and about 2,000 other noblemen. An official report states that the net rental of the surface of the island is valued at about two millions and three-quarters sterling, and that of the underground at a quarter of a million. The sum total of three millions is divided in the ratios of two, thirteen, seventy-five, and 910 parts of a thousand among the

Crown, the communes, the Church, and the landlords generally, in 699,000 lots, each averaging 4*l.* per annum. In 1811, the net rental of the country was declared by the landowners to be somewhat less than a million sterling per annum—a sum divided unequally among two thousand families. The number of landlords among whom the surface is now divided is about twenty thousand; and that of mine-owners one thousand. This change of persons is owing to various measures, the principal of which are the abolition of entails, the equal division of the half of all properties, and the assignment to creditors of encumbered estates. During the last century and a half the growth of wealth in Sicily, as already stated, has outstripped the march of population. In 1716 the number of inhabitants was 1,200,000, and the value of property about 6,000,000*l.* sterling; in 1748 the population had risen to 1,300,000 souls, and the public wealth to 12,000,000*l.* sterling. In 1811 the number of inhabitants was 1,800,000, and the value of property 18,000,000*l.*; in 1857 the population was 2,200,000, and the amount of wealth 60,000,000*l.* Population has therefore only doubled itself, whereas the increase of wealth has been nearly ten-fold; or, deducting one-third for the decreased value of gold, seven-fold in the course of one hundred and fifty years.

The population of the States comprising the present kingdom of Italy, with the exception of Venetia, amounted to, in the year 1788:—

Sardinian States	3,200,000
Lombardy	1,100,000
Tuscany	1,000,000
Parma and Modena	570,000
Romagna	140,000
Umbria and the Marches	620,000
Naples and Sicily	6,000,000
Total	12,630,000

The above figures are only estimates, drawn, however, from the best authenticated sources. They show that the population of Italy, under previous administrations, has not even doubled during a period of three quarters of a century, giving a lesser increase than any other State in Southern Europe.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Italy is chiefly with four countries, France, the United Kingdom, Austria, and Switzerland. The imports from France average eight millions sterling per annum, and the exports very nearly the same. Next in order of importance are the commercial transactions with the United Kingdom, and after that, but far below, those of Austria and Switzerland. The commerce of

Italy with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the imports from Italy into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to Italy, in each of the five years 1861-5.

Years	Imports from Italy into the United Kingdom	Exports of home produce from the United Kingdom to Italy
1861	2,480,064	5,781,069
1862	2,618,311	5,103,320
1863	2,358,208	5,927,980
1864	2,181,107	5,673,534
1865	2,510,884	5,312,750

The subjoined tables show the relative commercial importance of the old territorial divisions of Italy, both as regards their imports into the United Kingdom, and the exports to them, in each of the five years 1861-5.

Imports from Italy into the United Kingdom.

Years	Two Sicilies	Sardinia	Tuscany	Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna, and Papal Ports on the Mediterranean
	£	£	£	£
1861	1,540,453	260,344	560,917	118,350
1862	1,865,239	263,198	441,088	48,786
1863	1,448,218	281,191	558,471	70,328
1864	1,522,463	227,512	388,722	42,410
1865	1,688,208	222,515	550,096	50,065

Exports of home produce from the United Kingdom to Italy.

Years	Two Sicilies	Sardinia	Tuscany	Adriatic Ports of Ancona and the Romagna, and Papal Ports on the Mediterranean
	£	£	£	£
1861	2,071,521	2,198,948	1,062,881	447,719
1862	1,528,904	2,143,772	935,426	495,218
1863	2,309,273	2,114,380	1,073,669	430,658
1864	2,458,100	1,908,295	953,243	353,896
1865	2,344,055	1,529,138	1,130,762	321,683

The chief articles of import from the Two Sicilies are olive oil and brimstone, the first averaging 500,000*l.*, and the second 300,000*l.* per annum. From Sardinia and the Adriatic and Papal ports, the imports are miscellaneous, not one of them averaging 50,000*l.* per annum; while the only article of importance from Tuscany is olive oil, averaging 90,000*l.* per annum in value. Cotton goods form the staple export of the United Kingdom to Italy. The Two Sicilies take nearly 500,000*l.* per annum; Sardinia 400,000*l.*; Tuscany 350,000; and the Adriatic ports of Anconá and the Romagna 200,000*l.* With the Papal States, the intercourse is very slight, the total British exports thereto not amounting to more than 26,868*l.* in 1863.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels belonging to the kingdom, on the 31st December, 1865, was as follows:—

Tonnage of Vessels	Steam and Sailing	
	Number	Tons
Above 900 tons	1	1,075
From 801 to 900 tons	1	814
" 701 " 800 "	7	5,162
" 601 " 700 "	13	8,460
" 501 " 600 "	26	14,073
" 401 " 500 "	96	42,459
" 301 " 400 "	381	130,832
" 201 " 300 "	665	168,225
" 101 " 200 "	734	107,264
" 61 " 100 "	782	60,823
" 31 " 60 "	1,369	59,029
" 21 " 30 "	743	17,947
" 11 " 20 "	1,863	26,796
" 1 " 10 "	3,583	17,673
Total	10,264	660,622

The commerce of Venice—on the decline for many years—was of the total value, taking the aggregate of imports and exports, of 7,234,140*l.* in 1865, being half a million sterling less than in the preceding year. The total shipping of 1865, coasters included, consisted of 6,179 vessels, of 585,873 tons, which was a decline of 37 vessels and 21,300 tons over the year 1864. In 1865, there arrived at Venice 68 vessels from Great Britain, among which were 18 steamers with manufactures and general merchandise from Liverpool, 12 with colonials from London, and one with iron from Glasgow; 30 sailing vessels with coals, from the north of England and Glasgow,

three with pilchards from Cornwall, and three with herrings from Great Yarmouth. The direct trade of Venice with Great Britain, both imports and exports, amounted to 810,435*l.* in 1865, or about half of the whole amount of the foreign trade by sea; besides which a considerable quantity of goods, the productions of the United Kingdom, arrived in Venice from Trieste.

The total number of vessels which entered the port of Venice in the year 1865 was 353, of an aggregate burthen of 59,915 tons, distributed as follows :—

Nationality	Vessels	Tons
British	68	38,321
Italian and Austrian	227	10,992
Hanoverian	5	473
Hamburg	1	115
Bremen	1	248
Danish	1	115
French	1	211
„ in ballast	1	182
Greek	6	835
Holstein	6	563
Mecklenburg	1	307
Netherlands	14	3,548
Turkish	4	246
Prussian	5	1,162
Russian	1	396
Swedish and Norwegian	11	2,201
Total	353	59,915

It will be seen that nearly two-thirds of the shipping of Venice is under the British flag.

According to a return of June, 1865, Italy has a seafaring population of 158,692 individuals, thus distributed :—In the Italian kingdom, as then existing, 137,360; in Venetia and Istria, 20,455; in the Papal States, 877. The whole of the seamen are inscribed on the rolls of the thirty-five maritime districts, or *circondarii*, into which the kingdom is divided, and are liable to the maritime conscription.

Claimed by the people and Government of the kingdom of Italy, but remaining under strict political separation, are the—

PAPAL STATES.

Reigning Sovereign.

Pius IX., Sovereign-Pontiff of Rome, born at Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792, the son of Count Mastai Ferretti. Appointed bishop, *in petto*, December 23, 1837; Archbishop of Imola, December 14, 1838; created cardinal, December 24, 1839; elected Sovereign-Pontiff, as successor of Gregory XVI., June 16, 1846; crowned June 21, 1846.

The nominal income of the Sovereign-Pontiff, from his Roman States, is limited to 600,000 scudi, or 121,000*l.*; but it is calculated that the Papal revenue from all sources, including contributions from foreign countries, amounts to above five millions of scudi, or considerably more than one million sterling.

The Pontiff was originally elected by the priests and people of the diocese of Rome; but subsequently by the cardinals. In the eleventh century Nicholas II. conferred on the cardinals the right of directing the election, and, in accordance with his statutes, the cardinals, who had figured as a body since the eighth century, were bound to demand of the Roman people and the Roman clergy the ratification of their choice. To legalise the election it was indispensable that the same name should obtain two-thirds at least of the votes of the Conclave, together with the suffrages of the people and the clergy of Rome. This mode of proceeding, however, was found to give rise to dissensions, and the consequence was that both the clergy and the people were excluded from all participation in the election. This reform took place in 1217, on the accession of Gregory X.

The election of a Pontiff is by *scrutiny* or ballot. Each cardinal writes his own name with that of the candidate he proposes on a ticket. These tickets are deposited in the consecrated chalice which stands on the altar of the chapel where they sit; and each one approaching and leaving the altar kneels and repeats a prayer. After a pause the tickets are taken from the sacred cup by officers named *ad hoc* from their own body; the tickets are compared with the number of cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. If no one can show the requisite number of votes another proceeding is gone through. This proceeding is the election by access—so called because any cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a prescribed form. The moment the election is declared the tickets are burnt. The present Pontiff Pius IX. was elected by unanimity. He is the 258th Pope.

The rise of the Popedom, as a temporal power, dates from the year 755, when Pepin, king of the Franks, granted to the Pontiff the exarchate of Ravenna, to which Charlemagne added the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. Kaiser Henry III., in 1053, increased these possessions of the head of the Church by the city of Benevento, with the surrounding territory; and not long after, in 1102, the Marchioness Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the provinces known as the 'Patrimony of St. Peter.' In 1297, Forlì and the rest of the Romagna, and, in 1364, Bologna, became portions of the Papal dominion; and, towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Pontiff acquired full jurisdiction over Rome and Sabina. Ferrara was acquired in 1598, Urbino in 1626, and Orvieto in 1649. In 1798 Rome was taken by the French, and in 1810 the whole of the Papal States were included in the kingdom of Italy. The Congress of Vienna restored the greater part of them to the Sovereign-Pontiff; but, in consequence of an insurrection, the Romagna detached itself from the Papal rule in 1859, and in 1860 the Marches and Umbria followed. Since that period, a strong French garrison has prevented the annexation of the whole of the Papal States to the kingdom of Italy. This garrison, however, was stipulated to be withdrawn before the end of the year 1866, according to a treaty between the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy, signed September 15, 1864. The treaty, which intimately concerns the future of the Papal States, is in four articles, as follows:*

'Art. 1. Italy undertakes not to attack the present territory of the Pope, and even to prevent by force any attack proceeding from the exterior.

'Art. 2. France will withdraw her troops gradually as the army of the Pope becomes organised. The evacuation will, nevertheless, be accomplished within two years.

'Art. 3. The Italian Government will make no protest against the organisation of a Papal army, even composed of foreign Catholic volunteers, sufficient to maintain the authority of the Pope, and tranquillity both at home and on the frontier of the Papal States; provided, however, that this force does not degenerate into a means of attack against the Italian Government.

'Art. 4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement for assuming a proportional part of the debt of the former States of the Church.'

The withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome commenced in the month of November 1865, when a portion of the troops in garrison in the Papal States re-embarked at Civita Vecchia.

* *Moniteur Universel*, Oct. 30, 1864.

Constitution and Government.

The Government of the Papal States, previous to the accession of Pius IX., was wholly ecclesiastical, no person being eligible to fill a public office who had not obtained the rank of abbot. Since the year 1847, however, many important official positions have been thrown open to the laity. In theory, the Sovereign-Pontiff enacts all laws and nominates to all appointments; but practically the legislative and executive power is left to a cabinet, differing little in respect to its organisation from other European Governments. A Council of Ministers, with the Cardinal Secretary of State as president, conducts the foreign relations. It examines the more important affairs, settles any differences that may arise between ministerial departments, promulgates measures for the public security of the State, and names the principal functionaries. The Council of Ministers is divided into the following seven departments :—

1. The Ministry of State and of Foreign Affairs.—Cardinal Giacomo *Antonelli*, born at Sonnio, near Terracina, April 2, 1806, the son of a wood-cutter; educated at the priestly seminary at Rome; nominated bishop, *in partibus*, 1840; Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior, 1841; Minister of Finance, 1845; cardinal deacon, June 11, 1847; appointed Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs, April 12, 1850.

2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Monsignore *De Witten*, appointed Minister of the Interior, October 25, 1865.

3. The Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.—Baron P. D. Constantine *Baldini*, appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works, June 21, 1860.

4. The Ministry of Finance.—Monsignore Giuseppe *Ferrari*, appointed Minister of Finance, December 1, 1854.

5. The Ministry of Police.—Monsignore L. *Randi*, formerly delegate of Civita Vecchia; appointed Minister of Police, November 1, 1865.

6. The Ministry of Grace and Justice.—Monsignore A. *Giansanti*, Solicitor-General of the Roman Government; appointed Minister of Justice, May 23, 1861.

The Minister of the Interior is the head of the internal administration of the State. He has under his control the provincial authorities, provincial councils, mayors and communal councils, and communal magistrates, the archives, woods and forests, the prisons, and the press.

The Minister of Grace and Justice superintends the administration of civil and administrative justice. He has under his control the tribunals, the judges, the attorneys-general, the advocates, and their courts of discipline. To him are sent, for reference to the

Sovereign, all memorials and petitions for the reversal of sentence; he decides in cases of extradition, and conducts the arrangement of judicial statistics, and the periodical publication of the laws and acts of Government.

The Finance Minister administers the property and revenues of the State—mines, quarries, fiscal duties, the property of the Apostolic Chamber, custom-houses, taxes (direct and indirect), the public debt, registration, mortgages, the Post-office and the Lottery. He prepares new tariffs; he prepares the estimates and accounts of each department; and, when the whole has been submitted to and approved by the Council of Ministers, makes out the budget and the general account of the State.

On the Minister of Commerce devolves the duty of directing all that relates to commerce, industry and agriculture, the conservation of ancient monuments, and the execution of public works. Under his control are the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, stockbrokers, internal navigation, the merchant navy, captains of ports, industrial and literary property, weights and measures, manufactures, agriculture, concessions of fairs and markets, public monuments, roads, ports, bridges, and canals, which are not provincial or national.

The head of the administration is charged with the organisation, discipline, and administration of the army, and with the guard and maintenance of the forts for the defence of the State, the military works in the interior and on the frontiers, arsenals, powder magazines, manufactories of arms, barracks, the military hospitals, and, to a certain extent, the gendarmes.

At the side of the Cabinet of Ministers stands the Council of State, consisting of nine ordinary and six extraordinary members. A cardinal is the president, a prelate vice-president. The councillors of State must be at least thirty years of age, born subjects of the Roman Government, or have resided in the territory constantly for ten years, and be in the enjoyment and free exercise of their civil rights. The extraordinary members do not habitually attend the sittings, but are summoned when required by the president. Minutes of the proceedings of the Council are made out by a secretary. The vice-president, councillors, secretary, and other officers are named by the Pope, through the president. The functions of ordinary councillors and secretaries are incompatible with the profession of advocate or attorney, but not with that of consistorial advocates in all that relates to their functions in Consistory.

The most important affairs to be regulated by the Council of State are projects of new laws, the interpretation of laws and of superior orders, questions of competency between ministers, the examination of municipal regulations, and the approbation of all the acts of the Provincial Councils in the part reserved to His Holiness.

The president presents to the Council the matters referred to him by the Holy Father. The ministers, collectively or separately, address reports to the president, demanding that they shall be examined and discussed in the Council. The ministers may interfere in the sections, or at the general assembly ; but they have no vote.

The Consulta of State for the Finances is composed of councillors chosen by His Holiness on the proposition of the provincial councillors, and their number is equal to that of the provinces. The Council has a secretary, a chief accountant, and assistants. Each provincial council prepares a list of four candidates, from among whom a councillor is chosen, who must belong to one of the following classes:—1. Those who possess either in town or country a landed property worth 10,000 crowns. 2. Those who possess a capital of 12,000 crowns, of which one-third is in landed property, and the remainder in public securities, or in capital employed in trade, manufactures or agriculture. 3. The rectors, professors, or members of colleges, or of the State universities, either in active service or on the retired list, provided they possess 2,000 crowns in landed property. More than one-half the property must be situated in the province to which the candidate belongs. Only half of the candidates are chosen from the two latter classes—the other half are always landed proprietors. The councillors are renewed by thirds every two years, and they retire according to length of service. When they cease to exercise their functions, from no matter what cause, in the interval of two years the Holy Father selects the new councillors among the candidates already proposed, or he commands the provincial councils to prepare a new list. The councillors immediately cease their functions when from any cause they are rendered ineligible. Should His Holiness dissolve the Council a new composition is proceeded with in the manner indicated above.

The principal objects of the deliberations of the Consulta are the examination or revision of the budgets and the accounts of the State. The examination and revision of the budget and accounts comprise not only the general account, but likewise the particular accounts of each administration set forth in the budget. The Consulta, in case the subject relates to expenses already incurred, pronounces its judgment, which is absolute. The opinion of the Council is demanded whenever it is intended to create or extinguish a debt, to raise new taxes, to diminish existing ones, to confirm existing contracts, or to conclude others which interest the public administration. Its advice is equally demanded with respect to changes or modifications in the customs departments, and to the best means of contributing to the prosperity of agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, and to the conclusion of commercial treaties as far as they regard articles relating to the finances. In the month of September

preceding the expiration of each session the Minister of Finance transmits to the president the budget of ordinary expenses, and in the month of September of each year that of the extraordinary expenses, and both accompanied by his remarks. The president, by means of the Commission on Accounts, prepares the revision so as to examine it at its next sitting. When under other circumstances the opinion of the Consulta is demanded, the Minister of Finance and the other ministers transmit their reports to the president. When they refer to important matters the president appoints a reporter, or transmits them to a commission of three or five councillors, who prepare the discussion and make the report to the Assembly.

Ecclesiastical Administration.

The Sovereign-Pontiff is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His judgments are held to be infallible, and there is no appeal against his decrees. The Pontiff may seek advice from the College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons; but numbering, at the 1st of July 1866, only forty-four cardinal-priests, and ten cardinal-deacons. Nearly all the members of the College of Cardinals are Italians by birth; the exceptions being—Cardinal Sterks, Archbishop of Malines; Cardinal de Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons; Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg, Archbishop of Prague; Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop of Besançon; Cardinal Gousset, Archbishop of Rheims; Cardinal Von Geissel, Archbishop of Cologne; Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux; Cardinal Szcitowsky, Archbishop of Gran, and Primate of Hungary; Cardinal Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna; Cardinal Alameda y Brea, Archbishop of Toledo; Cardinal Rodriguez, Patriarch of Lisbon; Cardinal De la Puente, Archbishop of Burgos; and Cardinal Gaston de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen—one native of the Netherlands, three natives of Germany, one of Hungary, five of France, three of Spain, and one of Portugal.

The cardinals are Princes of the Church. In the early ages the cardinals were the principal priests of the churches in Rome or deacons of districts. In the eleventh century they numbered but twenty-eight; and it was in modern times that the number was raised to seventy. When assembled the cardinals form the Sacred College, compose the Council of the Pope, preside at special and general congregations, and govern the Church so long as the Pontifical throne is vacant. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocent III., during the Council of Lyons, in 1245; and the purple from Boniface VIII., in 1294. The great Catholic Powers propose a certain number of prelates to be named by the Pope, and these are known as Cardinals of the Crown.

Subject to the Sovereign-Pontiff are five patriarchates of the Oriental Ritus with patriarchal jurisdiction—three in Antiochia for the Melchites, Maronites, and Syrians; one in Babylon for the Chaldeans; one in Cilicia for the Armenians. There are, further, seven patriarchates of the Latin Ritus—Constantinople, Alexandria, Antiochia, Jerusalem, Venice, West India, and Lisbon. There are 176 archbishoprics; of the 131 belonging to the Latin rite, twelve are dependent directly from the Roman Patriarchate; 119 of these sees are endowed with church-provinces. There are 694 bishoprics—640 of Latin, fifty-four of the Oriental ritus. At the 1st of July 1866, there were filled 649 bishoprics, with residence. Besides these, there are 234 titular bishoprics, i.e. *in partibus infidelium*; so that the total of the prelates forming the Roman hierarchy amounts to 980. The apostolical vicariates, the delegations, and prefectures in all parts of the world stand under the *Congregatio de Propagandâ fide* at Rome. The number of vicariates is one hundred, of delegations five, of prefectures twenty, ten of which were first founded by the present Pope Pius IX., who has also raised nine archbishoprics to metropolitan churches, and has created four new archbishoprics and thirty-five bishoprics, chiefly in England, Holland, and America. In Europe the Propaganda has the administration of the vicariate of the Oscanian Duchies, through the Nuntius at Munich, and of North Germany and Denmark, through the Bishop of Osnabrück; it further administers Saxony, with Misnia and Lusatia, Luxemburg, Roman-Graubunten, Tessin, Scotland (in which there are three vicariates), Sweden, Herzegovina, Wallachia, Bosnia, Constantinople, Sofia, Greece, Gibraltar. The rest, thirty in number, are spread over the whole of Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia. The oldest of living cardinals is the Cardinal-Priest Antonio Tosti, the Finance Minister of the late Pontiff Gregory XVI., who was born October 4, 1776; the youngest member of the College is the Cardinal-Priest Ferretti, born March 9, 1817. The sum-total of the ages of the present fifty-eight cardinals amounts to 3,803 years, giving to each an average age of sixty-five years.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

No official account of the revenue and expenditure of the Papal Government is given to the public. According to the statement of Italian papers, the revenue, in the year 1864, amounted to 4,500,000 scudi, and the expenditure to 10,000,000 scudi. Not included in the revenue were 'Peter's pence,' to the amount of 1,500,000 scudi. From another account it appears that in the budget for 1865 the total revenue was estimated at 6,353,993 scudi, and the expenditure at 11,947,270, leaving a deficit of 5,593,277 scudi. The large

annual deficits were covered partly by voluntary gifts of Roman Catholics in all parts of the world, and partly by loans. The last loan thus issued, sanctioned by the Pontiff, August 6, 1865, was to the amount of 10,000,000 scudi. The sum total of the Pontifical Debt is unknown.

The army of the Sovereign-Pontiff is entirely formed by enlistment, taking place in foreign countries as well as within the Papal States. The troops numbered, at the beginning of 1866, very nearly 10,000 men, composed as follows:—

	Men
1 regiment of the line (Italians)	1850
1 battalion 'cacciatori' (Italians)	800
1 " zouaves (French and Belgians)	750
1 " 'carabinieri' (Swiss)	650
1 " 'troops of St. Patrick' (Irish)	600
1 " garrison troops	650
1 legion of gendarmes	2,700
Total of infantry	8,000
2 squadrons gendarmes	300
2 " dragoons (partly foreigners)	250
Total of cavalry	550
1 regiment artillery	800
1 company engineers	150
Staff	88
Total of all troops	9,588

The Papal army, in 1859, consisted of 15,239 men, with 1,200 horses, and was raised, in 1860, to 25,000 men. The battle of Castelfidardo dispersed this army, which has since been partly reorganised. There are three fortresses within the Papal States—Civita Vecchia, Porto d'Anzio, and the Castell Sant' Angelo, within the walls of Rome.

The territory of the Sovereign-Pontiff, previous to 1859, embraced an area of 17,218 English square miles, with 3,124,668 inhabitants; but has since been reduced to 4,891 English square miles, with 692,106 inhabitants. Of the former twenty 'legations' and 'delegations' into which the territory was divided, only five remain, namely, Rome and the Comarca, with 326,509 inhabitants; Viterbo, with 128,324; Civita Vecchia, with 20,701; Velletri, with 62,013; and Frosinone, with 154,559 inhabitants. The city of Rome had a population of 180,359 in 1858; of 182,585 in 1859; of 184,049 in 1860; and of 194,587 inhabitants in 1861.

The last census of Rome for the year 1863 gives a population of 201,161 souls, an increase of 6,574 on that of 1861. Rome is divided into 54 parishes, the inhabitants of which are specified as follows, no notice being taken of the fluctuating population of foreigners. The city contains 34 cardinals, 36 bishops, 1,457 priests

and clerks, 367 seminarists, 2,569 monks, 2,031 nuns, 660 male collegians, 1,674 female inmates of schools, 947 male inmates of charitable institutions, 1,180 female do., 40,827 families, 92,024 men, 87,819 women, 30,235 married men, 28,201 married women, 4,301 widowers, 9,447 widows, 59,015 bachelors, 50,171 spinsters, 5,175 soldiers, 387 prisoners; heterodox population, 311; and 4,490 Jews. According to this statement, the ecclesiastical population consists of 1,894 individuals of the secular clergy or priests, 2,569 of the regular clergy or monks, and 2,031 nuns—making, in all, 6,494. There are in Rome 6 seminaries, 19 colleges, 16 charitable institutions, 15 conservatories, 43 schools directed by nuns, and 56 religious orders—of which that of the Jesuits reckons most members, viz. 344, and that of the Armenians the fewest, viz. 1. The nuns belong to many classifications, and have been of late rapidly increasing.

The order of the Jesuits, which has its head-quarters at Rome, has been rapidly increasing within the last few years. The number of the members of the order, at the end of the year 1863, was 7,529, or 118 more than in 1862. They are distributed among 19 establishments, of which five are in Italy, five in Germany and Belgium, three in France, two in Spain, and four in England and America. The Italian Jesuits number 1,617, the Austrian 362, the Belgian 576, the Dutch 236, the German 584, the French 2,266, the Spanish 868, the English 270, the Irish 139, and the American 350; the rest belonging to other nations. At Rome there are 344 Jesuits, and in the foreign missions 1,362, of whom 560 are French, 296 Spanish, and 260 Italians, the remainder being natives of other countries.

Trade.

The international trade of the Papal States is extremely small, although facilitated by the excellent port of Civita Vecchia. The commercial intercourse with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the imports from the Papal States into the United Kingdom, and the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the Papal States in each of the five years 1861–5:—

Year	Imports from Papal States into the United Kingdom	Exports of Home Produce from the United Kingdom to the Papal States
	£	£
1861	1,356	82,567
1862	957	46,991
1863	1,099	26,868
1864	2,626	72,589
1865	23,921	12,888

The imports from the Papal States into the United Kingdom consist chiefly of bones of animals; while the exports to the Papal States are mainly iron and coals, the former of the average value of 10,000*l.*, and the latter of about 8,000*l.* per annum.

There are four lines of railway in the Papal States: 1st, Rome to Ceprano; 2nd, Rome to Civita Vecchia; 3rd, Rome to Corese; 4th, Rome to Frascati and Albano. The total length of these railways is 84 English miles. The trains run only once a day on the Ceprano line to Naples; the others twice and three times a day. But the traffic has fallen off in the last few years, and but little profit is made upon them. The Frascati line is an annual loss.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy, with the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Lira</i> , average rate of exchange,	25	=	1 <i>l.</i> sterling.
„ Roman <i>Scudo</i>	„	„	= 4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kilogramme</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Litre</i> , liquid measure	=	0·22 imperial gallon.
„ Roman <i>Libra</i>	=	0·75 lb. avoirdupois.
„ Roman <i>Rubbio</i>	=	8·10 imperial bushels.

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NETHERLANDS.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

William III., King of the Netherlands, born February 19, 1817, the eldest son of King William II., and of Princess Anna Paulowna, daughter of Czar Paul I. of Russia; educated by private tutors, and at the University of Leyden; succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, March 17, 1849. Married, June 18, 1839, to

Sophie, Queen of the Netherlands, born June 17, 1818, the second daughter of King William I. of Würtemberg. Offspring of the union are two sons:—1. Prince *William*, heir-apparent, born September 4, 1840; admiral in the Dutch navy. 2. Prince *Alexander*, born August 25, 1851; lieutenant in the regiment of Grenadiers.

Brother and Sister of the King.—1. Prince *Henry*, born June 13, 1820; Governor-General of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg; married, May 19, 1853, to Princess Amalia, daughter of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar. 2. Princess *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824; married, October 8, 1842, to Grand Duke Charles Alexander of Saxe-Weimar.

Uncle and Aunt of the King.—Prince *Frederick*, born February 28, 1797, second son of King William I. of the Netherlands; field-marshal of the Dutch army; married, May 21, 1825, to Princess Louise, daughter of King Frederick William III. of Prussia. Issue of the union are two daughters, Louise, born August 5, 1828, and married to the King of Sweden and Norway; and Marie, born July 5, 1841. 2. Princess *Marianne*, born May 9, 1810, sister of the preceding; married, September 14, 1830, to Prince Albert of Prussia; divorced March 28, 1849.

The royal family of the Netherlands—known as the House of Orange-Nassau, in distinction from the elder branch of Orange-Walram, formerly ruling the Duchy of Nassau—descend from a German Count Walram, or Walrab, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht with Joan of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the little principality of Breda, and thereby got a footing in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Chalon, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Count William II. of Nassau-Orange with a daughter of King James II., transferred the crown of Great Britain to the family. Previous to this period, the members had acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands, and, under the name of ‘stadhouders,’ or governors, become the sovereign

rulers of the State. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in William IV.; but his successor, William V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till the year 1815, when, in consequence of a decree of the Congress of Vienna, dated May 31, William VI. was solemnly proclaimed King of the Netherlands, under the title of William I. He abdicated in 1840, making over the crown to his son, William II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, the present King.

The Sovereign, according to the terms of the Constitution, has a civil list of 600,000 guilders, or 50,000*l.*; while an additional sum of 300,000 guilders, or 25,000*l.*, is set out as allowances for the princes or princesses of the royal family, and the maintenance of the Court. The latter sum is divided at present in the manner that the heir-apparent has 100,000 guilders, or 8,333*l.*; the queen-dowager, 150,000 guilders, or 12,500*l.*; and the remaining 50,000 guilders, or 4,166*l.*, are given as a subsidy for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange-Nassau are, besides, in the enjoyment of a very large private fortune, amassed, in greater part, by the 'merchant-king' William I., who is believed to have acquired no less than 150 millions guilders in successful speculations. But the richest member of the royal family is not the King, but his uncle, Prince Frederick, who, to some extent, continued the enterprises of his father, William I., and who now passes for one of the wealthiest princes of Europe. Prince Frederick is a liberal patron of arts and sciences, and devotes a large portion of his immense wealth to charitable purposes.

The House of Orange-Nassau has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands, since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna:—

House of Orange-Nassau.

William I.	.	.	.	.	.	1815
William II.	.	.	.	.	.	1840
William III.	.	.	.	.	.	1849

The average reign of the three Sovereigns, inclusive of the reign of the present king, amounted to 16 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present fundamental law—*grondwet*—of the Netherlands received the royal sanction October 14, 1848, and was solemnly proclaimed Nov. 3, 1848. This charter vests the whole legislative authority in a Parliament composed of two Chambers, called the States-General. The Upper House, or first Chamber, consists of 39 members, elected by the provincial Diets from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the various counties. The second Chamber of the States-General numbers 72 members, elected by ballot. All

citizens, natives of the Netherlands, paying taxes to the amount of 120 guilders, or 10*l.*, are voters. Clergymen, military officers in active service, and judges, are debarred from being elected. The members of the second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders, or 166*l.*, besides travelling expenses. Every two years one-half of the members of the second Chamber, and every three years one-third of the members of the Upper House retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the right to dissolve either of the Chambers separately, or both together, at any time, but new elections must take place within forty days. The second Chamber alone has the initiative of new laws, and the functions of the Upper House are restricted to either approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. The constitutional advisers of the King, having a seat in the Cabinet, must attend at the meetings of both Houses, and have a deliberative voice; but, unless they are also members, cannot take an active part in the debate. All financial measures must originate in the second Chamber, and the assent of both the Sovereign and the Upper House is required before any bill which has passed the House of Representatives becomes law. The royal veto, however, is seldom, if ever, brought into practice. Alterations in the Constitution can only be made by the vote of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, followed by a general election, and a second confirmation, by two-third vote, of the new States-General.

The executive authority is in the hands of the sovereign, and exercised by him through a responsible Council of Ministers. There are seven departments in the Ministerial Council, namely :—

1. The Ministry of the Interior.—Baron S. Van *Heemstra*, appointed May 28, 1866.
2. The Ministry of Finance.—Baron *Schimmelpennink*, appointed May 28, 1866.
3. The Ministry of Justice.—Jonkheer E. J. H. *Borret*, appointed May 28, 1866.
4. The Ministry of the Colonies.—N. *Trakranen*, appointed September 16, 1866.
5. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Jonkheer Zuylen Van *Nyvelt*, appointed May 28, 1866.
6. The Ministry of Marine.—Chevalier *Huyssen de Kattendyke*, appointed March 12, 1862.
7. The Ministry of War.—General J. W. *Blanken*, appointed February 1, 1862.

Each of the above ministers has a salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l.* per annum. Whenever the sovereign presides over the deliberations of the ministry, the meeting is called a 'Cabinet Council,' and the privilege to be present at it is given to all princes of the royal family who are of age. There is also a Privy Council

of 14 members, all nominated by the Government, which the sovereign may consult on extraordinary occasions.

Church and Education.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family, and a majority of the inhabitants, belong to the Reformed Church; but the Roman Catholics are not far inferior in numbers. In the census of 1849—more recent enumerations do not show the religious creed—the number of Calvinists, or members of the Reformed Church, is given as 1,906,618; of Lutherans, 66,170; of Roman Catholics, 1,220,087; of Greek Catholics, 41; of divers other Christian denominations, 41,151; and of Jews, 64,070. The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian; while the Roman Catholics are under an archbishop, of Utrecht, and four bishops, of Harlem, Breda, Roermond, and Herzogenbush. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds.

There is a strongly-developed tendency to sectarianism in the larger towns of the Netherlands, illustrated in the subjoined analysis of the population of Amsterdam, in the year 1860:—

Members of the Dutch Reformed Church	128,228
" " French or Walloon Church	3,000
" " Presbyterian Church	248
" " English Episcopal Church	170
Lutherans	34,684
Baptists	3,787
Armenians	960
Moravians	3
Other Protestant Dissenters	659
Roman Catholics	57,158
‘Old Roman Catholics’	313
Greek Catholics	15
Jews	28,389
Belonging to none of the above-mentioned communities	161
Total	257,780

Education is well conducted, and very generally diffused. On January 15, 1857, there were 2,478 public schools, with 4,638 schoolmasters and 134 schoolmistresses. The pupils numbered 186,766 boys, and 136,001 girls. The teachers are superintended by 70 school-inspectors, who act under an inspector-general, depending on the Minister of the Interior. It is the duty of the inspectors to grant licenses for the establishment of schools, and to present to the Government, three times a year, an account of the state of public instruction. Besides the public schools, there are 944 higher educa-

tional establishments, with 1,842 male and 777 female teachers, and—according to an enumeration of July 15, 1857—attended by 40,493 male and 40,652 female pupils. A fuller education than these impart 63 additional 'Latin schools,' with 1,802 pupils. Above them are the three universities of Leyden, Groningen, and Utrecht, with 1,327 students. The ecclesiastical training schools comprise six Roman Catholic and two Protestant seminaries. There are also three military, one naval, and one veterinary school. The proportion of attendance in the public schools is one in eight of the entire population.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the kingdom, as shown in the budgets, were as follows in each of the four years 1860 to 1863:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1860	7,556,768	6,651,272
1861	7,605,167	7,015,428
1862	7,208,124	7,150,666
1863	8,232,265	8,168,399

The budget for the year 1864–5 estimated the public income and expenditure of the kingdom of the Netherlands as follows:—

Estimated Revenue for 1864–5	Gulders
Direct taxes:	
Land tax	10,435,450
Personal taxes	7,332,000
Tax on trades and professions	2,982,400
Total	20,749,850
	£1,727,155
Excise:	
Sugar	2,000,000
Wine	1,260,000
Spirits	5,850,000
Salt	2,580,000
Soap	1,260,000
Beer and vinegar	610,000
Butchers' meat	1,380,000
Coals	1,590,000
Turf	1,650,000
Total	18,080,000
	£1,506,670

Estimated Revenue for 1864-5	Guilders
Indirect taxes :	
Stamps	1,500,000
Registration	4,400,000
Mortgages	300,000
Succession and inheritance	2,800,000
38 per cent. on these duties	3,439,000
Total	12,489,000
	<u>£1,040,756</u>
Import and export dues :	
Duties on imports, &c.	3,600,000
Lights and buoys	330,000
Stamps on instruments	7,200
Percentages	2,736
Total	3,939,936
	<u>£328,328</u>
Assay and tax on articles of gold and silver	256,500
	<u>£21,375</u>
Public domain :	
From the ordinary domain, tithes, &c.	483,800
From the domain in possession of the War Department	84,800
Roads and canals	690,800
Total	1,259,400
	<u>£104,950</u>
Post-office	2,100,000
Telegraphs	305,700
Lottery	410,000
Game licenses	100,000
Pilotage	700,000
Mines	598
Miscellaneous	1,701,879
Contribution from Belgium, pursuant to treaty of November 5, 1832	400,000
Second instalment of purchase-money of Scheldt dues	3,089,253
Interest on balance of purchase-money of Scheldt dues not yet paid up	312,832
Colonial surplus	19,463,000
	<u>£1,621,917</u>
Contribution from the East Indian revenue towards payment of the interest on debt, charged on the East Indian Possessions	9,800,000
Contribution from the East Indian revenue to pay deficit on the budgets of the other colonies	2,825,000
From balances of former years	5,000,000
Total revenue	103,732,949
	<u>£8,644,412</u>

The following was the estimated expenditure for 1864-5, sanctioned by the States-General:—

Estimated Expenditure for 1864-5	Guilders	£
Civil list of the King	600,000	50,000
Allowance of the Queen Dowager . .	150,000	12,500
" " Prince of Orange	100,000	8,340
Subsidy for the maintenance of the royal palaces	50,000	4,170
Superior departments of State	588,029	49,002
Foreign affairs	529,245	44,104
Roman Catholic worship	668,672	55,723
Department of Justice	2,933,744	244,479
Protestant worship	1,752,886	146,074
Home department	24,278,387	2,023,199
Marine	8,739,953	728,329
National debt	39,976,977	3,331,415
Finance department	6,749,200	562,433
War department	12,733,000	1,061,083
Colonial department	2,925,072	243,756
Total expenditure	98,188,018	8,182,335
Surplus	5,544,931	462,077

Of this surplus, the sum of 5,250,000 guilders, or 437,500*l.*, is to be added to the sinking fund for the extinction of the national debt.

The actual produce of the ordinary branches of the public revenue of the Netherlands for the two years, 1861 and 1862, is represented in the following table:—

Source of Revenue	Receipts for the twelve months of 1861		Receipts for the twelve months of 1862	
Direct taxes:	Guilders	Cents	Guilders	Cents
Land tax	10,370,941	60	10,410,818	27
Personal taxes	7,185,304	82	7,277,475	38
Patents	2,938,932	32	2,978,296	13
Dues on mines	1,296	42	1,532	58
Total	20,496,475	16	20,668,122	36
Import and export duties and shipping dues:				
Import and export	3,977,487	20	3,817,514	99
Shipping dues	1,032,824	90	923,066	40
Lights and buoys	333,523	25	337,465	72
Stamps on instruments . . .	10,892	28	10,682	22
Total	5,354,727	63	5,088,729	33

Source of Revenue—*continued*.

Source of Revenue	Receipts for the twelve months of 1861		Receipts for the twelve months of 1862	
	Guilders	Cents	Guilders	Cents
Excise :				
Sugar	2,043,406	86	1,971,056	13
Wine	1,252,196	3	1,281,428	71
Home spirits	5,689,024	5	5,705,587	39
Foreign spirits	281,324	73	283,783	79
Butchers' meat	1,402,688	24	1,446,680	55
Salt	2,629,141	80	2,603,259	61
Soap	1,285,713	77	1,259,448	84
Beer and vinegar	488,215	55	516,693	11
Coals	1,655,663	10	1,632,707	36
Turf	1,709,990	11	1,670,233	99
Total	18,437,364	24	18,370,879	48
Assay and tax on articles of gold and silver :				
Tax	256,748	1	253,067	63
Assayage and percentage	1,831	90	1,765	86
Total	258,579	91	254,833	49
Indirect taxes :				
Stamps	2,085,824	66	2,082,268	92
Registration dues	5,676,303	26	6,115,929	96
Mortgage dues	456,750	46	515,531	97
Duties on successions	3,866,546	27	3,548,431	91
Total	12,085,424	65	12,262,162	76
Post-office	2,001,033	90	2,074,022	61
Lottery	412,445	50	549,486	50
Pilotage	768,100	84	756,845	93
Total revenue	59,814,151	88	60,025,082	51

The total receipts of 60,025,082 florins 51 cents, equal to 5,002,090*l.* for 1862, as shown in the above table, exceed those of 1861 by 210,930 florins 69 cents, or 17,578*l.*, and the estimate by 1,778,483 florins 51 cents, or 148,207*l.* The revenue derived from articles of consumption had, however, it will be observed, fallen below that of the preceding year.

The sums voted for the payment of interest on the national debt of the Netherlands are as follow :—

On a capital of 687,078,770 guilders, bearing interest at 2½ per cent.	Guilders	Cents
On 104,966,011 guilders 95 cents at 3 per cent.	17,176,969	25
Half-year's interest on 16,330,000 guilders, and half-year's interest on 16,030,000 guilders, at 3½ per cent.	3,149,036	45
On 202,159,700 guilders, at 4 per cent.	566,300	0
Colonial debentures, capital 12,484,500 guilders, at 4 per cent.	8,086,388	0
Interests on deposits and life annuities	499,380	0
Rent and other payments charged on the national domain	61,091	12
	91,424	0
Total charge for the national debt	{ 29,630,588 82 £2,469,211	

The rest of the sum of 39,976,977 guilders, or 3,331,415*l.*, set down in the budget as expenditure for the national debt, goes towards a sinking fund for the same. The operation of this fund has brought about a great decrease in the annual charge for the debt within a comparatively short time, as will be seen from the following statement, which gives the amount of interest paid during the ten years 1855-64 :—

	Guilders		Guilders
1855	35,793,187	1860	31,561,919
1856	35,224,246	1861	30,935,253
1857	34,590,583	1862	30,799,502
1858	34,107,620	1863	30,696,589
1859	32,133,938	1864	29,630,588

According to a statement of the Minister of Finance, made when laying the budget of 1864 before the States-General, the reduction of the national debt, from 1848 to 1864, amounted to 185,000,000 guilders, or 15,416,667*l.* The total debt, on Dec. 31, 1863, was 1,023,018,982 guilders, or 85,251,581*l.*

Army and Navy.

The army of the Netherlands is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, in such a manner that the volunteers form the stock, as well as the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription at the age of twenty have to serve, nominally, five years; but practically, all that is required of them is to drill for a few months, and, returning home on furlough, meet for a fortnight annually for practice, during a period of four years. Besides the regular army, there exists a militia—'schutters'—divided into two classes. To the first, the 'active militia,' belong all men from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fifth year of age; and to the second, the 'resting (rustende) militia,' all persons from thirty-five to fifty-five. The first class, numbering 26,109 men in the year 1862, is again

subdivided into two distinct parts, the one comprising the unmarried men and widowers without children, and the other the remaining married soldiers. The 'resting militia,' to the number of 61,262 men, is distributed in fifty-four full and nine half battalions. A law passed by the States-General in 1861 orders the assimilation, at a future period, of the standing army and militia; but no steps have been taken as yet to effect this object.

The regular army stationed in the Netherlands, at the commencement of 1863, was composed as follows:—

	Officers	Men
1 regiment of grenadiers and musketeers	105	3,875
8 regiments of infantry of the line	728	38,632
4 " of light dragoons	140	3,484
1 regiment of heavy dragoons	38	1,035
1 " of field artillery	83	2,744
1 " of horse artillery	31	716
3 regiments of heavy (fortress) artillery	204	6,195
Staff and 1 battalion of engineers	106	839
Total	1,435	57,520

The colonial troops numbered the following non-commissioned officers and men on December 31, 1863:—

	Europeans	Natives	Total
Infantry	9,884	14,845	24,729
Cavalry	535	15	550
Artillery	1,611	1,066	2,677
Sappers and miners	289	666	955
Total	12,319	16,592	28,911

To which force are to be added the officers, all Europeans, consisting of 660 infantry, 27 cavalry, 80 artillery, 20 sappers and miners, and 340 staff officers—total, 1,127.

Previous to the year 1830, when Belgium was united with Holland, the standing army of the Netherlands consisted of but 25,000 men, with 140,000 militia, and 43,000 colonial troops. The Belgian revolution caused a great increase of the standing army, which has since that time never been brought down again to its former normal state.

The navy of the Netherlands was composed, on July 1, 1864, of the following steam and sailing vessels:—

Steamers	Guns
5 screw frigates of from 45 to 51 guns	243
2 " corvettes of 19 guns	38
38 " sloops of from 8 to 16 guns	425
13 paddle-steamers of from 1 to 8 guns	79
58 men-of-war, with	785

Sailing Vessels		Guns
2 second-class ships of the line of 74 guns . . .		148
3 first-class frigates " " 52 " . . .		156
4 second-class frigates " " 32 " . . .		128
4 first-class corvettes " " 22 " . . .		88
4 second-class corvettes of from 10 to 20 guns . . .		30
5 brigs of from 12 to 18 guns . . .		78
5 'swimming batteries' of from 26 to 32 guns . . .		146
6 sloops of from 2 to 10 guns . . .		32
48 gun-boats of from 2 to 8 guns . . .		130
81 sailing men-of-war, with . . .		936

The navy was manned, on July 1, 1864, by 6,137 sailors, officered by 1 admiral, 1 'admiral-lieutenant,' 3 vice-admirals, 4 rear admirals ('schouten-bij-nacht') 20 captains, 40 commanders, 298 first and second lieutenants, 186 midshipmen ('adelborsten') and 123 administrative officers. The marine infantry, at the same date, consisted of 46 officers and 2,088 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both sailors and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.

At the session of the States-General of 1863, a bill was adopted granting a credit to the ministry of marine for transforming a part of the fleet of the Netherlands into iron-clad vessels.

Population.

The kingdom, since the separation of Belgium, consists of the following ten provinces:—

Provinces	Area square miles	Population in 1838	Population Dec. 31, 1861
North Holland . . .	928	423,873	534,119
South Holland . . .	1,166	509,661	635,193
Zealand . . .	588	145,542	170,131
Utrecht . . .	542	140,574	163,333
Guelderland . . .	2,018	336,401	410,464
Overijssel . . .	1,293	191,062	240,209
Drenthe . . .	788	70,271	98,509
Groningen . . .	778	172,437	211,462
Friesland . . .	1,151	227,415	278,559
North Brabant . . .	1,653	366,160	411,946
Total . . .	10,905	2,583,396	3,372,652

The pure Dutch, or Netherlanders, numbering about 2½ millions, inhabit the provinces of North and South Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, and Guelderland; the Friesians, speaking a dialect of the Dutch language, are dispersed, to the number of half a million, through

Overijssel, Drenthe, Groningen, and Friesland; while North Brabant is almost entirely inhabited by a Flemish population.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages was, at four different annual periods, as follows :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1851	117,036	74,557	26,368
1854	109,563	81,794	23,855
1858	112,898	97,977	26,342
1860	115,569	102,527	27,007

Among the births in the year 1860, were 5,965 illegitimate children, or about five per cent. Still-born children, included in the list, were to the number of 6,743, or nearly six per cent. The male population in the year 1860 numbered 1,663,395, and the female 1,693,934.

The Netherlands possess a comparatively larger town population than any other country in Europe. According to the census of Dec. 31, 1861, there are thirteen towns in the kingdom with a population of above 20,000 inhabitants. They are—Delft, with 20,858; Nymegen, with 21,625; Dort, with 23,117; Hertogenbosh, with 23,243; Leeuwarden, with 25,536; Arnhem, with 26,382; Harlem, with 28,145; Groningen, with 36,112; Leyden, with 37,102; Utrecht, with 54,495; The Hague ('S'Gravenhage'), with 81,393; Rotterdam, with 109,402; and Amsterdam, with 268,355 inhabitants. In the provinces of North and South Holland the population of the eleven principal towns is considerably larger than that of the country districts. The natural increase of population, however, is higher in the rural parts than the cities.

Trade and Industry.

In the last ten years the average annual value of the merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from the Netherlands amounted in round numbers to 8 millions sterling. The total value of the imports from the Netherlands into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce to the Netherlands, in each of the five years, 1861–5, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Years	Imports from the Netherlands into the United Kingdom	Exports of Home Produce from the United Kingdom to the Netherlands
1861	£ 7,692,895	£ 6,434,919
1862	7,863,031	6,046,242
1863	8,661,119	6,324,696
1864	11,660,539	6,885,463
1865	12,451,466	8,111,022

The principal article of import from the Netherlands into the United Kingdom is butter, the average value of which, in the five years, 1861-5, was about 1,500,000*l*. Live animals and corn form the other chief imports. The staple articles of export from the United Kingdom to the Netherlands are cotton and woollen manufactures, averaging two millions sterling per annum.

The total value of the imports and exports of the Netherlands in the years 1860-2, from and to all countries, and inclusive of the imports of bullion and specie, is given in the subjoined tables :—

IMPORTS INTO THE NETHERLANDS, 1860-2.

	1860	1861	1862
	£	£	£
Total Imports, including transit { By sea . . .	25,585,834	28,265,163	25,497,748
By land and river . . .	12,102,969	10,832,293	11,634,641
Total	37,688,803	39,097,456	37,132,289
Entered for home consumption } (Vrije Verkeer).	26,365,780	27,917,329	27,448,946
In Transit . . . { By sea . . .	7,205,949	7,162,370	7,127,619
By land and river . . .	4,197,654	3,463,514	3,513,002
Total	11,403,603	10,625,884	10,640,621

EXPORTS FROM THE NETHERLANDS, 1860-2.

	1860	1861	1862
	£	£	£
Total Exports, including transit { By sea . . .	17,892,931	17,411,202	16,865,108
By land and river . . .	14,503,608	16,015,624	14,916,847
Total	32,396,539	33,426,826	31,781,955
Dutch produce, &c. (Vrije Verkeer) .	20,992,937	22,800,942	21,141,334
In Transit . . . { By sea . . .	7,205,949	7,162,370	7,127,619
By land and river . . .	4,197,654	3,463,514	3,513,002
Total	11,403,603	10,625,884	10,640,621

The commerce of the Netherlands has greatly increased within the last ten years. During this time, the imports from Great Britain, Germany, and Russia have nearly doubled, while the exports have risen chiefly to Germany, Belgium, and Italy.

The mercantile marine of the Netherlands on December 31, 1864, consisted of:—

Clippers	9	measuring	6,134 tons
Ships (full rigged)	127	"	101,130 "
Barques	354	"	210,038 "
Brigs	147	"	35,130 "
Schooners	385	"	64,250 "
Brigantines	2	"	372 "
Galliot	314	"	38,976 "
Koffs, &c.	734	"	75,988 "
Hookers	25	"	2,826 "
Sloops	5	"	348 "
Smacks, &c.	149	"	6,416 "
Steamers	38	"	12,636 "
Total	2,289	vessels	554,244 tons

The chief manufactures of the Netherlands are linen of the finest quality, woollens, silks, and velvets, paper, leather, and tobacco. The manufacture of cotton goods has been recently introduced, but does not flourish, owing to the absence of coal. About 97 per cent. of the cotton exports go to the Dutch East India possessions, this being a protected trade, as goods furnished with a certificate of Netherland origin pay only duty in those possessions at one half of the rates paid by foreign goods.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands are divided into the following dependencies:—

Dependencies	Area in English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1859
Possessions in the East Indies	520,179	17,980,000
" " West Indies	54,187	85,792
" " West Coast of Africa	10,625	110,118
Total	584,991	18,175,910

The revenue and expenditure of the East Indian colonies, exclusive of Java, in the year 1860, is shown in the following table:—

Name of Settlement	Receipts	Expenditure
Sumatra:	Guilders	Guilders
Government of West Coast .	7,965,884	5,876,275
Benkoelen	187,603	340,618
Lampongs	2,051	138,352
Palembang	611,639	983,852
Banka	16,325,722	9,832,958
Billiton	33,609	30,997
Riouw	254,880	348,691
Borneo:		
Pontianak	584,814	645,810
Sambas	343,347	947,910
Bandjermassim	826,594	947,065
Macassar, &c.	535,468	1,162,945
Moluccas:		
Amboina	323,931	927,326
Banda	1,643,323	932,113
Ternate	46,878	228,599
Menado, &c.	753,344	769,415
Timor	54,736	126,327
Total {	29,403,830 £2,450,319	24,239,261 £2,019,938

The above account leaves a clear surplus of 5,164,569 guilders, or 430,380*l.*, as profit for the Home Government, exclusive of commercial transactions.

The revenue and expenditure of the West Indian and African colonies, in the year 1860, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Dependencies	Receipts	Expenditure
	Guilders	Guilders
Surinam	1,018,850	1,543,034
West Indian Islands	302,258	793,781
Coast of Guinea	5,450	120,450
Total {	1,326,558 £110,506	2,457,265 £204,772

This leaves an annual deficit in the administration of the West Indian and African colonies of 94,226*l.*, which, however, is more than covered by the profits on commerce, drawn direct by the Government of the Netherlands. From documents issued by the Colonial Office in December, 1862, it appears that the total amount realised by the Government in 1860 from its importations from the

Dutch colonies was 58,493,399 guilders, or 4,874,449*l*. The produce represented by this amount was brought to the European market through the medium of the 'Netherlands Trading Company,' the Government's brokers. The expenses incurred in the cultivation and shipping of this produce, and for the governmental charges of the colonies, amounted to 35,194,720 guilders, which left the home power a balance of profit of 23,194,720 guilders, or 1,932,893*l*.

Slavery ceased in the West Indian colonies on the 1st of July, 1860. There were, at this period, 11,386 slaves, for each of whom, without regard to age or sex, the owner received 33*l*. in compensation. All the emancipated slaves had to undergo an apprenticeship of three years, during which period one-half of their income was retained by the Home Government.

For a detailed account of the principal colonial possession of the Netherlands, Java and Madura, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year Book*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Netherlands, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin* = 1*s*. 8*d*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Pond</i> . . .	= 2.2 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Mud</i> of potatoes	= 2½ imperial bushels.
" " of coals	= 2½ imperial bushels, about 10.8 Muden to the ton.
" <i>Last</i> of grain	= 10½ imperial quarters.
" <i>Kanne</i> . . .	= 1½ imperial pints, about 4½ to the imperial gallon.
" <i>Cubic Ell</i> . .	= 35.3 cubic feet.

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PORTUGAL.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Luis I., King of Portugal, born Oct. 31, 1838, the son of Queen Maria II. and of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., Nov. 11, 1861; married Oct. 6, 1862, to

Pia, Queen of Portugal, born Oct. 16, 1847, the youngest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Issue of the union are two sons, *Carlos*, born Sept. 28, 1863, and *Alfonso*, born July 31, 1865.

Sisters and Brother of the King.—1. Princess *Maria*, born July 21, 1843; married, May 11, 1859, to Prince George, second son of the King of Saxony. 2. Princess *Antonia*, born Feb. 17, 1845; married, Sept. 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. 3. Prince *Augustus*, born Nov. 4, 1847.

Father of the King.—Prince *Ferdinand* of Saxe-Coburg, titular 'King of Portugal,' born Oct. 29, 1816, the eldest son of the late Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; married, April 9, 1836, to Queen Maria II. of Portugal; obtained the title 'King,' Sept. 16, 1837; widower, Nov. 15, 1853; Regent of Portugal during the minority of his son, the late King Pedro V., Nov. 15, 1853, to Sept. 16, 1855.

Great-Aunts and Uncle of the King.—1. Princess *Teresa*, born April 29, 1793, the daughter of King João VI. of Portugal and of Princess Charlotte of Spain; married, April 11, 1809, to Don Pedro of Spain; widow July 4, 1812; married, a second time, Oct. 20, 1838, to Don Carlos, pretender to the crown of Spain; widow, March 10, 1855. 2. Princess *Maria*, sister of the preceding, born July 4, 1801; Regent of Portugal from March 10, 1826, to Feb. 26, 1828. 3. Prince *Miguel*, born Oct. 26, 1802; Regent of Portugal, Feb. 26, 1828; declared King of Portugal by decree of June 30, 1828; abdicated May 29, 1834; married, Sept. 24, 1851, to Adelheid, daughter of the non-sovereign Prince of Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rochefort, domiciled in the grand duchy of Baden. Offspring of the union are four daughters and one son, who assume the title of Prince and Princesses of Portugal, but are not acknowledged as such by the Government of King Luis I.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the commencement of the fifteenth

century, at which period Affonso, an illegitimate son of King João or John I., was created by his father Duke of Braganza and Lord of Guimaraens. When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his nominal successor, Henrique 'the Cardinal,' Philip II. of Spain took possession of the country, claiming it in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess; but in disregard of the fundamental law of the kingdom, passed by the Cortes of Lamego in 1139, which excluded all foreign princes from the succession. After bearing the Spanish rule for more than half a century, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Don João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their king, he being the nearest heir to the throne, though of an illegitimate issue. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title 'the Fortunate.' From this João, through many vicissitudes of family, the present rulers of Portugal are descended. For two centuries the members of the line of Braganza kept up the ancient blood alliances with the reigning house of Spain; but the custom was broken through by the late Queen Maria II., who, by a union with a Prince of Coburg, entered the great family of Teutonic Sovereigns. Luis I. is the second Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.

Luis I. has a civil list of 365,000 milreis, or about 82,000*l.*; but His Majesty returns annually 26,000 milreis to the public exchequer, to be employed for educational purposes. The expenses of the whole Court, including the allowance to King Ferdinand and the other princes, amount to 675,000 milreis, or nearly 152,000*l.* King Luis has settled upon his consort, Queen Pia, sixty contos of reis, or 14,000*l.*, from his own civil list, declining a proffered grant from the funds of the nation.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors:—

I. House of Burgundy.				A.D.
Henri of Burgundy	.	.	Afonso V., 'the African'	1438
Afonso I.	.	.	Joan II., 'the Perfect'	1481
Sancho I.	.	.	Manoel	1495
Afonso II., 'the Fat'	.	.	Joan III.	1521
Sancho II., 'Capel'	.	.	Sebastian	1557
Afonso III.	.	.	Enrique 'the Cardinal'	1578
Diniz, 'the Farmer'	.	.	III. Interval of Submission to Spain.	
Afonso IV.	.	.	Philip II.	1580
Pedro, 'the Severe'	.	.	Philip III.	1590
Ferdinando I.	.	.	Philip IV.	1623
II. House of Avis.		IV. House of Braganza.		
Joan I., 'the Great'	.	.	Joan IV., 'the Fortunate'	1640
Eduardo	.	.	Afonso VI.	1656

	A.D.		A.D.
Pedro II.	1683	Maria II.	1826
Joan V.	1706	Miguel I.	1828
José	1750	Maria II., restored	1834
Maria I. and Pedro III.	1777		
Maria I.	1786	V. HOUSE OF BRAGANZA-COBURG.	
Joan José, Regent	1796	Pedro V.	1853
Joan VI.	1816	Luis I.	1861
Pedro IV.	1826		

The average reign of the thirty-five sovereigns of Portugal, from the ascension of the House of Burgundy, amounted to twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the kingdom is the 'Carta de Lei' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, and altered by an additional act, dated July 5, 1852. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The constitution recognises three powers in the State, the legislative, executive, and 'moderating' authority, the two last of which reside in the Sovereign and his responsible ministers. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Camara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Camara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the General Cortes. The peers, unlimited in number, but actually comprising 115, are named for life by the Sovereign, by whom also the president and vice-president of the first Chamber are nominated. The peerage was formerly hereditary in certain families; but on May 27, 1864, the Cortes passed a law abolishing hereditary succession. The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens possessing a clear annual income of 133 milreis, or 22*l*. The deputies must have an income of at least 390 milreis, or 89*l*. per annum; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. Continental Portugal is divided into thirty-seven electoral districts, returning 154 deputies, to which Madeira and the Azores add twenty-five. Each deputy has a remuneration of about 10*s*. a day during the session. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution, a new Parliament must be called together within thirty days. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses. All laws relating to finance and general taxation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments, namely—

1. The Ministry of the Interior.—*Senhor Antonio de Aguiar*, appointed Minister of the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers, Sept. 3, 1865.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—*Viscount de Castro*, appointed Sept. 3, 1865.

3. The Ministry of War.—*General Travassos-Valdez*, appointed Nov. 21, 1865.

4. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—*Senhor Barga de Freitas*, appointed Sept. 3, 1865.

5. The Ministry of Finance.—*Antonio Maria de Fontes*, appointed Aug. 30, 1865.

6. The Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies.—*Viscount Praia Grande*, appointed Sept. 3, 1865.

7. The Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.—*Senhor Serpo Pimentel*, appointed Sept. 3, 1865.

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated by the Crown for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a 'Patriarch,' with extensive powers, two archbishops, and fourteen bishops. The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some extent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. Under the Patriarch are five continental and five colonial bishops; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six; and under the Archbishop of Evora three bishops. The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis, or 67,500*l*. There are 3,769 parishes, each under the charge of a *presbitero*, or incumbent. Most of the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the

various monasteries. A few religious establishments are still permitted to exist; but their inmates are in a state of great poverty, and the buildings are gradually falling to ruin. The lower ranks of the priesthood are poorly educated, and their income scarcely removes them from the social sphere of the peasants and labouring classes. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They worship in chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

The superintendence of public instruction is under the management of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and which holds its sitting at Coimbra. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the Church. By a law enacted in 1844, it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. In 1854 there were 1,136 schools devoted to primary instruction, attended by 33,500 pupils of both sexes, of whom, however, only 1,570 were females. From the year 1854 to 1862 the Government founded 588 new schools, of which for boys 452, for girls 136. Portugal had in 1854, 1,200 public schools, with 55,12 scholars. At the close of 1861 there were 1,788 public schools, with 79,172 scholars, showing an increase of 23,980 scholars. In 1862, there was one scholar to every 36 inhabitants. There is only one university in the kingdom, that of Coimbra, founded in 1290. It has five faculties, and 46 professors and lecturers, who are attended by between 800 and 900 students. The lyceums, which impart secondary instruction, number 182, with, on the average, 3,000 scholars. The clergy are educated in six seminaries and eight training schools, where most of them receive gratuitous instruction. In the building of the extinct monastery at Belem, about 900 orphan and abandoned children of both sexes are supported, educated, and taught various useful trades.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of Portugal amounted, on the average of the last ten years, to 3,000,000*l.* sterling, while the average expenditure during the same period was about 250,000*l.* more. The estimated ordinary revenue of the kingdom for the financial year 1864-65 amounted to 16,805,040,828 reis, or 3,734,453*l.*, and that for 1865-66 to 17,354,963,293 reis, or 3,856,657*l.*, as shown in the following statement of the two budgets:—

PORTUGAL.

REVENUE.

	1864-65		1865-66	
	Reis	£	Reis	£
Ordinary Revenue:				
Direct taxes . . .	4,938,176,027	1,097,372	4,978,687,725	1,106,375
Indirect taxes . . .	9,633,172,811	2,140,705	10,200,491,069	2,266,775
Revenue from national property and sundry receipts . . .	2,017,021,046	448,227	2,115,784,499	470,174
Deductions from the Civil List and salaries	216,670,944	48,149	60,000,000	13,333
Total . . .	16,805,040,828	3,734,453	17,354,963,293	3,856,657
Receipts from former years . . .	—	—	289,123,610	64,249
Total . . .	—	—	17,644,086,903	3,920,906
Extraordinary Revenue:				
Sums to be raised by the Government by loan or by any other means that may be more expedient . . .	3,298,790,275	733,064	3,377,393,500	750,531
Grand total . . .	20,103,831,103	4,467,517	21,021,480,403	4,671,437

The revenue has not much risen for the last thirty years. It was 11,940,151 milreis in 1834; two millions less, or 9,843,170 in 1844; and 10,793,407 milreis in 1854. In the financial year 1858-59 the public income amounted to 12,206,747 milreis, or 2,746,518*l.*; and in 1860-61 to 12,504,534 milreis, or 2,813,520*l.*

According to these financial estimates of income and expenditure, there will be a deficit of about three-quarters of a million sterling in each of the financial years 1864-65 and 1865-66, to be covered by the so-called 'extraordinary revenue,' that is, by loans. The actual deficit will probably be much larger than the one estimated, to judge by the experience of former periods.

There has been no budget for the last thirty years without a deficit. The expenditure amounted, in 1834, to 14,911,314 milreis; in 1844, to 11,158,214; and in 1854, to 11,784,472 milreis. In the financial year 1858-59 the public expenditure was 12,947,061 milreis, or 2,913,088*l.*, in 1860-61 it rose to 13,987,859 milreis, or 3,147,268*l.*; and in 1862-63, to 22,329,239 milreis, or 4,962,053*l.* The revenue in the year 1862-63 amounted to 14,563,556 milreis, or 3,458,568*l.*, so that there was a deficit of 7,765,683*l.* milreis, or 1,503,485*l.*

The following is the amount of the various branches of national expenditure, as estimated in the budgets of 1864-65, and 1865-66 :—

EXPENDITURE.

	1864-65		1865-66	
	Reis	£	Reis	£
Ordinary Expenditure—				
Interest, &c. on Home Debt	2,826,111,657	628,024	3,107,598,731	690,577
Ditto on Foreign Debt	2,928,840,015	650,853	2,738,024,543	608,449
Finance Department and general charges	3,600,251,364	800,056	3,519,165,191	782,036
Home Department	1,558,689,955	346,375	1,586,438,295	352,541
Department of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs	531,445,940	118,100	551,504,429	122,556
War Department	3,128,345,027	695,189	3,275,972,982	727,993
Department of Navy and Colonies	1,249,448,730	277,653	1,283,511,421	285,227
Foreign Department	189,653,258	42,146	211,850,258	47,078
Department of Public Works, Commerce, and Industry	1,324,885,157	294,419	1,370,021,053	304,449
Total	17,337,671,103	3,852,815	17,644,086,903	3,920,906
Extraordinary Expenditure in the several Public Departments	2,766,160,000	614,702	3,377,393,500	750,531
Grand Total	20,103,831,103	4,467,517	21,021,480,403	4,671,437

The public debt, commonly divided into a home debt and foreign debt, was as follows, on June 30, of each of the years 1862, 1863, and 1864 :—

	1862	1863	1864
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
Home Debt	81,687,750	89,771,400	97,187,600
Foreign Debt	68,166,038	84,451,429	87,929,911
Total . { Milreis	149,853,788	174,222,829	185,117,511
£	33,717,102	39,200,136	41,651,440

The following table gives the divisions of the public debt of the kingdom in each of the years ending June 30, 1861 and 1862 :—

	1861	1862
	Milreis	Milreis
Deferred debt to bear from { Internal	2,540,839	2,540,839
January 1, 1863 { Foreign	2,592,820	2,592,820
Ancient debts of various designa- tions recognised }	11,790,761	11,790,761
Funded 3 per cent. debt internal and foreign }	106,945,241	114,772,599
Floating debt, paying about 6½ or 7 per cent. }	7,377,244	18,156,769
Total {	131,247,005 £29,530,576	149,853,788 £33,717,102

The cost of management and interest of the public debt of the kingdom, both internal and external, is set down as follows in the budget of 1864-65 :—

Charges of internal debt :—	Milreis
Interest	2,643,472
Sinking fund	3,670
Salaries	20,176
Sundry charges	8,300
Total internal	2,675,618
Charges of external debt :	
Financial agency in London	7,459
Interest	2,694,958
Sinking fund	—
Sundry charges	30,800
Total external	2,733,307
Total internal	2,675,718
Total {	5,408,925 £1,262,082

The interest on the public debt has remained frequently unpaid. On June 30, 1864, the unpaid interest amounted to—

Home debt	404,329 milreis, or £90,974
Foreign debt	250,258
Total	£341,232

The growth of the Portuguese debt, in the course of forty years, has been as follows:—

Years	Debt in milreis	Years	Debt in milreis
1826 . . .	35,523,000	1853 . . .	79,353,942
1835 . . .	55,280,990	1855 . . .	93,314,346
1838 . . .	82,040,514	1859 . . .	123,869,867
1848 . . .	74,193,186	1862 . . .	149,853,788

Portions of the national debt have been repudiated at various periods; among others the loan contracted by Don Miguel in 1832. At times, as in the year 1837, the interest on the home debt has been paid, but not that on the foreign debt. By a royal decree of Dec. 18, 1852, the interest on the whole funded debt, internal and foreign, was reduced to 3 per cent. Many of the creditors protested against this act, but without effect.

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom consisted of the following troops on May 31, 1866:—

	Officers	Men
18 regiments of infantry of the line . . .	683	9,218
9 battalions of riflemen . . .	314	3,468
8 regiments of lancers and dragoons . . .	244	2,253
3 „ of artillery . . .	107	1,278
1 battalion of engineers . . .	3	317
Staff and sanitary troops . . .	194	106
Total . . .	1,545	16,640

The number of troops in the Portuguese colonies amounted, in the year 1866, to 8,236 infantry and artillery, besides a reserve of 9,572 men.

The cost of the War Department in the financial year 1865-66 was as follows:—

	Milreis
Secretary of State's office . . .	92,249
Staff of the army . . .	93,259
Corps of all arms . . .	2,006,000
Fortresses . . .	32,097
Justice, &c. . .	322,373
Officers on commissions . . .	53,531
Officers on half-pay . . .	26,544
Officers retired . . .	400,705
Veterans and invalids . . .	136,857
Sundry expenses . . .	111,577
Total . . .	{ 3,275,972 £727,993

The navy was composed, May 31, 1866, of—

	Guns
1 sailing ship of the line, with	76
1 " frigate, with	40
3 " corvettes, with	44
11 " brigs and brigantines, with	45
7 " transports, with	7
11 steamers, with	82
34 men-of-war, with	294

Many of the above vessels, however, are reported to be in a bad state, and scarcely seaworthy.

The Navy and Colonial Department, in the year 1865–66, required the following sums:—

	Milreis
Secretary of State's office	80,660
Officers, military and civil	44,233
Naval armament	687,423
Arsenal	323,210
Rope manufactory	48,892
Various establishments	32,503
Sundry expenses	40,027
Retired officers	26,459
Total	1,283,511
	£285,227

The navy is manned by 2,832 sailors and marines.

Population.

Portugal is divided into seven provinces, the area of which and population, according to the enumerations of 1838 and of 1858, is given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area sq. miles	Pop. in 1838	Pop. in 1858
Minho	2,671	872,400	860,479
Tras-os-Montes	4,065	331,200	324,295
Beira, Upper	8,586 {	996,350	1,025,371
Beira, Lower		109,200	161,222
Estremadura	8,834	790,700	755,122
Alentejo	10,255	314,310	305,404
Algarve	2,099	135,260	152,784
Total	36,510	3,549,420	3,584,677

To the kingdom belong likewise the Azores, or Western Islands, containing an area of 715 square miles, with a population, in 1858, of 240,113 inhabitants; Madeira, with 317 square miles and 98,620 inhabitants; and Porto Santo, with a population of about 1500.

Portugal has comparatively few large towns. There are but three with a population of above 20,000, namely, Braga, with 30,175; Oporto, with 81,200; and Lisbon, with 275,286 inhabitants. The number of aliens residing in the kingdom does not amount to more than twelve thousand.

In the fifteenth century, Portugal is stated to have had about five millions of inhabitants. According to a calculation of 1732, the number was 1,850,000 at that period. Since then, and particularly since the commencement of the present century, the population has been gradually increasing.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial relations of Portugal are chiefly with Great Britain, and there is very little trade, either by land or sea, with other countries. Next to Great Britain, but far below, stand Brazil and France. The subjoined table gives the total value of the imports from Portugal into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce to Portugal in the five years 1861 to 1865:—

Years	Imports from Portugal into the United Kingdom	Exports of Home Produce from the United Kingdom to Portugal
	£	£
1861	1,962,899	1,987,450
1862	2,040,396	1,533,365
1863	2,333,809	2,225,777
1864	2,202,506	2,091,314
1865	2,470,301	2,070,381

Wine is the chief article of import from Portugal into the United Kingdom, the average value approaching 1,000,000*l.* per annum. The exports of British and Irish produce to Portugal embrace cotton goods, averaging 800,000*l.* per annum; iron, wrought and unwrought, averaging 225,000*l.*; and woollen fabrics, averaging 130,000*l.* per annum.

The official returns relative to the wine trade of the Douro district show that in 1852 the number of pipes produced was 92,090, of which 35,833 were approved by the tasters as exportable; in

1862 the total quantity produced was 71,592 pipes, of which 54,291 were approved. The registered produce of the vintage of 1865 in the Douro district amounted to 82,866 pipes. There were exported from Oporto in 1860, 27,860 pipes, of which 22,416 were sent to Great Britain. In 1861 the exports were 26,908 pipes, of which 22,945 reached Great Britain; and in 1864 the exports reached 29,711 pipes, the number sent to Great Britain being 24,832. A large proportion of the residue was exported to British possessions. The quantity of wines shipped from Oporto in the year 1863 was 34,905 pipes, of which 30,044 were forwarded to Great Britain. The export of wine from Lisbon in 1863 amounted, in round numbers, to 17,500 pipes, of which 14,300 were sent to Brazilian and other South American ports, about 1,900 to Portuguese possessions, upwards of 1,000 to British ports, and 300 to various other places. In 1862, the exports of wine from Lisbon amounted to 11,062 pipes, of which 1,313 were shipped to Great Britain; while in 1861 the quantity exported was 12,328 pipes, of which 1,463 went to Great Britain.

The subjoined table shows the quantity of wine shipped from Oporto to the chief countries in the two years 1862 and 1863:—

Destination	1862		1863	
	Pipes	al.	Pipes	al.
Great Britain . . .	24,832	15	30,044	10
British Possessions . .	1,355	18	580	5
Brazil	2,078	10	2,746	1
Hanse Towns'	560	4	476	3
Portuguese Possessions .	253	14	313	17
United States	150	18	142	20
To all countries . . .	29,711	13	34,905	7

The single article wine constitutes more than two-thirds of the value of Portuguese exports to all countries. The other exports are cattle, cork, olive oil, oranges and lemons, pyrites of iron or copper, elephants' teeth, and sheep's wool.

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted, on the 1st of January, 1863, of 829 vessels, of a total burthen of 87,953 tons.

Colonies.

The formerly numerous colonies of the Portuguese in Asia are now reduced to Goa, Salcete, Damao, Macao, and settlements in the islands Sodor, Timor, and Mindoro. In Africa, Portugal retains

the Governments of Angola and Congo in South Guinea; Mozambique on the eastern coast, and some establishments in Senegambia, with various islands. The population of these colonial possessions, in the year 1858, amounted to—

		Inhabitants
1. Possessions in Asia:		
Indian settlements, Goa, Salcete, &c.	.	363,788
Damao and Diu	.	44,808
Indian Archipelago	.	850,300
Macao	.	29,587
Total	.	1,288,483
2. Possessions in Africa:		
Cape Verde Islands (14, of which 7 are inhabited)	.	85,393
Settlements in Senegambia	.	1,095
Islands of St. Thomas and Principe	.	12,253
Angola, Benguela, and Mossamedes	.	659,190
Territory of Mozambique (24,000 square leagues)	.	300,000
Total	.	1,057,931
Total colonial possessions	.	2,346,414

The colonial budget for the year 1863–64, estimated, for the whole of the possessions, a revenue of 1,032, 114 milreis, and an expenditure of 1,328,802 milreis, leaving a deficit of 296,688 milreis, or 69,226*l*. The average deficit for the preceding years amounted to above 30,000*l*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Portugal, with the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Milreis* Average rate of exchange, 54½*d*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1.012 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Almude</i>	{	of Lisbon	=	3.7 imperial gallons.	
" <i>Alquiere</i>	{	" Oporto	=	5.6 "	
" <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	0.37 imperial bushel.
" <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	2.78 imperial quarters.

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RUSSIA.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, born April 17 (April 29 new style), 1818, the eldest son of Emperor Nicholas I. and of Princess Charlotte of Prussia; educated, under the supervision of his father, by General Moerder, a learned German, and the Russian poet Joukowski; entered the army, 1831; nominated colonel in the regiment of grenadiers, 1835; chancellor of the university of Helsingfors, Finland, 1837; travelled in Germany, 1840-41; superintendent of the military schools of the empire, 1849; appointed to a command in the Caucasian army, 1850. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, February 18 (March 2), 1855; crowned at Moscow, August 26 (September 7), 1856. Married, April 16 (April 28), 1841, to

Maria, Empress of Russia, born August 8, 1824, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig II., of Hesse-Darmstadt. Offspring of the union are:—1. Grand-duke *Alexander*, heir-apparent, born February 26 (March 10), 1845. 2. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847. 3. Grand-duke *Alexis*, born January 2 (January 14), 1850. 4. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853. 5. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857. 6. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.—1. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born August 6 (August 18), 1819; married, July 2 (July 14), 1839, to Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg; widow, October 20 (November 1), 1852. 2. Grand-Duchess *Olga*, born August 30 (September 11), 1822; married July 1 (July 13), 1846, to Prince Charles, heir-apparent of Würtemberg. 3. Grand-duke *Constantine*, born September 9 (September 21), 1827; high-admiral of the Russian navy; married, August 30 (September 11), 1848, to Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue four sons and two daughters, Nicholas, born February 2 (February 14), 1850; Olga, born August 22 (September 3), 1851; Vera, born February 4 (February 16), 1854; Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860; and Viatcheslav, born July 1 (July 13), 1862. 4. Grand-Duke *Nicholas*, born July 27 (August 8),

1831; general in the Russian army; married, January 25 (February 6), 1856, to Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, of which marriage there is one son, Nicholas, born November 6 (November 18), 1856. 5. Grand-duke *Michael*, born October 13 (October 25), 1832; married, August 16 (August 28), 1857, to Princess Cecilia of Baden, of which union there are issue three sons and one daughter, namely, Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859; Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860; Michael, born October 4 (October 16), 1861; and George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the duke Charles Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the ducal family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Prince Charles Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., destined to bring Russia into closer contact with the western states of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by the grandson of Peter's elder brother, with whom the male line of the Romanofs terminated, in the year 1730. The next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan III., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition from the native to the German rulers of the empire, whose reign commenced with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors allied themselves into German families, thus gradually becoming completely Teutonic, in blood as well as origin. The wife and successor of Peter III., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of three emperors, Alexander I., Constantine, and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a fourth, the present Alexander II. All these sovereigns allied themselves to German princesses. The Emperor Paul gave his hand, first, to a princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, and next to a princess of Würtemberg; his successor, Alexander I., married a princess of Baden; the next emperor—ruler for seven days, December 1 to 8, 1825—Constantine, united himself to a princess of Saxe-Coburg; while Nicholas I. selected a daughter of the King of Prussia. All the matrimonial alliances of the imperial family are exclusively with the Protestant houses of Germany.

The emperor is in possession, *de jure* and *de facto*, of the whole revenue of the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, and valued at 40,000,000 roubles, or about 5,700,000*l.* In the budget for the year 1864, the civil list of the emperor is set down to the amount of 1,163,316*l.* But this sum does not include the revenue of the imperial appanages,

amounting to 539,973*l.*, according to an official statement made in 1863. The sum total of the direct income of the imperial family would, therefore, be 1,703,289*l.* From indirect sources a far larger revenue is undoubtedly derived. The great pomp displayed on all occasions by the imperial court requires, probably, not less than the expenditure of the whole 40,000,000 roubles, or five and three quarter millions sterling, derived from the Crown domains.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michajlo Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

<i>House of Romanof—Male Line.</i>			
Michajlo	1613	Ivan III. . . .	1740
Alexei	1645	Elizabeth	1741
Feodor	1676	<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>	
Ivan and Peter I. . . .	1682	Peter III. . . .	1762
Peter I. . . .	1689	Catherine II. . . .	1762
Catherine I. . . .	1725	Paul	1796
Peter II. . . .	1727	Alexander I. . . .	1801
<i>House of Romanof—Female Line.</i>		Constantine	1825
Anne	1730	Nicholas	1825
		Alexander II. . . .	1855

The above list shows that, notwithstanding many vicissitudes in the succession of the crown, the average reign of the sovereigns of Russia, for the last two centuries and a half, has been close upon fifteen years.

Constitution and Government.

The Government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the house of Holstein-Gottorp have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I., is that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may con-

tract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed eighteenth year.

The administration of the empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions, but centring in the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.' The first of these boards is the *Council of the Empire*, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. On July 1, 1866, the council consisted of thirty-nine members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and of the princes of the Imperial House, who can claim the right to be present at the deliberations. The Council is divided into four departments, namely, of Legislation, of Military Affairs, of Civil Administration, of Finance, and of Public Instruction. Each department has its own President, and a separate sphere of duties; but there are collective meetings of the four sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of superintending the action of the general administration, of watching over the due execution of the laws of the realm, and of proposing alterations and modifications of the same whenever necessary. The Council stands in direct communication with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.'

The second of the great colleges, or boards of government, is the *Directing Senate* or 'Prawitelstwujuschtschi Senat,' established by Peter I., in the year 1711. The functions of the senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. It is the high court of justice for the empire, controlling all the inferior tribunals. The senate is divided into eight committees or sections, of which five sit at Petersburg and three at Moscow. Each committee is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases, brought either immediately before it, or by appeal from the inferior courts. In a few cases, however, parties dissatisfied with its decisions may petition the emperor. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of the sections, the minister of justice takes the chair, as high procurator for his majesty. Besides its superintendence over the court of law, the senate examines into the state of the public revenue and expenditure, and has power to inquire into public abuses, to appoint to a great variety of offices, and to make remonstrances to the emperor. Monthly reports of its proceedings are published in the official Gazette.

The third college, established by Peter I., in the year 1721, is

the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the empire. It is composed of the principal dignitaries of the Church. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod.

The fourth board of government is the *Council of Ministers*. It is divided into twelve departments. They are—

1. The Ministry of the Imperial House.—Count W. *Adlerberg*, general of infantry and aide-de-camp of the emperor; appointed April 11, 1857.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Prince Alexander Michael *Gortschakoff*, born 1798; entered the diplomatic service, 1818; Secretary of Embassy at London, 1824; Minister at Florence, 1830; Plenipotentiary at Vienna, 1832; Ambassador Extraordinary at Stuttgart, 1841; Ambassador at Vienna, 1854; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, April 17, 1856.

3. The Ministry of War.—General Count *Millutin*, appointed Assistant-Minister of War, July 1860; Minister, June 20, 1862.

4. The Ministry of the Navy.—Rear-Admiral N. *Krabbe*, appointed October 15, 1860.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—Privy Councillor P. *Valujeff*, appointed May 9, 1861.

6. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Count *Tolstoy*, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, appointed April 27, 1866.

7. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor M. von *Reutern*, appointed Nov. 9, 1862.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Privy Councillor S. *Zamiatnin*, appointed Assistant-Minister of Justice, 1855; Minister, November 4, 1862.

9. The Ministry of the Imperial Domains.—General A. *Zelenoi*, appointed November 25, 1862.

10. The Ministry of Public Works.—General *Mielnikow*, appointed October 29, 1862.

11. The General Post-Office.—Privy Councillor J. *Tolstoy*, appointed Postmaster-General, November 30, 1862.

12. The Department of General Comptrol.—Privy Councillor M. *Tatarinow*, appointed Comptroller-General, February 15, 1863.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers, who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign, or with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor,' in which body centres the whole executive authority of the empire. The Private Cabinet is divided into four sections, the first of which has the presidency and superintendence of the other two, and is in immediate communication with the emperor. The second is the legislative department; the third is specially devoted to the

comptrol of the army and secret police; and the fourth to public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs.

The local administration of the empire differs in different provinces; Government having always allowed conquered or annexed countries to preserve their own laws and institutions, except in so far as they were hostile to the general constitution of the empire. The Grand-duchy of Finland has a special and partially independent form of government; and the provinces wrested from Sweden by Peter the Great, Courland, and those formerly belonging to Poland, have peculiar institutions and privileges, which, however, have latterly been much modified.

The empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are, at present, 14 of the first, 51 of the second, and above 320 of the last. There are, besides, extensive districts which from the thinness of the population are not organised into regular governments, which are called provinces, or '*oblasts*.' At the head of each general government is a viceroy, or general-governor, the representative of the emperor, who as such commands the forces, and has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. All the functionaries within their jurisdiction are subordinate to, and make their reports to the general-governors. They sanction or suspend the judgments of the courts, and exercise the right of pardon in a limited degree. A civil-governor, representing the general-governor, assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government or province. In case of dissent, the opinion of the governor is provisionally adopted till the pleasure of the emperor with respect to the matter be ascertained. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil-governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of finance under the presidency of the vice-governor.

The government of the parish, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people, to the extent of leaving them free in matters of social interest. For this purpose, the whole country is divided into communes denominated '*Mir*'—which means both '*the village*' and '*the world*'—and these again are united into districts or '*Volosti*,' embracing a population of about six thousand souls. Each communal administration is presided over by an Elder, or '*Starshina*,' who, in case the commune consists of several villages, has under him a '*Starosta*,' or head of each hamlet, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected by ballot at annual assemblies by the peasants, and from among themselves. The offices are more or less honorary, the emoluments connected with some of them being so small as to be scarcely more than nominal. The annual assemblies for

ting these local representatives are constituted in a very peculiar manner. Every five houses have the election of one deputy for the communal assembly, and these again choose a deputy for the district assemblies, in the proportion of one man to every ten houses. These representatives elect their own parish officers and discuss and decide all parish affairs, such as the division of the fields, the arrangement of the tenancies, the proper distribution of the taxes, the audit of accounts, the supervision of recruiting business, the admittance of new members into the commune, petitions and complaints to the Tsar and the ministry, and similar matters. As a rule, these communal assemblies take place usually three times a year; but they may be called more frequently if business of importance requires it. In conjunction with these assemblies are village tribunals, consisting of two elected members of the commune called 'conscience people.' Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property, not involving more than five roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals.

The nobles of the empire possess a representation of their own, granted to Catherine II. An imperial patent, dated April 21, 1785, bestowed on them an organic constitution upon the German model, borrowed principally from the Baltic provinces. According to this constitution, the nobles living in each province form a corporation under an elected president, or marshal, to whom is joined a Government commissioner. The members of this corporation assemble at regular intervals of three years, with liberty to deliberate on any subject they choose, and with the special privilege that the governor of the province, who otherwise rules supreme, shall never be present at their meetings. These parliamentary bodies have their own offices, archives, secretaries, treasuries, and permanent committees, the latter of which unite with deputies of the towns to examine the taxes and allotment of contributions to be made by the country. The extensive rights and privileges enjoyed by these states-general are said to be not always exercised in the best possible manner. The more educated members of the Russian nobility have till lately taken scarcely any part in the election and deliberations of the assemblies, and the whole power has fallen, therefore, into the hands of the very imperfectly instructed landowners in the country. The chief object of all their political actions has been to uphold their privileges and rights of their class. These privileges are of a greater extent than those possessed by any other class in the empire. The Russian nobleman can only be deprived of his life, property, and honour, by judgment of law; he can only be tried by his peers, and the judgment must be specially confirmed by the emperor. *No corporal punishment can be inflicted upon him; he*

is free from personal taxes, recruitment, and having soldiers quartered upon him; he can freely establish manufactures and industrial undertakings of all kinds on his estates; but in the towns, in such cases, he must enter the respective guilds. He is at liberty to sell his own products and manufactures. More than one-half of all the cultivated land belongs to the nobility in fee-simple, and more than one-half of the population of Russia Proper, until recently, were not only their dependents but serfs. The power of this large class, which partly governed the empire, has suffered a heavy loss by the great work of serf emancipation, which leaves the emperor more than ever Autocrat of Russia.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Greco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. The Russian Church separated from the See of Rome in 1054, and from the Byzantine patriarchate in 1589. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The sacred-synod, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

There have been three epochs in the government of the Russian Church. At first it had a foreign head, the patriarch in Constantinople, who appointed the Metropolitan of Kief, and afterwards of Moscow; during the second period, commencing in 1589, it was governed by a patriarch appointed by the Tsar, but nearly independent; lastly, the direction of the Church was transferred to the emperor. He is however not the head of the Church in the same sense as the Pope of Rome. The emperor exercises the external functions in a still greater degree than the pontiff; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. In the case of any new heresy springing up in Russia, requiring a judgment, the emperor cannot pronounce a decision, but this duty appertains to the synod, and, if the question is critical, the opinion of the four Eastern patriarchs must be consulted, and finally a council has to be convened. The judgment of the Church being once given, the emperor must command its execution. In official documents the emperor never calls himself the Head, but only the Protector or Defender of the Church.

The points in which the Greco-Russian Church differs from the *Roman Catholic faith*, are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of

the Pope, its prohibiting the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in their vernacular tongue. The prohibition of celibacy is carried to such an extent, that no priest can perform any spiritual function before he is married, nor after he becomes a widower; and as, by the rules of the Church, he is not allowed to remarry, the death of his wife occasions the cessation of his clerical functions. The priests may, however, on the death of their wives, enter into a convent, and enjoy the privilege of becoming eligible to be dignitaries of the Church. There are in Russia nearly 500 cathedrals and about 29,000 churches attached to the established faith, the latter employing about 70,000 secular or parochial clergymen. There are also about 550 convents, of which 480 are for men and 70 for women. The clergy are either secular or regular—the former consisting of the parochial clergy, and the latter of the higher dignitaries, monks, and priests. The hierarchy is composed of bishops, archbishops, and metropolitans. There are in all 38 dioceses.

The Russian Church formerly possessed immense wealth, but it was partly confiscated by Peter I. and partly by Catherine II. The latter sovereign appropriated the whole movable property of the Church for the use of the State, assigning, in compensation, pensions to the chief ecclesiastical dignitaries. But, with the exception of a few livings in Petersburg, Moscow, and other principal cities, the stipends of the clergy, even when increased by the offerings of the people, and by the perquisites on occasion of births, marriages, and funerals, are quite inadequate to provide for their respectable subsistence. The total number of established clergy, of all ranks and orders, may be taken at about 254,000; and the sum allowed as stipends by Government is so very small, that they are almost wholly dependent on their flocks. The revenue even of the senior metropolitan, the highest dignity in the hierarchy, does not exceed 700*l.* a year; and an archimandrite, or abbot, the class next below a bishop, has not generally more than from 40*l.* to 50*l.* a year.

With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, who are excluded from Russia Proper, almost all religions may be freely professed anywhere in the empire. No member of the Russo-Greek Church is, however, permitted to renounce his religion; and when a marriage takes place between one of its members and a person belonging to another faith, the children must all be brought up in the established faith. Catholics are very numerous in the Polish provinces; there are, also, large numbers of Lutherans, chiefly in the Baltic provinces, about 2,300,000 Mohammedans in Russia in Europe, and, finally, Jews, worshippers of the Grand Lama, Feticists, and about 70 other *Christian, Heathen, and Mohammedan* sects. *There.*

are no reliable religious statistics, but according to the most careful calculations, there are, among the inhabitants of Russia, 56,000,000 professing the Orthodox faith; 6,500,000 of Roman Catholics; and 4,000,000 of Protestants, mostly Lutherans. The Jews number very nearly 2,000,000, nearly one-half of them residing in the kingdom of Poland.

The Russian clergy are chiefly educated at training schools provided by the Government within the last 25 years. In the year 1862, there were 479 training-schools, with 60,636 pupils; of these latter 414 were educated at the charge of the Crown in the academies, 7,347 in the seminaries, 7,595 in the district schools, and 3,187 in the parish schools. Thus 18,543 pupils were educated at the charge of the Crown, and 42,092 at their own expense. In 1839 there were only three academies, with 51 teachers; 45 seminaries, with 415 teachers; 173 district schools, with 818 teachers; and 193 parish schools, with 367 teachers.

The education of the people is still very backward in Russia, though it has made much progress within the last half a century. A plan for a national system of instruction was laid down in a ukase of the Emperor Alexander, issued in 1802; which, though it has undergone various modifications, contains the outline of the system that is still followed. The empire is divided in respect of education into a certain number of districts, each of which has a university, with a certain number of lyceums, at which the young men intended to fill civil offices are mostly instructed, besides gymnasiums, high schools, and elementary schools, varying according to area and population. The chief districts are those of Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkof, Kasan, Dorpat, Kief, Odessa, Wilna, Warsaw, and Siberia; but of these only the first six have universities. A curator, or inspector, is placed at the head of each district, who is in constant communication with the minister of public instruction. The subjects and courses of study, the examinations to be gone through, and the fees to be paid, are all fixed by Government. The sum placed annually at the disposal of the minister of public instruction amounts to 4,156,824 roubles, or 593,832*l*.

According to a report of the minister of public instruction, the university of St. Petersburg, founded in 1819, has 87 professors and lecturers and about 600 students. In the university district are included eight governments, with 17 gymnasiums; 78 district and 123 parish schools. The university of Moscow, founded in 1775, has 129 professors and very nearly 800 pupils. It has nine governments within its jurisdiction, possessing 2 lyceums, 17 gymnasiums, 89 district and 309 parish schools. The university of Dorpat, founded in 1682, has 105 professors and lecturers, with above 900 pupils, among whom are many foreigners. There are three governments

under its jurisdiction, containing seven gymnasiums and 156 public schools. The university of Kharkof, founded in 1803, has 90 professors and some 500 pupils, and has jurisdiction over five governments, including the territory of the Cossacks of the Don. About the same number of professors and students has the university of Kasan, founded in 1804, with jurisdiction over ten governments. Kasan is a celebrated resort of students wishing to perfect themselves in the dialects of the east, as the Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Mongolian, and many other languages are taught by eminent professors. Finally, the university of Kieff, one of the best endowed of all high seats of learning in the empire, founded in 1834, has 105 professors and lecturers and about 800 pupils. It has under its jurisdiction five governments, with two lyceums, 19 gymnasiums, 41 district and 107 parish schools.

The official report of the minister of public instruction states that, in the year 1860, there were in the whole of the empire 8,937 schools with 950,002 pupils. This gives one pupil to every 77 inhabitants. Other calculations give a much lower rate of public education, stating the proportion of school-attending children to inhabitants as one to 140. The system of private education, formerly very common in Russia, has almost entirely ceased, owing chiefly to various imperial decrees which exclude from Government employments all young who have not been educated at public schools.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the Russian empire, in each of the years 1862–5, were as follows, according to the budget estimates of the Ministry of Finance:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Sil. roubles	£	Sil. roubles	£
1862	295,861,839	46,844,791	310,619,739	49,181,459
1863	347,867,860	55,079,078	347,867,860	55,079,078
1864	401,094,793	63,506,677	401,094,793	63,506,677
1865	380,093,514	60,164,219	380,093,514	60,164,219

The financial estimates of Russia are framed after the model of the French, the revenue as well as the expenditure being divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' and loans treated as 'extraordinary revenue.' The following statement gives the budget estimates for 1865, with roubles reduced to pounds sterling:—

Estimated Revenue for the Year 1865.

1. ORDINARY REVENUE.		£	£
Taxes—Direct		6,809,915	
Indirect—Excise, 21,335,300 <i>l.</i> , Customs, 5,350,770 <i>l.</i>		26,686,070	
Duties and stamps		1,997,847	
			35,493,832
Royalties—Mines		375,162	
Mint		375,976	
Post-office		1,155,595	
Telegraphs		294,733	
			2,201,466
State domains and property—Rents from Crown lands held by peasants		4,445,131	
Railway, Moscow to St. Petersburg		1,437,058	
Forests		515,516	
Miscellaneous—Lands and mines		1,587,015	
			7,984,720
Miscellaneous receipts—Repayment of loans made by Government		699,826	
Contributions to treasury by town corporations		3,230,327	
State charges on provinces			
Surplus of revenue of the Kingdom of Poland		472,500	
Revenue of the Trans-Caucasus		518,048	
Miscellaneous—Produce of schools of agriculture, printing, fines		1,335,555	
			6,256,254
Receipts from Government establishments—Sale of spirits at Government distilleries		132,450	
Sale of forage, stores		254,661	
Reimbursement of divers expenses		663,067	
Miscellaneous		204,860	
			1,255,028
Total ordinary revenue			53,191,300

2. EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

Exchequer bills	2,700,000	
Anglo-Dutch loan, 1864	4,272,919	
		6,972,919
Total gross revenue		60,164,219

Estimated Expenditure for the Year 1865.

1. ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	£	£
Public debt—Extinction and interest of foreign loans	4,633,420	
Extinction and interest of internal loans	4,312,249	
		8,945,669
Expenses of superior State department		180,518
Church—Pay of clergy, 599,178 <i>l.</i>		801,291

1. Ordinary Expenditure—*continued*.

	£	£
Imperial household and civil list		1,163,316
Foreign office, diplomatic and consular service		314,109
Army—Pay	3,279,894	
Rations	4,360,346	
Forage	2,218,123	
Clothing	1,987,173	
Miscellaneous	5,147,069	
		17,992,605
Navy—Pay	273,994	
Victualling	89,937	
Clothing	94,532	
Ship-building	960,919	
Miscellaneous	1,833,268	
		3,252,650
Finance Department—Pensions to widows and orphans	2,298,817	
Subventions to companies and towns	824,406	
Construction of factories for casting guns	117,300	
Compensations: to Denmark for Sound dues, to Poland for abolition of Custom-houses	630,415	
Extraordinary disbursements of treasury	600,000	
Extraordinary disbursements in provinces	551,848	
Central and local administration of finance	657,858	
Miscellaneous	260,353	
	5,940,997	
Expenses of collecting revenue—Direct taxes £32,522		
Excise on spirits	1,385,669	
Excise on tobacco, salt, and sugar	218,962	
Customs	706,555	
Duties and stamps	22,914	
Mint and mine inspection	459,412	
	2,826,033	
		8,767,030
Department of Domains—Central and local administration	543,087	
Grants of rents to servants of the Crown	251,580	
Forests, farms, surveys, &c.	573,213	
		1,367,880
Committee of Southern Colonies		26,902
Home office—Central administration	89,068	
Censorship of Press	28,161	
Provincial administration	1,069,813	
Maintenance of clergy of foreign persuasions	102,404	
Divers	529,384	
		1,818,835
Public Instruction—Central and district administration	58,597	
Universities, lyceums, and gymnasia	563,164	
District, parochial, primary, and other schools	194,070	
Grants, aid to professors	120,772	
		936,603

1. Ordinary Expenditure—*continued.*

	£	£
Public Works—Central and local administration	495,575	
Water communication	338,984	
Roads	556,746	
Telegraphs	49,240	
Buildings	201,673	
Guarantees to Railway Companies	975,000	
Working of line, St. Petersburg to Moscow	845,750	
Working and extension of telegraphs	294,733	
Expense of levying tolls	16,515	
		3,774,416
Post-office, including postal stations, horses, &c.		1,706,150
Justice—Senate and central administration	196,232	
Provincial and district courts, magistrates	644,831	
Law College and divers	132,387	
		973,450
Comptroller of empire, central administration		48,938
Imperial studs		89,225
Civil administration of Trans-Caucasus		542,457
		52,702,044
Total ordinary expenditure		
Anticipated deficit in collection of taxes	£600,000	
Expenditure for Government establishments	1,255,028	
		1,855,028
		54,557,072

2. EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE
(on account of Polish Insurrection).

Army	£4,872,705	
Navy	734,442	
		5,607,147
Total expenditure		60,164,219

It will be seen from the above statement that the gross ordinary revenue of the Russian empire during the year 1865 is estimated at 53,191,300*l.*, and the gross expenditure at 60,164,219*l.*, showing a deficit of 6,972,919*l.*, which is to be covered by an issue of exchequer bills to the extent of 2,700,000*l.*, and by 4,272,919*l.* of an Anglo-Dutch loan of 6,000,000*l.*—issued at 85—contracted in April 1864, with Messrs. Baring, of London, and Hope & Co., of Amsterdam. To this was added an internal loan of 100,000,000 roubles, issued in January, 1865. The 100 millions were issued in bonds of the value of 100 roubles, bearing interest at 5 per cent. These bonds are redeemable in 60 years by means of drawings, two of which will be held annually for the first 30 years, and one drawing annually during the succeeding 30 years. At these drawings the prizes will range from 120 roubles upwards, payable at Amsterdam, and the total sum distributed at each drawing is to amount to 600,000 roubles.

The budget estimates are all that is known of Russian finance, and no account of the actual revenue and expenditure of the State has ever been published.

According to an official report of the Minister of Finance, dated March 18, 1866, the public debt inscribed in the Great Book, at the commencement of 1864, showed the following amounts :—

I.—DEBTS FOR A GIVEN PERIOD.

<i>Foreign.</i>			
Five per Cents.	Dutch florins	32,931,000	
" " " " " " " " "	roubles	11,807,000	
Four-and-a-half per Cents.	£ sterling	10,380,000	
Four per Cents.	roubles	37,026,000	
<i>Home.</i>			
Five per Cents., bank-notes, issued by virtue of Imperial decree of June 2, 1863	roubles	5,028,950	

II.—PERPETUAL RENTES.

<i>Foreign.</i>			
Five per Cents.	roubles	164,391,660	
" " " " " " " " "	£ sterling	15,000,000	
Three per Cents.	"	6,895,000	
<i>Home.</i>			
Six per Cents.	roubles	49,815,178	
Four per Cents. (Consolidated Loan)	"	162,303,595	
Five per Cents. (Perpetual Deposits)	"	288,277	
Grand total in silver roubles		648,781,781	

In the course of 1864 there were inscribed in the Great Book :—

Foreign Debts.

Five per Cent. Anglo-Dutch Loan, contracted by virtue of an Imperial ukase of April 3, 1864	£ sterling	1,937,800
Ditto	Dutch florins	47,933,000

Home Debts.

Four per Cents. (subscription to the Consolidated Loan)	roubles	1,707,304
Five per Cents. (Bank-notes issued by virtue of an Imperial decree of June 2, 1863)		4,971,050

SINKING FUND.—DEBTS FOR A GIVEN PERIOD.

<i>Foreign.</i>			
Five per Cents.	Dutch florins	2,754,000	
" " " " " " " " "	roubles	286,500	
Four-and-a-half per Cents.	£ sterling	210,000	
Four per Cents.	roubles	1,675,000	
<i>Home.</i>			
Bank-notes at five per cent.	roubles	25,000	

PERPETUAL RENTES.

<i>Foreign.</i>			
Five per Cents.	roubles	250,000	

Home.

Six per Cents.	roubles	1,849
Bonds of the Consolidated Four per Cent. State Loan, which had been exchanged for deposits not subject to be converted into bonds of this character		91,591

In consequence of these transfers the position of the public debt at the beginning of 1865 was as follows:—

I.—DEBTS FOR A GIVEN PERIOD.

Foreign.

Five per Cents.	Dutch florins	78,110,000
" "	£ sterling	1,937,800
" "	roubles	11,520,500
Four-and-a-half per Cents.	£ sterling	10,170,000
Four per Cents.	roubles	55,350,000

Home.

Five per Cents., Bank-notes		9,975,000
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II.—PERPETUAL RENTES.

Foreign.

Five per Cents.	roubles	164,141,600
" "	£ sterling	15,000,000
Three per Cents.	"	6,895,000

Home.

Six per Cents.	roubles	49,813,329
Four per Cents. Consolidated Loan	"	153,919,380
Five per Cents. Perpetual Deposits	"	288,377

Grand total of the debt in roubles		690,089,575
" " " pounds sterling		120,764,751

Not included in this account, are above 750 millions of paper money, called Bills of Credit, issued by Government on the guarantee of all the banks and other credit establishments of the empire, united into a State bank by imperial decree of September 1, 1859. The capital of these establishments, which are under the direction and supervision of the Minister of Finance, is stated to amount to 96,241,618 roubles, or 13,748,802*l*. The note circulation of Russia has increased very rapidly of late years, while the specie has diminished at the same time. There was —

	Note circulation	Specie
Jan. 1866	£53,450,553	18,475,582
Feb. 1862	106,526,443	12,336,705
" 1866	119,345,980	11,874,312

The guarantee fund of the note circulation not amounting to more than one-tenth, it has been found necessary to give them a forced currency. Notwithstanding this measure, gold and silver has been for many years at a premium, varying from 10 to 15 per cent.

The destruction of public credit, through an illimited issue of paper money, is of old standing. In the reign of Catherine II., the first attempt, on a large scale, was made to cover the annual deficits by a very liberal supply of paper roubles, the sum total of which at the death of the Empress, 1796, amounted to 200,000,000. During the subsequent wars with France and Turkey, new emissions of paper followed, with the consequence that, in 1815, the notes had fallen to 418, that is, one silver rouble was worth four roubles eighteen copecs in paper. Great efforts were now made by the Government to improve this state of things, by withdrawing a portion of the paper from circulation. After ten years of improved financial management, there remained, however, still 600,000,000 of notes, circulating at the rate of three paper roubles to one silver rouble. As a final remedy, the Imperial Government withdrew, in 1843, the whole of the old paper money, introducing, in its stead, a new form of bank notes, with forced currency. By these and other means, particularly the establishment of the State bank above mentioned, the nominal value of the paper money, called Bills of Credit, was considerably raised, so as to stand only at from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. However, as will be seen from the above statement, the issue of paper money continues at an increasing rate, the note circulation having more than doubled in ten years.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The land forces of Russia are formed of two descriptions of troops, different from each other in many respects—the regular troops, properly so called, and the feudal militia of the Cossacks and similar races. Some corps of the latter have been brought into regular form and training, and are occasionally employed like the rest of the army, although in many respects they differ entirely from the regular troops. The regular army is recruited from the classes of peasants and artisans, partly and principally by means of a conscription, partly by the adoption of the sons of soldiers, and partly by voluntary enlistment. Every individual belonging to these classes is, with a few exceptions, liable to compulsory service, provided he be of the proper age and stature. The levies, which take place alternately in the eastern and western divisions of the empire, are ordinarily in the proportion of one or two to every 500 males; but during war the proportion is at least as two or three to 500, and sometimes as much as four or even five to 500. This last, however, may be taken as the maximum levy, and is rarely exceeded. The number of recruits to be furnished by the empire in general, and by each district in particular, is fixed according to the results of the preceding census. The nobles nominate

such of their dependants as they please to complete their quotas, the only conditions being that they should have a good constitution, and be of the requisite size, and not less than 18, nor more than 40 years of age. The contingents supplied by some of the great landed proprietors are very large, sometimes amounting to 3,000, to 5,000, and even to 6,000 and upwards. The recruits are first sent to the recruiting establishments, and thence forwarded to the corps to which they are assigned. Nobles, magistrates, clergymen, and students are exempted from the service. Merchants and traders enrolled in the different guilds are also exempted; as are the only sons of peasants, and peasants with more than three children. The levies furnished by the Cossacks are regulated by particular treaties; and many half-savage tribes are excused, partly on account of their diminutive size, and partly because of their great aversion to a military life. Generally, it is found that a levy of two on every 500 males produces a supply of about 90,000 or 100,000 men. Substitutes are admitted in the event of the authorities being informed and not objecting to their employment.

The period of service is fixed at 22 years for the guard, and 25 years for the other troops. But since 1840, soldiers after 10 or 15 years' service, according as they belong to the western or eastern divisions of the empire, are entitled to an indefinite leave; and are sent home to their native place, their names being enrolled in the reserve of the battalion or squadron of the regiment to which they belong, that they may, if necessary, be again called into active service. The aggregate strength of the reserves—those of 10 years' service being called the 1st reserve, and those of 15 years' service the 2nd—is estimated at about 215,000 men. The entire number of reserve troops formed in this manner is divided into two great levies, the total amount of which is as follows:—First levy: nine battalions of grenadiers, three of carabineers, thirty-six of infantry of the line, and thirty-six of chasseurs, or a total of eighty-four battalions of infantry, fifty-two squadrons, and twenty-four foot-batteries, or in round numbers 100,000 men, with 192 guns. Second levy: twelve battalions of the guard, twelve of grenadiers and carabineers, seventy-two of infantry of the line and chasseurs, or a total of ninety-six battalions of infantry, sixty-two squadrons, and twenty-four foot, with eleven horse-batteries, and two and a half battalions of sappers, or in round numbers 115,000 men with 280 guns.

Formerly, the annual recruitment took place simultaneously throughout the whole empire; but this being attended by many inconveniences, the Emperor Nicholas, in 1834, divided his realm into two moieties, to be subjected to the recruitment in alternate years. The divisions were at first into northern and southern, but were changed, in 1839, into eastern and western halves. At present, the two divisions consist of the following Governments:—The

Eastern Half comprises Vologda, Kostroma, Yaroslaf, Vladimir, Moscow, Kaluga, Tula, Riazan, Tambof, the country of the Don Cossacks, Caucasia, Astrakhan, Saratof, Penza, Nizhni Novgorod, Samara, Simbirsk, Kazan, Viatka, Perm, Orenburg, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Yeniseisk, and Irkutsk. The *Western Half* consists of Archangel, Olonetz, St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Tver, Smolensk, Pskof, Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, Vilna, Grodno, Minsk, Vitebsk, Mohilef, Volhynia, Kief, Podolia, Kherson, Taurida, Ekaterinoslaf, Poltava, Tchernigof, Orel, Kursk, Kharkof.

The imperial ukase which fixes the number of recruits is generally issued in summer; the levy commences in November, and must be concluded by January 1. Governments are sometimes released from the necessity of furnishing recruits on account of a bad harvest; they are debited, however, with the amount on future levies, although these debts are not always paid. The military colonies in the south furnish eight men in a thousand every alternate year. The levies ordered by the Government were, in 1836, for both halves of the empire at once—an exceptional case—exclusive of Georgia and Bessarabia, five in a thousand; 1837, for the southern half, five in a thousand; 1838, for the northern half, six in a thousand; 1839, for the western half, five in a thousand; 1840, for both halves at once, for twenty-five Governments, six in a thousand; for twenty-two Governments, five in a thousand; four Governments being relieved on account of a bad harvest, the average was five in a thousand. This proportion has been kept up within the last twenty-five years.

The nominal strength of the Russian army, according to the returns of the ministry of war, was as follows, in the year 1865 :—

	On the peace footing	On the war footing
1. Regular army.		
Infantry	364,422	694,511
Cavalry	38,306	49,183
Artillery	41,731	48,773
Engineers	13,413	16,203
Total	457,875	808,670
2. Army of 1st reserve.		
Troops of the line	80,455	74,561
Garrison troops in regiments	80,455	23,470
„ „ in battalions	19,830	29,892
Total	100,285	127,925
3. Army of 2nd reserve.		
Troops of all arms	254,036	199,380
General total	812,096	1,135,975

By an Imperial decree, dated St. Petersburg, August 12, 1865, the reduction of the army was ordered from the semi-warlike to the ordinary peace footing. Two divisions of the Guards, 22 divisions of infantry, two brigades of artillery, and 10 other divisions were further ordered to be reduced from the ordinary peace footing to the *cadres* of their respective regiments. Two divisions of cavalry were finally ordered to be reduced from 16 to 14 sections, and only two divisions of cavalry to be maintained on the full peace footing.

Russian soldiers are very generally married; Government, contrary to the policy of most other states, giving every facility to those who wish to take wives. Among other inducements, it supplies them with lodgings, and undertakes to feed, clothe, and educate their children. But it allows the male children no choice of a profession; they are all brought up from infancy with a view to their being made soldiers or otherwise engaged in the public service. After remaining for awhile with their parents in their quarters, they are taken to military depôts, where they are instructed in their duties. This class, which has received the name of '*cantonists*,' amounted, in 1842, to no fewer than 292,990 individuals; but the numbers, it is said, have since greatly increased. Of these, 71,900 are stated to have been serving in the army, 35,450 to have been in public establishments, and 185,640 with their parents. Most of the non-commissioned officers of regiments belong to the class of *cantonists*, having been selected on the ground of their habit of discipline.

There are at Petersburg schools for pages, engineers, officers of artillery, and sub-officers of the guard, the rank of ensign being given to pages who have gone through a certain course, and to gentlemen cadets who have been two years in the service. But the principal establishment for the education of officers is that of the '*Corps des Cadets*,' at Petersburg, founded in 1731. It has about 700 pupils, the sons of noble parents, or of those who have attained to the rank of captain in the civil or military service. The pupils are divided into five classes, and on leaving school become ensigns in regiments of the line. This school has materially contributed to diffuse information among the inferior nobility, and to supply the army with able officers. There are also schools for cadets at Moscow, Woronesch, Polotsk, Tula, Tamboff, and other towns. The pupils leave after a fixed time, and are ranked as ensigns. By a decree of the Emperor, dated Oct. 22, 1863, various new rules were laid down for the entrance of officers into the army, with the view of facilitating the entrance of young men leaving public schools, and supplying the increased military forces of Russia with a sufficient number of officers. Young men who have gone through the course of studies in the high schools will be at once

admitted into the army as non-commissioned officers, without examination, and after three months' service, and passing the examination, will be promoted to the rank of officers. All these young men will be promoted without waiting for vacancies. Youths who have pursued their studies in the middle schools receive the rank of officers after the expiration of six months. All other volunteers desirous of entering the army, whatever be their origin—whether noble or plebeian—may be promoted to be officers at the expiration of one year's service, and after passing the necessary examination. If, notwithstanding this measure affording additional facilities and inducements to enter the army, the necessary number of officers should not be obtained, the period to be served by non-commissioned officers who have risen from the ranks before they can take rank as officers will be reduced—in the guards to seven, and in the line to eight years.

The pay of the officers in the Russian army is very small compared with that of the other European nations. It is as follows:—lieutenant-general, 1,116 roubles, or 159*l.* a year; major-general, 838 roubles, or 119*l.*; colonel, 560 roubles, or 80*l.*; lieutenant-colonel, 419 roubles, or 59*l.*; major, 336 roubles, or 48*l.*; captain, 307 roubles, or 43*l.*; second captain, 282 roubles, or 40*l.*; lieutenant, 238 roubles, or 34*l.*; second lieutenant, 224 roubles, or 32*l.*; ensign, 209 roubles, or 29*l.*; and non-commissioned officers, 10 to 123 roubles, or 1*l.* 10*s.* to 17*l.*

Among the irregular troops of Russia, the most important are the Cossacks. The country of the Don Cossacks contains from 600,000 to 700,000 inhabitants. In case of necessity, every Cossack, from fifteen to sixty years of age, is bound to render military service. The usual regular military force, however, consists of fifty-four cavalry regiments, each numbering 1,044 men, making a total of 56,376. The Cossacks are reckoned in round numbers as follows:—

	Heads.	In military service
On the Black Sea	125,000	18,000
Great Russian Cossacks on the Caucasian Line	150,000	18,000
Don Cossacks	440,000	66,000
Ural Cossacks	50,000	8,000
Orenburg Cossacks	60,000	10,000
Siberian Cossacks	50,000	9,000
Total	875,000	129,000

The Cossacks are a race of free men; neither serfage nor any other dependence upon the land exists among them. The entire

territory belongs to the Cossack commune, and every individual has an equal right to the use of the land, together with the pastures, hunting-grounds, and fisheries. The Cossacks pay no taxes to the Government, but in lieu of this they are bound to perform military service. They are divided into three classes:—first, the minors or ‘*Maloletniye*,’ up to their sixteenth year; secondly, those on actual service, the ‘*Sluzhiliye*,’ for a period of twenty-five years, therefore until their forty-second year; thirdly, those released from service, the ‘*Otstavniye*,’ who remain for five years, or until their forty-seventh year, in the reserve; after that period they are regarded as wholly released from service and invalided. Every Cossack is obliged to equip, clothe, and arm himself at his own expense, and to keep his horse. Whilst on service beyond the frontiers of his own country, he receives rations of food and provender, and a small amount of pay. The artillery and train are at the charge of the Government. Instead of imposing taxes on the Don Cossacks, the Russian Government pays them an annual tribute of 21,310 roubles, besides 20 roubles as a gift to be distributed among the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle. Besides the Cossacks of the Don, there are, on the Orenburg and Siberian lines, the Bashkir and Meshtcherski Cossacks, numbering some 200,000 men.

2. *Navy.*

The Russian navy consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic, and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and three in or near the Black Sea, to which must be added the small squadrons of galleys, gun-boats, and similar vessels. The divisions, like the English, carry the white, blue, and red flag—an arrangement originating with the Dutch—but without the rank of the admirals being in any way connected with the colour of the flag. Each division of the fleet formerly consisted of one three-decker, eight two-deckers, six frigates, one corvette, and four smaller vessels.

The sailors of the imperial navy are levied, like the army, by recruitment; as many of them, however, as possible are enlisted voluntarily, and the crews furnished by Finland are obtained altogether in this manner. The period of service in the navy was formerly twenty-two years, but was reduced, by imperial decree of September 10, 1859, to fourteen years.

According to an official report, the Russian fleet consisted, January 1, 1865, of 258 steamers and 36 sailing vessels, of which the greater and more formidable part was stationed in the Baltic. The Black Sea fleet number 43, the Caspian 32, the Siberian or Pacific 33, and the Lake Aral or Turkestan squadron 9 vessels; the rest of 177 ships being either stationed at Kronstadt and Sweaborg, or engaged

in cruising in European waters. From the *Recueil de la Marine*, published at St. Petersburg, it appears that the number of armoured ships in the Russian fleet on January 1, 1865, was one frigate, two floating batteries, two sloops with two towers, and 10 sloops with one tower; on the slips there were, at that date, two more vessels, one frigate and one floating battery.

A report of the minister of the navy, dated June 1, 1862, gives the following list of vessels as forming the fleet of war of Russia at that period:—

	Steamers	Sailing vessels		Steamers	Sailing vessels
Ships of the line	9	10	Gunboats .	85	2
Frigates .	22	8	Sloops and		
Corvettes .	24	3	schooners .	96	36
Brigs .	12	5	Total .	248	62

Altogether 310 men-of-war, with 3,691 guns. The steamers were stated to be of 37,007 horse-power, with 2,387 guns, and the sailing vessels with 1,304 guns. It will be seen, comparing this report with that of January 1, 1865, that the conversion of the sailing navy into a steam navy, is going on gradually, but slowly. The fleet, according to another official report, was manned by

	Jan. 1, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861
Admirals and generals	114	95
Commissioned officers and staff	3,569	3,245
Civil employés	1,319	966
Sailors, soldiers, and non-commissioned officers	53,045	55,216
Total	58,047	59,522

A fleet of iron-clad vessels and steam-rams has been in course of construction for the last four years at the naval yards of St. Petersburg and Nicolaieff. The largest of these, called 'Sevastopol,' was launched at Cronstadt, August 24, 1864. The 'Sevastopol' nearly equals the British iron-clads, 'Black Prince' and 'Warrior,' in her dimensions, and exceeds those of the French 'Gloire' and 'Normandie.' At the line of flotation the 'Sevastopol' measures 300 feet in length, and her greatest breadth is 52 feet 3 inches. The ship draws 26 feet at the poop and 24 at the chains. Her plates are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, fastened to a double coating of teak from 6 to 9 inches thick. Her engines have a nominal force of 800 horse-power, and she is armed with steel guns of the greatest calibre.

Her prow has a beak of a formidable kind attached to it. The next largest iron-clad vessel of the Russian navy is the 'Pojarski,' built by English engineers at the naval yard of St. Petersburg, and launched in September, 1866. The 'Pojarski' is 280 feet long, 49 feet beam, and about 31 feet deep. The armour-plating is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and extends the entire length of the vessel from the depth of 5 feet below, and 6 feet above the line of flotation: the armour is laid on a backing of East India teak 18 inches thick. The 'Pojarski's' armament is placed in a central battery occupying about 80 feet on the length of gun deck, both sides and ends being completely armour-clad: the armament consists of eight 300-pounder steel guns, four on each broadside. The iron hull is of great strength, being constructed on the cellular tubular principle. The entire bottom of the vessel is built with double iron skin for the purpose of giving great additional safety as well as strength. It is a remarkable fact that not only are the hulls of the new iron-clads built in Russia, but the entire quantity of iron used is home-made. The steam-engines and boilers, the armour-plating, and the armament are also wholly of Russian manufacture.

Population.

The Russian empire comprises one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one-twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. But the superficial extent of the empire has never been determined with accuracy. A topographical survey made during the years 1865-66, and embracing the provinces of Russia in Europe, showed the total area of the same to be 90,117 geographical square miles, or 1,992,574 English square miles. Finland and Poland are not included in this survey, but their area was calculated on the basis of other measurements, and is given, in official returns, as follows:—

	Geog. sq. miles
Russia in Europe	90,117
Northern Asiatic Russia, or Siberia	223,780
Southern Asiatic Russia, or Trans-Caucasia	3,123
Grand duchy of Finland	6,400
Kingdom of Poland	2,320
American colonies	17,500
Total	343,240
	or 7,612,874 Eng. sq. m.

The subjoined table gives the area and population of the empire, according to the enumerations of 1846 and of 1858 :—

Governments	Area in Geo. sq. miles	Pop. in 1846	Pop. in 1858
Northern Provinces—Archangel	15,519	253,000	274,951
Olonetz	2,784	263,100	287,354
Vologda	6,967	822,200	951,593
Great Russia—Petersburg	970	643,700	1,083,091
Novgorod	2,213	907,900	975,201
Pskof	810	775,800	706,462
Smolensk	1,019	1,170,600	1,102,076
Moscow	589	1,374,700	1,599,808
Twer	1,224	1,327,700	1,491,427
Yaroslaf	660	1,008,100	876,866
Kostroma	1,496	1,054,600	1,076,988
Nijni Novgorod	877	1,178,200	1,269,606
Vladimir	862	1,246,500	1,207,908
Riazan	767	1,365,900	1,427,299
Tambof	1,202	1,760,900	1,910,454
Tula	555	1,227,000	1,172,249
Kaluga	573	1,006,400	1,007,471
Orel	859	1,502,900	1,532,034
Koursk	818	1,680,000	1,811,972
Baltic Provinces—Esthonia	376	310,400	303,478
Livonia	853	814,100	883,681
Courland	496	553,300	567,078
White Russia—Witepsk	810	789,500	781,741
Mohilef	885	931,300	884,640
Minsk	1,622	1,046,400	986,471
Lithuania—Wilna	768	863,700	876,116
Grodno	693	907,100	881,881
Kowno	758	915,580	988,287
Little Russia—Volhynia	1,297	1,445,500	1,528,328
Podolia	774	1,703,000	1,748,466
Kief	914	1,605,800	1,944,334
Tchernigoff	1,000	1,430,000	1,471,866
Pultawa	897	1,783,800	1,819,110
Kharkoff	985	1,467,400	1,582,571
Voroneje	1,209	1,657,900	1,930,859
Don Cossacks	2,943	704,300	896,870
New Russia—Ekaterinoslaf	1,196	870,100	1,842,681
Kherson	1,332	842,400	1,027,459
Taurida	1,163	572,200	687,343
Bessarabia	838	792,000	919,107
Wolga and Caspian Provinces—			
Kasan	1,128	1,342,900	1,543,344
Pensa	690	1,087,200	1,888,535
Simbirsk	1,315	1,318,900	1,140,973
Saratof	3,525	1,718,600	1,636,135
Astrakhan	2,860	284,400	471,492
Caucasus	2,650	526,400	915,152

AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Governments	Area in Geo. sq. miles	Pop. in 1846	Pop. in 1858
Oural Provinces—Orenbourg .	6,773	1,948,500	2,036,581
Perm . .	6,073	1,637,700	2,046,572
Viatka . .	2,500	1,662,800	2,123,904
Siberia—Tobolsk	223,780	2,937,000	4,070,938
Toomsk			
Irkutsk			
Yakutsk			
Kamchatka			
Okhotsk			
Yeniseisk			
Trans-Caucasia	3,123	2,648,000	4,003,766
Grand-duchy of Finland . .	6,400	1,412,315	1,724,193
Kingdom of Poland	2,320	4,857,700	4,790,379
Russian America	17,500	61,000	72,375
Grand total	343,240	66,008,315	73,992,373

A later census than the above was made for the provinces of European Russia, on the 1st of January, 1864, and for Finland and Poland on the 1st of January, 1863. According to these enumerations, the total population of Russia in Europe amounted to 61,061,801; of Finland to 1,798,909; and of Poland to 5,336,210 souls, giving a total, for the European portion of the empire, of 68,196,920 inhabitants.

To the Asiatic portion of the empire there was added, in 1866, a new province, called Russian Turkestan. This province, according to an imperial decree of March 1, 1866, comprises all the territory bordering on the principalities of Central Asia, from the sea of Aral to Lake Issik-Koul, of a total area of 12,800 geographical square miles, or three times the size of Great Britain.

The following table gives a view of the extent of the Russian dominions at different epochs:—

	Geog. sq. miles
In 1535, at the accession of John the Terrible . .	37,200
In 1585, at his death	144,000
In 1613, at the accession of Michael Romanoff . .	148,000
In 1645, at his death	258,000
In 1725, at the death of Peter the Great	280,000
In 1741, at the accession of Elizabeth	325,000
In 1796, at the death of Catherine II.	335,000
In 1855, at the accession of Alexander II. . . .	343,240

More than a hundred tribes, with as many different languages, are comprised within the circuit of the Russian empire, but nearly

these live on the frontiers of the country; the interior is inhabited by a homogeneous race, the Russians, numbering about 24,000,000, whereas all the other tribes of the empire united do not exceed 24,000,000. The Russians are generally subdivided into Great Russians, numbering about 36,000,000; Little Russians, or Ruthenes, to the number of 10,000,000; and White Russians, about 2,000,000. The dialect of the Little and the White Russians slightly differs from that of the Great Russians, but not so much as to prevent a mutual understanding. Of other races, the most important are the Slavonians of Poland and Lithuania, numbering about 7,000,000; the Fins and Lettons, some 2,500,000; and the Armenians, to the number of about 2,000,000. These figures, however, are mere estimates; for there exist no official returns regarding the various nationalities inhabiting the empire. Previous to the year 1863, the greater portion of the inhabitants of the empire were serfs, belonging either to the Crown or to private individuals. The number belonging to private owners was estimated in 1861, at 22,000,000 of both sexes, the male serfs being distributed as follows:—

Number of proprietors	Number of male serfs	Average number of serfs to each proprietor
58,467 with less than 21 slaves	450,037	7.7
30,447 with 21 to 100 . . .	1,500,357	49.3
16,740 with 101 to 500 . . .	3,634,194	217.1
2,273 with 501 to 1,000 . . .	1,562,834	687.6
1,453 with 1,001 and upwards	3,556,959	2,448.0
Totals . 109,340	10,704,378	98.0

By an imperial decree of March 3, 1861, coming into final execution on March 3, 1863, serfdom was abolished, under certain conditions, within the whole of Russia. The owners of the serfs were compensated for their loss by a payment regulated in the following manner:—The previous labour of the serf was estimated at a yearly value of 6 per cent., so that for every six roubles which the labourer received annually, he had to pay 100 roubles to his master as his actual value to obtain his freedom. Of this sum, the serfs had to receive immediately 20 per cent., while the remaining 80 per cent. was disbursed as an advance by the Government to the owners, to be repaid, at intervals extending over forty-nine years, by the freed serfs. According to an official report, the whole of these arrangements were completed at the end of July, 1865, so that, from this date, serfdom ceased to exist in Russia.

The Government, as a consequence of the emancipation of the serfs, took measures in 1864-5, for the diffusion of instruction among the agricultural population. An additional budget of 450,000 roubles was decreed for the year 1865, by which the budget of Public Instruction was raised to about 1,300,000 roubles. This supplementary budget provides for the founding of village schools, of 11 new gymnasia (colleges); for the purchase of books and paper for the poorer peasants; for supplementary payment to schoolmasters and professors; for the purchase of scientific instruments; for the establishment of laboratories and museums; for the foundation of a Polytechnic School; and for other schools for teaching agriculture and horticulture.

Besides the 22,000,000 of serfs belonging to private owners, there were, according to a census taken some years ago, 22,225,075 Crown peasants — that is, 10,583,638 men, and 11,641,437 women. The emancipation of this class began previous to that of the private serfs, and was all but accomplished on September 1, 1863. By an imperial decree of July 8, 1863, land was granted to the peasants on the private and appanage estates of the Crown, and to the peasants who belonged to the imperial palaces, which they are to pay for in forty-nine years in instalments, each equal in amount to the 'obrok,' or poll-tax formerly yielded by them. The peasants on these Crown estates, about 2,000,000 in number, were thereby elevated to the rank of rent-paying peasants, a situation in which they will remain for forty-nine years, when they become freehold landowners.

An important, though not very numerous class of the population of Russia are the foreign settlers which the Government succeeded in attracting to the country at various periods. The enormous extent of excellent but waste land, and the small and thinly-scattered population in all parts of the empire, naturally suggested the idea to the Government of bringing these deserts into cultivation by inviting colonists from other countries. Ivan Vasilievitch invited Germans to Moscow, of which the German 'Sloboda' still affords evidence. Michael Fedorovitch, in 1617, brought several thousand inhabitants from Finland and Carelia, and established them between Tver and Moscow. Peter I. settled a great many Swedish prisoners, and in 1705, after the capture of Narva and Dorpat, carried away about 6,000 of the inhabitants, and planted them in scattered parties in various parts of the empire. But Catherine II., immediately after the commencement of her reign, conceived the idea of 'peopling with immigrant foreigners the desert and waste lands of the southern provinces of the empire, and through them of disseminating industry and agricultural science among her subjects,' as it is expressed in the ukase of 1763.

The first colonists received from the Russian Government the necessary travelling expenses from their homes to their places of destination; they were allowed the importation, duty-free, of their effects, to the value of 300 silver roubles; they had houses built at the expense of the Crown; and they had provisions and money for the first year, and a large sum as a loan, without interest, for a certain number of years. These last privileges have not been granted to the same extent to all subsequent colonists.

A return made several years ago stated the number of colonies in the empire, inhabited by settlers who had not yet become quite nationalised, as follows:—

Provinces	Number of the colonies or villages	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
Bessarabia . . .	105	38,995	35,478	74,473
Kherson . . .	55	20,796	19,795	40,591
Cis-Caucasia . . .	3	236	245	481
Georgia . . .	7	1,201	1,187	2,388
Ekaterinoslaf . . .	47	6,750	6,547	13,297
St. Petersburg . . .	13	1,522	1,613	3,035
Saratof . . .	102	63,717	63,311	127,028
Taurida . . .	80	12,237	11,323	23,560
Tchernigof . . .	8	862	890	1,752
Voronezh . . .	1	631	600	1,231
Total . . .	421	146,947	140,889	287,836

Besides the foregoing, the Russian empire possesses considerable colonies of the three peoples who seem to be adapted to the migratory or pedlar trade—the Jews, Armenians, and Tartars, or rather Bokharians. The Jews, who number about a million and a half, are only found in the western provinces of the Russian empire, in the south, and a few in Siberia. In the former Polish provinces of the west they are more numerous than in any other part of the world, and occupy there a very important position. In the central provinces of the empire the Jews are not tolerated. The second people for the migratory trade are the Armenians. Their numbers are greater than those of the Jews, amounting to about two millions, and they are spread throughout all Asia and a part of Africa, and to be found even frequently in China. The third of these peoples are the Tartars, and especially the Bokharian part of them. The Bokharians are everywhere indefatigable and skilful merchants; many are settled in the Siberian towns, and by their means Russia has much intercourse with Bokhara and the commercial roads connected with it.

An important feature in the social life of Russia is that the right of primogeniture, as such, does not exist. Peter I. desired to introduce an inheritance in fee of the oldest son among the nobility by an ukase of March 13, 1713. This, however, was so much opposed to the customs and traditions of the people, that it was abandoned. Peter II. cancelled the former ukase by that of March 17, 1728. Primogeniture has only been established in a few great families by particular family statutes.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of the imports and exports of Russia—exclusive of specie—in each of the years 1860–64, is exhibited in the subjoined table :—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Sil. roubles	£	Sil. roubles	£
1860	159,334,166	25,227,910	165,664,672	26,230,240
1861	152,323,405	25,233,039	181,383,281	28,719,020
1862	167,111,131	26,459,263	177,179,985	28,053,498
1863	152,869,978	24,204,413	180,429,825	28,568,056
1864	154,697,989	24,493,849	154,473,154	24,458,250

The imports of Russia, in the year 1864, entered by the various frontiers of the empire, as follows :—

Imports		Value	
		Sil. roubles	£
By the White Sea		660,714	104,614
„ Finland		3,006,281	475,995
„ the Baltic		85,348,432	13,513,502
„ the European Land Frontier (inclusive of Poland).		28,694,039	4,543,223
„ the Black Sea and Sea of Azof		12,994,083	2,057,396
Total into European Russia		130,703,549	20,694,730
By Trans-Caucasian Frontier		5,848,549	926,021
„ Astrakan		1,330,636	201,685
„ Orenburgh and Siberia		9,760,727	1,545,448
„ Kiachta and China		7,039,408	1,114,573
„ The Amoor		15,120	2,392
Total in Asiatic Russia		23,994,440	3,799,119
Total		154,697,989	24,493,849

The exports of Russia, in the year 1864, were sent from the various frontiers of the empire as follows:—

Exports	Value	
	Silver roubles	£
From the White Sea	4,747,472	751,683
" Finland	6,048,496	957,678
" the Baltic	64,187,612	10,163,039
" the European Land Frontier (inclusive of Poland	21,561,253	3,413,866
" the Black Sea and Sea of Azof	44,227,755	7,002,728
Total from European Russia	140,772,588	22,288,994
From the Trans-Caucasian Frontier	5,175,870	819,513
" Astrakan	217,277	45,486
" Orenburgh and Siberia	4,904,925	776,613
" Kiachta and China	3,333,094	527,739
Total from Asiatic Russia	13,700,566	2,169,256
Total	154,473,154	24,458,250

The commercial intercourse of Russia with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total imports from Russia into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce to Russia in each of the four years 1861 to 1865:—

Years	Imports from Russia into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to Russia
	£	£
1861	12,822,638	3,041,448
1862	15,101,059	2,070,918
1863	13,419,263	2,695,276
1864	14,711,202	2,854,898
1865	17,383,395	2,921,496

The principal articles of import from Russia into the United Kingdom are tallow; grain, particularly wheat; hemp and flax; timber, potashes, bristles, linseed and hempseed, linseed and hempseed oils, wool, leather; fox, hare, and squirrel skins; canvas and coarse linen, cordage, caviar, wax, isinglass, furs, and tar. The principal exports from the United Kingdom to Russia are cotton stuffs, and yarn; machinery and mill-work; hardware and iron; woollens, tea, lead, tin; coal and salt in large quantities; linens and silks.

According to the Trade Returns published by the Russian Government, there are thirty English firms established in Russia, of which twenty are at St. Petersburg. In 1863 the English merchants of St. Petersburg imported goods to the amount of 875,000*l.*, while they exported Russian produce to the value of 3,000,000*l.* The Russian produce was almost entirely exported by twelve of the old-established firms, who only imported, at the Russian Custom-house valuation, British goods to the extent of 270,000*l.*, the balance on the imports having been made up by seven smaller houses dealing exclusively in duty-free articles, principally coal, iron, and machinery. One other firm, long established as the proprietors of the 'English Magazine,'—the principal depôt for English goods at St. Petersburg—imported, in 1863, merchandise of the value of 31,000*l.* The nine other firms in other parts of Russia exported Russian produce of the value of about 2,000,000*l.* sterling, while they only imported English goods to the extent of 80,000*l.* Consequently, the aggregate transactions of British merchants in Russia, as far as they are shown in Russian official Returns, may, in round numbers, be stated as follows:—

Total exports of Russian produce	£5,000,000
Total imports of British goods	1,000,000

The number of British vessels which entered Russian ports amounted to 1,922 in 1865, of a total tonnage of 262,951; while there cleared 1,956 vessels, of 263,830 tons. More than one-half of the vessels which entered, and one-seventh of those which cleared, were in ballast.

The chief trading ports are Petersburg and Riga, on the Baltic; Archangel, on the White Sea; Odessa, on the Black Sea; Taganrog, on the Sea of Azof; and Astrakan and Baku, on the Caspian Sea. Moscow is the principal *entrepôt* of the interior commerce of the empire. The trade with China is mostly carried on through Kiachta; and the interior commerce is kept up by means of Nijni Novgorod. There are also very large fairs at Irbit, Kharkoff, Poltava, and other towns.

The commercial navy of Russia, exclusive of the grand-duchy of Finland, consisted, on January 1, 1862, of 1,927 vessels, with a tonnage of 205,759, manned by 11,860 sailors. The greater part of this fleet consisted of small coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks, sailing under the Russian flag. Included in the number were 396 trading steamers on the rivers and lakes of the empire; very nearly two-thirds of the number on the river Volga and its affluents. This inland communication continues to be largely on the increase, a great number of vessels for the purpose *being built in Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, and France.*

Politically united with the Russian empire, but administratively separated, are the grand-duchy of Finland, and the kingdom of Poland.

I. FINLAND.

Constitution and Government.

The grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederickshamm, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. (renewed by the decrees of the Emperor Nicholas, of December 24, 1825, and of Alexander II., of March 3, 1855), its ancient constitution, dating from the year 1772, and reformed in 1789. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants. The right of legislation and of general taxation is nominally in the hands of this assembly, though in reality it is exercised by a senate appointed by the 'Emperor Grand-duke.' This senate was created by an ordinance of Alexander I., of October 25, 1811, and consisted first of three members, called the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland.' Another ukase, of February 12, 1812, created a Governor-general of Finland, in whom was vested the whole executive power, as representative of the sovereign. In 1816, a consultative body, called the 'Imperial Senate of Finland,' was placed at the side of the ministerial council, as the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland,' and denominated, after a while, 'the Senate.' The 'Imperial Senate,' originally consisting of fourteen members, then of sixteen, and finally, up to the present time, of eighteen, is nominated by the sovereign for three years, and chosen to one-half from the nobility of Finland, and the other half from among the classes of citizens and peasants. The organ of their communication with the emperor is a secretary of state for the grand-duchy of Finland, residing at St. Petersburg.

The four estates of Finland were assembled, after an interval of more than fifty years, for the first time, by the Emperor Alexander II., on September 19, 1863, when it was announced to them that their ancient privileges would be recalled into life, with the introduction of some necessary reforms. The latter are to include the repeal of the class representation of the people.

The executive authority in the grand-duchy is exercised at present jointly by the governor-general and two ministers appointed by the Crown. The seat of the Government is at Helsingfors, at which place, instead of Abo, the ancient capital, the meeting of the estates of Finland are held.

Governor-general of the Grand-duchy.—General Baron *Plato Rokassowski*, appointed November 19, 1861.

With the exception of the governor-general and the secretary of state for the grand-duchy, residing at St. Petersburg, all the functionaries of the Government must, according to the constitution, be natives of Finland.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The finances of the grand-duchy are kept entirely separate from those of the Russian empire. The actual revenue and expenditure of the grand-duchy, in the year 1862, were as follows:—

REVENUE FOR 1862.

	Roubles
Land-tax	624,000
Taxes upon trade and commerce	23,000
Poll-tax	305,000
Indirect taxes	1,827,819
Miscellaneous revenue	225,450
Total	3,005,269
	£429,324

EXPENDITURE FOR 1862.

	Roubles
General administration	297,570
Justice	108,992
Salaries and pensions	762,679
Army	57,990
Public instruction	327,975
Hospitals and almshouses	268,835
Agriculture and industry	297,239
Public works	530,154
Miscellaneous	180,044
Total	{ 2,831,478
	{ £404,497

Notwithstanding a regular annual surplus of revenue over expenditure, the grand-duchy has accumulated a public debt within the last quarter of a century. Up to the year 1840, Finland had no public debt at all; in 1840 and 1841, however, bonds of 900, of 300, and 100 roubles were issued, bearing 4 per cent. interest, and payable by the bank of Finland three days after notice given by the holder; the whole sum thus raised was 700,000 roubles, or about 105,000*l*. The second debt was contracted by issuing bonds, each of 50 roubles, to a total amount of 600,000 roubles, bearing 3½ per cent. interest. The third debt arose from the costs of the Russian war in 1854 and 1855, which immediately at its beginning consumed all the former savings of the grand-duchy to an amount of 2,000,000 roubles. The senate hoped to cover the further war expenditure by issuing new bonds of 900, of 300, and 100 roubles, to an amount of 650,000 roubles; but this sum was found to be insuffi-

cient, and there had to be emitted another loan of 1,200,000 roubles, in bonds of 900, 300, and 100 roubles. In 1858, the fourth debt was contracted by the emission of 1,500,000 roubles, in bonds of 50 roubles, bearing $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. interest; besides which the Russian Bank of Commerce at St. Petersburg advanced 2,500,000 roubles. To pay back this advance, Finland contracted a fifth loan of 5,000,000 roubles in St. Petersburg, against bonds of 500 roubles each, bearing 4 per cent. interest. 4,000,000 roubles of this loan having been spent, it was resolved to emit the remaining bonds of 1,000,000 roubles in 1863 and 1864. At the close of 1861, the Finnish public debt, deducting the sums paid back, amounted to 6,145,041 roubles, including about 2,500,000 roubles payable to the bondholders three days after notice. As this was held to be inconvenient, it was thought expedient to contract for this and other purposes a new loan, and to pay back the 2,500,000 roubles. This sixth loan was made in Germany, with Rothschild and Sons at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and amounted to 4,400,000 thalers, or 660,000*l*. Finally, a seventh loan for 3,000,000 thalers, or 450,000*l*., secured by mortgage bonds of the Government of Finland, was issued at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in August, 1865.

The army of the grand-duchy, maintained at an extraordinarily small sum, as shown in the accounts of expenditure, consists of 3,782 men, all of them infantry. The troops are raised entirely by enlistment or 'värfvade,' and have to engage for a period of not less than six and not more than ten years. The navy of the grand-duchy, consisting of about sixty vessels of small size, for coast defence, is incorporated with the Russian fleet.

The grand-duchy is divided into eight provinces, with a total area of 6,400 geographical, or about 136,000 English square miles. The census of 1858 stated a population of 1,724,193, of whom 1,688,131 were Lutherans, and 36,062 members of the orthodox Greek Church. An enumeration made on the 1st of January, 1865, showed that the total population of the grand-duchy had risen to 1,798,909, or at the rate of one and a half per cent. per annum.

Trade and Commerce.

The total imports into the grand duchy, in 1864, amounted to 2,141,783*l*., and the total exports to 1,167,960*l*. The imports were supplied by the following countries:—

		£
Great Britain	supplied	136,950
Russia	. . . . .	1,021,263
Sweden and Norway	. . . . .	135,196
Other countries	. . . . .	848,374
Total	. . . . .	2,141,783

Of the exports, the shipments to—

Great Britain	amounted to	£ 335,603
Russia		447,335
Sweden and Norway		124,552
Other countries, chiefly Spain, the Brazils, and Holland		260,470
Total		1,238,428

The imports from, and exports to, Great Britain were as follows in each of the five years 1860–64 :—

Years	Imports from Great Britain	Exports to Great Britain
	£	£
1860	221,172	173,556
1861	180,462	217,684
1862	164,862	265,882
1863	224,659	340,119
1864	139,950	335,603

Iron and cotton manufactures are the chief articles of import from, and deals and battens the staple exports to, the United Kingdom.

The Finnish mercantile marine consisted at the end of the year 1863 of 532 vessels, of about 160,000 tons burthen, being an increase of 52,000 tons on the tonnage owned in 1853. The mercantile fleet was reduced by one half during the war of 1854–5, and since then the increase has been very great. The seamen of the grand-duchy were to the number of 5,829 in the year 1864. They are held to be the best sailors of the Russian navy ; but the Government is only allowed to impress a small number for the service of the imperial fleet of war.

II. POLAND.

Constitution and Government.

The kingdom of Poland ceased to be an independent country in the year 1795, after the ‘third partition.’ By this act of the three monarchs of Prussia, Austria, and Russia, the country was broken up as follows :—

	Sq. miles	Population
To Prussia	52,000	3,500,000
To Austria	64,000	4,800,000
To Russia	168,000	6,700,000

By the stipulations of the peace of Tilsit, July 7, 1807, the greater part of the territory taken by Prussia, with a portion of the country acquired by Austria, was formed into a 'grand-duchy of Warsaw,' under the King of Saxony. This arrangement was again upset at the Congress of Vienna, when a new 'kingdom of Poland' was formed, and the whole ancient territory of the Polish nation redistributed as follows:—

	Sq. miles	Population
To Prussia	29,000	1,800,000
To Austria	30,000	3,500,000
To Russia	178,000	6,900,000
To Kingdom of Poland	47,000	2,800,000

A constitutional charter was granted to the kingdom of Poland by Alexander I., under date of November 27, 1815. By it the legislative and executive powers were divided; the latter being held by the Emperor of Russia as King of Poland, while the former he shared with the states assembled in diet. The diet consisted of two chambers; the Senate, composed of thirty members, nominated entirely by the king; and the Chamber of Deputies, numbering 128, 77 of whom were appointed by the assemblies of the nobles, and 51 by the commons, or communal assemblies. The diet was to meet once in two years, the sittings to extend to thirty days. The subjects discussed in the diet were the laws, taxes, and other matters affecting receipts and expenditure. The laws originated in the Upper House, and after discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, were returned to the Senate for its approval or rejection. The new constitution guaranteed to Poland the liberty of the press, the freedom of the person, the responsibility of ministers, and further declared that the public business should be transacted in the national language, and that all public offices should be filled by natives alone. The army was fixed at 50,000 men, and every Pole, without distinction of birth or religion, was liable to serve as a soldier from the age of twenty to thirty. The Russian troops, on the promulgation of this charter, evacuated the kingdom.

In consequence of the revolution of 1830–31, this constitutional charter was repealed by an imperial decree of 1832, called the 'Organic Statute.' It made the kingdom of Poland virtually a province of the empire, but with separate administration, under a governor-general nominated directly by the sovereign. The 'Organic Statute' was modified again by decree of Alexander II., of March 14, 1861, which instituted a council of state, to assist the governor-general in the administration of the country, and to prepare the

annual budgets of the kingdom. These and other reforms were suspended by the revolution of 1862, which, after a sanguinary struggle, extending over several years, was finally suppressed by the execution of the leading members of the 'National Government,' which took place at Warsaw, August 5, 1864. After the suppression of the insurrection, the kingdom, by imperial decree of September 1, 1864, was divided into eight governments, instead of five, as before. The new administrative divisions have their seat at Warsaw, Kalisch, Siedlce, Lublin, Radom, Plock, Suwalki, and Kielce. In each of them resides a military governor, as well as a civil administrator. The military commanders, formerly stationed in the chief towns, were recalled, and their duties passed into the hands of the military governors.

Revenue and Population.

The budget for the kingdom for the year 1865—published at Warsaw, February 2, 1865—estimates the revenue at 23,315,154 roubles, or 3,680,000*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. The receipts consist of the produce of the land-tax imposed upon the peasants, the increase of direct existing taxes, and of the monopoly of beverages, besides some smaller branches of revenue. In 1864 the return from these various sources reached 970,000 roubles. For 1865 their probable product is estimated at 3,740,000 roubles, being for both years together 4,710,000 roubles. The costs of administration for the two years are stated at 3,960,000 roubles. A sum of 3,150,000 roubles, or 504,000*l.*, is placed at the disposal of the Finance Minister at St. Petersburg for the general service of the empire.

The total amount of the national debt of the kingdom, at the close of the year 1860, amounted to 52,777,820 roubles, or 7,539,700*l.* By decree of the secret 'National Government,' dated July 5, 1863, a forced loan of 21,000,000 Polish florins, or 787,500*l.*, was put in circulation in three issues of 7,000,000 florins each, represented by obligations of 500, of 1,000, and of 5,000 florins. At the commencement of 1866, the total debt, recognised by the Russian Government, amounted to 55,927,825 roubles, or 8,043,750*l.*

The population of the kingdom of Poland at the census of 1858, amounted to 4,840,466, and, on the 1st of January, 1865, to 5,336,210 persons. Of these, about 4,000,000 are of Slavonic origin; about 500,000 are Jews, and 250,000 Germans, the numbers of other nationalities settled in the kingdom being very trifling.

The revolutionary struggle of 1862-4 is stated to have cost the country no less than half a million inhabitants. It appears from *official returns* that the number of people who left Warsaw to join

the insurrectionary bands in 1862 and 1863 amounted to 8,128, out of a population of 216,000. Of these 83 were children between 10 and 14 years old, 1,902 were between 20 and 25, 1,463 between 25 and 30, 869 between 30 and 35, 568 between 35 and 40, 376 between 40 and 45, 207 between 45 and 50, 110 between 50 and 55, 62 between 55 and 60, 43 between 60 and 65, 18 between 65 and 70, 9 between 70 and 75, 4 between 75 and 80, 3 between 80 and 85. Among the emigrants, forming actually four per cent. of the population, were 6,447 unmarried men, 1,233 husbands, 129 widowers, 181 girls, 83 wives, and 54 widows. Classified according to their several professions, there were 2,226 artisans and operatives among the number; 1,066 valets and domestic servants (out of a total of 19,000 of both sexes); 197 members of the civil service, 140 public scribes, 173 pupils in the higher educational establishments, and 82 schoolboys.

The rural population in the year 1859 amounted to 3,599,959; the town population to 1,164,487. The class of nobles contained 77,336 members. Between the nobles and the peasants stand a middle class of people, called the 'Schliacht,' or lower nobility. The greater part of the Government officials are drawn from this class, which numbers 171,500 persons, or about 30,300 families.

The great majority of the people are engaged in agricultural occupation. The total area of the cultivated land is stated to be:—

	Polish vlocks
Arable land	47,364
Garden land	3,826
Meadow	8,422
Pasture	2,045
Total	61,657

or about 2,558,000 English acres; the Polish vlock being equal to 41.48 acres. An imperial ukase, published March 10, 1865, made a complete revolution in the social state of the country, by constituting the peasants the actual possessors of the lands they had previously held on leases. 'The numerous unsettled questions connected with the various rights or claims these peasants may have on the lands still remaining to the former proprietors, have naturally tended to depreciate the value of real property throughout the kingdom, and have created a state of uneasiness and uncertainty in the relations of the two classes to each other, the results of which can hardly as yet be calculated.' *

* Report by Colonel Stanton, H.M.'s Consul-General at Warsaw; in 'Commercial Reports received at the Foreign Office,' 1865.

Trade and Industry.

According to official returns, the total value of the exports of the kingdom of Poland for the year 1862 amounted to 20,175,541 roubles. The imports for the same period amounted to 25,991,978 roubles. For the year 1863, the exports were valued at 1,998,636 roubles, or about one-tenth of the previous year. The imports were valued at 4,957,005 roubles, or about one-fifth of the previous year.

Of the imports, the most important as regards the trade with Great Britain are tea, coal, machinery, and hardware. The importation of sea-borne tea into the kingdom commenced only in the year 1862, and the return for that year shows that the quantity imported amounted to 79,524 poods, or 2,894,673 lbs., having a value of 2,368,253 roubles, whilst in the year 1863 the imports as returned fell to 5,446 poods, or 198,972 lbs. The coal imported from England during the year 1862 was valued at 157,000 roubles. The return for 1863 makes no special mention of this article. The value of the imports in hardware and machinery during the year 1862 amounted to 3,800,000 roubles. In 1863 the value was only 554,000 roubles. The exports of grain of all kinds in the year 1862 were returned at 1,493,000 chetwerts, or 1,078,300 quarters. In the year 1863 the quantity returned was only 19,000 chetwerts, or 13,790 quarters.

There are but few manufacturing establishments in Poland. The textile manufactures of the kingdom are confined to certain districts of the provinces of Warsaw and Kalisz, and principally to the towns of Lodz, Tomazow, Zgierz, and Ozorkow, where the population consists chiefly of Germans. The cloths and other woollen manufactures produced in the kingdom are of an inferior quality, and the greater portion is employed in the kingdom itself, the remainder finding its way into the interior of the Russian empire. The number of hands employed in textile manufactures, which in the year 1860 were returned at 36,677, had in 1862 diminished to 28,630, and the value of these manufactures from 13,731,834 roubles to 10,750,000 roubles. The mineral district of the kingdom of Poland, situated in the south-west portion of the kingdom, is tolerably rich in ores, but defective management and want of energy shown in working the mines has hitherto prevented any large or remunerative yield taking place. During the earlier periods of the kingdom the mines were much neglected, and it is only since the year 1815 that they have been considered worthy of more serious attention. The principal mines of the kingdom belong to the Crown, and are worked by means of a department of mines, at a very considerable expense, and slight profit, and a very large *amount of capital* has been sunk on the works. The Crown mines

are divided into two districts, the eastern and western, the mineral produce being at present limited to iron, zinc, and coal. Formerly lead combined with silver ore was found near Olkusz. Copper ore also on the estates formerly belonging to the bishops of Cracow, near Kielec, and sulphur at Charkowa on the river Nida, the latter having produced annually, from the year 1807 to 1849, from 5,000 to 7,000 cwts. of sulphur; but none of these latter mines are now worked, partly in consequence of their being flooded, but also from the want of proper skill and capital for their management. It is stated, on official authority, that the Russian Government intends to sell the whole of the Crown mines of the kingdom.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Russia.

MONEY.

The *Silver Rouble* = Average rate of exchange, 3s. 2d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Berkowitz</i>	=	360 lbs. avoirdupois.
" <i>Pood</i>	=	36
" <i>Chetvert</i>	=	5.77 imperial bushels.
" <i>Oxhuf</i>	=	58½ wine gallons.
" <i>Anker</i>	=	9½ "
" <i>Vedro</i>	=	2¼ imperial gallons.
" <i>Arsheen</i>	=	28 inches.
" <i>Dessiatine</i>	=	2.702 English acres.
" <i>Ship Last</i>	=	2 tons.
1 <i>Pound</i>	=	$\frac{9}{16}$ th of a pound English.
1 <i>Pood</i> , or 40lbs. Russian . .	=	36lbs. English.
63 <i>Poods</i>	=	1 ton.
1 <i>Tchetvert</i>	=	$\frac{7}{16}$ th of imperial quarter.
100 <i>Tchetverts</i>	=	70 quarters.

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SPAIN.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Isabella II., Queen of Spain, born October 10, 1830, the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII., and of Princess Marie Christine of the Two Sicilies; succeeded to the throne at the death of her father, September 29, 1833; proclaimed Queen at Madrid, October 2, 1833; declared of age by decree of the Cortes, November 8, 1843; married, October 10, 1846, to her first cousin,

Francisco de Assis, titular king of Spain, born May 13, 1822, son of the Infante Francisco, brother of King Ferdinand VII. The Queen has children:—1. Infanta *Isabel*, born December 20, 1851. 2. *Alfonso*, Prince of Asturias, born November 28, 1857. 3. Infanta *Del Pilar*, born June 4, 1861. 4. Infanta *Della Paz*, born June 23, 1862. 5. Infanta *Maria*, born Feb. 12, 1864.

Sister of the Queen.—Infanta *Luisa*, born January 30, 1832; married, October 10, 1846, to Duke Antoine de Montpensier, born July 31, 1824, fifth surviving son of the late King Louis Philippe of the French.

Mother of the Queen.—Queen *Marie Christine*, born April 26, 1806, daughter of King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies; married, December 11, 1829, to King Ferdinand VII. of Spain; widow, September 29, 1833; married a second time, December 28, 1833, to Fernando Munoz, born at Tarrançon, Cuenca, in 1810, and nominated Duke de Rianzares and Grandee of Spain, October 13, 1844, and Duke de Montmorat in France, October 10, 1847. Offspring of the marriage are two sons and five daughters.

Cousins of the Queen.—1. Infanta *Isabel*, born May 18, 1821, daughter of the late Infante Francisco, second brother of King Ferdinand VII; married, June 26, 1841, to Count Ignatius Gurovsky. 2. Don *Francisco*, brother of the preceding, married to Queen Isabella II. 3. Infante *Henrico*, Duke of Seville, brother of the preceding, born April 17, 1823; married at Rome, May 6, 1847, to Dona Helena de Cordove. 4. Infanta *Luisa*, sister of the preceding, born June 11, 1824; married, February 10, 1847, to Don José, Count de Trastamara. 5. Infanta *Josépha*, sister of the preceding, born May 25, 1827; married, June 28, 1848, to Don Guéll y Renté. 6. Infanta *Christina*, sister of the preceding, born June 5, 1833; married, November 19, 1860, to her cousin, Infante *Sebastian*, born Nov. 4, 1811, of which union there is one son, Francis, born August 20, 1861. 7. Infanta *Amalia*, sister of the preceding, born

October 12, 1834; married, August 25, 1856, to Prince Adalbert, uncle of the King of Bavaria. 8. Infante *Juan Carlos*, born May 15, 1822, the only son of 'Don Carlos,' brother of King Ferdinand VII., and pretender to the crown of Spain; married, February 6, 1847, to Archduchess Maria, daughter of the late Duke Francis IV. of Modena. Offspring of the union are two sons, Carlos, born March 30, 1848; and Alfonso, born September 12, 1849.

Queen Isabel II., the only remaining Bourbon sovereign in Europe, is the eighth in lineal descent from King Henry IV. of France, on the paternal as well as on the maternal side. The Bourbon family ascended the throne of Spain in the year 1700, the last king of the House of Hapsburg, Carlos II., having left the crown by his will, in default of direct heirs, to the grandson of his sister, Maria Theresa, wife of King Louis XIV. of France. Philippe d'Anjou, afterwards King Felipe V. of Spain, was succeeded, in 1746, by his son, Fernando VI., who left the crown to his brother, King Carlos III. The latter had for successor his son, Carlos IV., who was forced into abdication by the heir-apparent, in March 1808. But in the month of May of the same year, Fernando VII. was forced to restore the crown to his father, and on May 5, 1808, Carlos IV. made his sovereignty over to the Emperor Napoleon. For the next five years, Spain was nominally under the sceptre of Joseph Bonaparte, till the reverses of the French emperor forced him to sign the treaty of Valençay, December 8, 1813, which gave the crown of Spain once more to King Fernando VII. Having no male heirs, the king, by decree of March 29, 1830, repealed the Salic law which Felipe V. had proclaimed on May 12, 1713. The repeal occasioned the war of succession from 1833 to 1840, which, however, rested upon no legal basis. The Salic law, swept away by the decree of one king, as it had been introduced by the ordinance of another, never had root in the institutions of Spain. The ancient code of the *Partidas* expressly sanctioned female succession to the throne, and it was in consequence of this very right that the House of Bourbon, as well as the previous House of Hapsburg, came to rule the kingdom.

Queen Isabel II., the sixth monarch of Spain of the House of Bourbon, has a civil list of 34,000,000 reales, or 340,000*l.* The allowances to the queen's consort, and other members of the royal family, amount to 18,350,000 reales, or 183,500*l.*, making the total cost of the court 52,350,000 reales, or 523,500*l.* The formerly extensive domains of the reigning family have been made over to the State, with the exception of a number of palaces and small estates in the neighbourhood of the capital. The personal property of the queen, her sister, and her mother, is believed to be very large; that of Queen Marie Christina, residing at Malmaison, near

Paris, amounting to an annual rent of about 300,000*l*. According to Art. 49 of the constitution, the income of the king and royal family is settled by the representatives of the people at the commencement of each reign.

Since the foundation of the Spanish monarchy, by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castille, there have been the following sovereigns:—

<i>House of Aragon.</i>			
Fernando V. 'the Catholic'.	1512	Fernando VI.	1746
<i>House of Hapsburg.</i>		Carlos III.	1759
Carlos I.	1516	Carlos IV.	1788
Felipe II.	1556	Fernando VII.	1808
Felipe III.	1598	<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>	
Felipe IV.	1621	Joseph Bonaparte	1808
Carlos II.	1665	<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		Fernando VII., restored	1814
Felipe V.	1700	Isabel II.	1833

In the three centuries and a half which have elapsed since the union of the separate kingdoms, there have been thirteen monarchs of Spain, giving to each an average reign of twenty-seven years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the kingdom is embodied in the constitution of May 23, 1845, partly suspended in 1857, but re-established in 1864. It vests the power of enacting laws, in conjunction with the king, in the representatives of the nation, called 'las Cortes.' The Cortes are composed of two co-operating bodies, the Senate and the Congress of Deputies, or 'Diputados à Cortes.' The Senate is composed of two classes; the first hereditary, and the second nominated for life by the sovereign. To the first class belong the 'Grandees,' or representatives of the upper nobility, possessing a certain income; as also the archbishops, bishops, governors of provinces, and presidents of the supreme courts of law. The members of the second class are nominated by the crown, within prescribed restrictions as to age and fortune. To be eligible, it is necessary to be a native of the kingdom, to be forty years of age, and to be possessed of an income of 1,000 reales per annum. All Spaniards possessed of these qualifications may be nominated by the sovereign for the office of senator.

The second chamber, or Congress of Deputies, consists of representatives of the people, in the proportion of one deputy to every 35,000 souls of the population. The deputies are elected directly by the voters, and may be re-elected indefinitely. To be a deputy it is necessary to be a native of the kingdom, not a clergyman, and to have completed the twenty-fifth year, and every Spaniard pos-

sessing these qualifications may be elected for any of the provinces. The deputies are appointed for three years.

The Cortes assemble each year. It is the right of the sovereign to convoke them, to suspend and close their meetings, and dissolve the Cortes; but under the obligation, in the latter case, of convoking and reassembling another Cortes within the period of three months. If the sovereign should omit to convoke the Cortes on the 1st of December for any one year, the Cortes are notwithstanding to assemble precisely on that day; and in case the conclusion of the term of the congress holding office should happen to occur in that year, a general election for the nomination of deputies is to commence on the first Sunday of the month of October. On the demise of the crown, or on the sovereign being incapacitated to govern through any cause, the extraordinary Cortes are immediately to assemble. Each of the legislative bodies forms rules for its own internal regulation, and has to scrutinise the legality of the elections, and the qualifications of the individuals who are elected. One of the legislative bodies cannot be convoked for business without the other being assembled at the same time, except in the case in which the senate sits in judgment on the ministers.

The sovereign and each of the co-legislative bodies possess the right of originating laws. Laws relating to taxes and public credit are to be presented first to the congress of deputies; and if altered in the senate contrary to the form in which they have been approved by the congress, they are to receive the royal sanction in the form definitely decided on by the deputies. The resolutions of each of the legislative bodies are to be determined by an absolute majority of votes; but in the enactment of laws the presence of more than half the number of each of these bodies is necessary. If one of the co-legislative bodies should reject any project of law submitted to them, or if the king should refuse it his sanction, such project of law is not to be submitted anew in that legislature.

Besides the legislative powers which the Cortes exercise in conjunction with the sovereign, the following faculties belong to them—First, to receive from the sovereign, the immediate successor to the throne, from the regency or regent of the empire, the oath to observe the constitution and the laws. Second, to resolve any doubt that may arise of fact or of right with respect to the order of succession to the crown. Third, to elect the regent, or appoint the regency of the empire, and to name the tutor of the sovereign while a minor, when the constitution deems it necessary. Fourth, to render effective the responsibility of the ministers of the crown, and to designate those who are to be impeached to the judgment of the senators. The senators and deputies are irresponsible and inviolable for opinions expressed and votes given by them in the discharge of

their duties. Senators and deputies are not to be proceeded against or arrested during the session without the permission of the legislative body to which they may belong, if not taken in the act of committing any crime; but in this case, or other in which they are prosecuted or arrested whilst the Cortes are closed, they are to give immediate information to their respective co-legislative bodies for their cognisance. Deputies and senators who receive from the Government or from the royal family any pension or employment which is more than a promotion from a lower to a higher office of the same kind, or a commission with salary, honours or titles, are subject to re-election. The senate, in the session of 1863, numbered 296 members, and the congress 394 deputies.

The executive authority is exercised under the sovereign, by a council of responsible ministers, called 'Secretarias del despacho de Estado.' All commands or orders issued by the sovereign must be signed by the respective ministers; and no public functionary is to execute such orders if not thus signed. The ministers may be senators or deputies, and take part in the discussions of the two legislative bodies; but they are permitted to vote in that body only to which they belong. The ministerial departments are—

1. *Presidente del Consejo de Ministros*, President of the Council.—Leopold O'Donnell, Count of Lucena; born 1808; entered the army 1822; captain, 1827; colonel, 1832; lieutenant-general, 1840; raises an insurrection against General Espartero, regent of the kingdom, October 2, 1841; seeks refuge in France, October 21, 1841; returns to Spain, August 1843; Captain-General of Cuba, 1844–48; Director-General of the infantry, 1849–51; raises an insurrection against the Government, June 28, 1854; Minister of War, June 6, 1855, to October 12, 1856; President of the Council of Ministers, June 30, 1858; resigned March 1, 1863. Re-appointed President of the Council, June 21, 1865.

2. *Ministerio de Estado*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Senor Bermudez Castro, appointed June 21, 1865.

3. *Ministerio de Gracia y Justicia*, Ministry of Justice.—Senor Fernando Calderon Collantes, appointed June 21, 1865.

4. *Ministerio de la Guerra*, Ministry of War.—Leopold O'Donnell, Count of Lucena, *ad interim*.

5. *Ministerio de Marina*, Ministry of Marine.—Senor Zavala, appointed June 21, 1865.

6. *Ministerio de la Gobernacion*, Ministry of the Interior.—Senor Posada Herrera, appointed June 21, 1865.

7. *Ministerio de Fomento*, Ministry of Public Welfare, or of Commerce, Education, and Public Works.—Senor Armijo, appointed June 21, 1865.

8. *Ministerio de Hacienda*, Ministry of Finance.—Alonso Martinez, appointed June 21, 1865.

The sovereign is permitted to consult, in important cases, a Council of State, consisting of the ministers and thirty-two privy councillors. The Council of State was first organised by royal decree of July 14, 1858, which was modified by a law of the Cortes sanctioned September 1, 1860. According to this law, all privy councillors must be Spaniards by birth, and not less than twenty-five years of age. The council is divided into six sections, namely, first, foreign affairs and justice; second, war and marine; third, finances; fourth, interior and public welfare, or 'fomento'; fifth, colonies; and sixth, department for deciding affairs in dispute between the various ministers. The privy councillors, whose number must not exceed thirty-two, are nominated by the sovereign.

Church and Education.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom, with the exception of about 60,000 persons, adhere to the same faith. According to the eleventh article of the constitution, the clergy of the established Church are to be maintained by the State. By two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. These decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome, concluded in August 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. The proceeds of the public sale of church property up to the commencement of 1863, amounted to more than 3,000,000,000 reales, or 30,000,000*l*.

In 1862 there were in Spain 2,806 prelates and priests of cathedrals and colleges; 33,881 incumbents, or priests with parochial cures; and 3,198 assistant priests, without cure of souls. The numbers show an immense decline over previous periods. According to the official returns of the census of 1787, the ecclesiastics of all descriptions, including 61,617 monks, 32,500 nuns, and 2,705 inquisitors, amounted to 188,625 individuals. Half a century later, in 1833, the class still comprised 175,574 individuals, of whom 61,727 were monks, and 24,007 nuns. The total number of secularised religious or 'regulares exclaustados,' amounted to 6,822 in 1858, to 6,323 in 1859, and to 6,072 in 1862. Of this number about 3,000 assist the secular clergy, and the rest make up the 3,198 assistant priests without cure of souls. The upper hierarchy comprises *nine archbishops* and *seventy bishops*.

Up to a very recent period, the great mass of the population of Spain was in a state of extreme ignorance. It was rare, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and at the beginning of the present, to find a peasant, or an ordinary workman, who was able to read, which accomplishment, among women, was even held to be immoral. Until the year 1808, public education was entirely in the hands of the clergy; but late enactments, giving the instruction of the people in charge of the Government, have made a radical change in this respect. The State, however, pays but a very small sum towards public education, which is left mainly to the charge of the communes and the parents themselves: but the superintendence of the Government over educational matters has led to vast progress. In 1797 only 393,126 children attended the primary schools, which were very imperfect. In 1812, the Cortes tried to introduce some modifications, but failed, on account of the war, in making a radical reform in popular education. Fresh efforts were made in 1820 and 1825, but still without much success. The law of July 21, 1838, enjoining the expenditure of considerable sums by the communes for the purpose of public instruction, proved a great step in advance. Since that time the laws have been several times amended, especially in 1847 and 1857 when the masters were subjected to examination, schoolrooms built, and different scholastic institutions founded. The result was, that in 1848 there were 663,711 pupils, and on January 1, 1861, 1,046,558 pupils, of both sexes, divided between the public and private schools as follows:—

Description of schools	Schools	Scholars		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Public schools—Superior .	219	14,559	524	15,083
Elementary .	10,261	398,176	216,953	615,129
Mixed .	7,399	222,000	42,904	264,904
Total .	17,879	634,735	260,381	895,116
Infant	109	—	—	10,159
Adults	272	—	—	6,900
Total .	18,260			912,175
Private schools—Superior .	35	1,392	25	1,417
Elementary .	1,902	50,317	39,284	89,601
Mixed .	1,707	23,116	15,632	38,748
Total .	3,644	74,825	54,941	129,766
Infant	90	—	—	3,244
Adult	66	—	—	1,393
Total .	3,800			134,383
Total of public and private schools	22,060		—	1,046,558

Middle-class education is given in fifty-eight public colleges by 757 professors to 13,881 pupils. In first-class education, the most remarkable feature is the large number of law-students, namely, 3,755 in 1859-60, divided among ten faculties. There are ten faculties of literature and philosophy, with 224 students; seven faculties of sciences, with 141 students; four faculties of pharmacy, with 544; seven faculties of medicine, with 1,178; and six faculties of theology, with 339 students—in all 6,181 students.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, and Government monopolies. The direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes on foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

The revenue returns for the financial year 1864-65 were as follows:—

	Escudos	£
Direct taxes	54,192,109	5,419,210
Indirect taxes	47,236,773	4,723,677
Stamps	85,663,756	8,566,375
Government property	7,769,835	776,983
Colonial revenue	393,031	39,303
Treasury bonds	5,961,004	596,100
Other stock	1,068,487	106,848
	202,284,995	20,228,496

The budget for the year 1864-65 anticipated a revenue of 214,505,887 escudos, or 21,450,538*l.*, whereas the amount realised was only 202,284,995 escudos; showing a deficit, therefore, of 12,220,390 escudos, or 1,222,039*l.* This was accounted for by a falling-off in the customs, consumption duties, registration fees, the powder monopoly, the tax on the number of railway passengers, and the colonial revenue.

The expenditure is divided into extraordinary and ordinary, as is the case with the revenue. In almost all the budgets the expenditure is made to balance the revenue. The ordinary expenditure for the year 1864-65 amounted to 217,955,218 escudos, or 21,795,521*l.*, and the extraordinary to 55,490,068 escudos, or 5,549,006*l.* In the budget, the ordinary expenditure for the year had been set down as only amounting to 212,916,957 escudos, or 21,291,695*l.*

and the extraordinary to 38,536,027 escudos, or 3,853,602*l*. Thus the estimates were more than two millions sterling below the actual expenditure.

It appears, according to a Government statement, that the amount of deficits on the ordinary and extraordinary budgets between 1859 and 1864 was 114,103,999 escudos, or 11,410,399*l*; but if added up from the year 1850, they amounted to 210,600,000 escudos, or 21,060,000*l*.

The following is an abstract of the budget for 1866–67, as presented to the Cortes by the Minister of Finance:—

ESTIMATED ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	£
Civil List	458,500
Tax collecting charges	4,739,922
Public debt	155,238
Administration of Justice	1,602,252
Passive State charges	31,773
	<hr/>
	6,987,685
Government departments	14,546,145
	<hr/>
	21,533,830

ESTIMATED ORDINARY REVENUE.

	£
Direct taxes	2,835,500
Indirect taxes	5,532,687
Stamp duties	8,665,691
State property	773,772
Colonial revenues	1,227,625
Treasury profits	160,000
	<hr/>
	22,195,275
Total estimated expenditure	21,533,830
Total estimated revenue	22,195,275
	<hr/>
Estimated surplus	661,445
Total extraordinary expenses	4,835,463
Total extraordinary revenue	4,650,133
	<hr/>
Estimated deficit	185,330

In a report by Mr. West, British Secretary of Legation at Madrid, on the financial state of the kingdom—dated Madrid, March 1, 1866—occur the following remarks:—‘It seems, perhaps, almost absurd to assert that a solution of the financial difficulties of Spain may eventually be found in her increasing revenue. But it must be borne in mind that for many years past the Government has been making vain attempts to cover in their budgets an exaggerated expenditure, caused chiefly by the mal-administration of the finances

and by systematically over-estimating the revenue. The fact that it has increased within the last fifty years from 6,000,000*l.* sterling to 22,000,000*l.* is sufficient; but if further proof were required, it might be found in the augmentation of the declared value of taxable property, which occurs from time to time. It cannot be expected that the present income of the country should meet such a lavish expenditure, but it by no means follows that it is not even now, deprived as it is by existing legislation of its productive powers, sufficient to meet all the requirements of a well-regulated and economical system of finance.'

The revenue of Spain has largely increased during the last few years, and continues to progress. In 1822—when the great English loans were made to Spain upon which the payment of interest which accrued from 1841 to 1851, is still in dispute as 'Spanish certificate question'—the total revenue of the country was only about 6,000,000*l.* sterling.

In 1850 the revenue actually received was	£ 12,722,200
„ 1855 „ „ „ „ „ „	14,914,979
„ 1860 „ „ „ „ „ „	18,923,440
To which sum must be added 'extraordinary' revenue derived from sale of national property	3,039,247
„ 1864-5 the revenue was	20,228,496
Which sum included 4,733,736 <i>l.</i> derived from recent sales of national property as 'extraordinary' revenue.	

The national and Church property of Spain was and is still of immense value, but there was a reluctance in some people to buy the latter on account of religious scruples, till 1858, when a concordat was concluded with the Pope and sanction obtained for the sales, which were then actively continued, the Government giving great facilities to the purchasers. The payments are made one-tenth in cash, and the remainder in promissory notes from 1 to 10, and, in some cases, to 19 years, the property remaining mortgaged to the final instalment, owing to which the biddings at times have been for even more than double the amount of its value. The Cortes, in 1859, 1861, and 1863, authorised the Government to apply 28,000,000*l.* for extraordinary expenses in constructing roads and railways, of which only about 16,000,000*l.* has been spent, the money being obtained out of the sums placed at interest by capitalists, corporations, and the public in the '*Caja de Depositos*,' or Deposit Bank, under the direction of the Government, for the repayment of which the Treasury was accumulating the promissory notes given by the purchasers of the national properties. The quantity of these properties sold from 1855 to December 31, 1865, produced about 38,000,000*l.* The properties unsold at the latter date were valued at 10,000,000*l.*

The total capital of the public debt of Spain on the 1st of March, 1866, amounted to 16,397,747,225 reales vellon, or 163,977,472*l*. Of this capital the sum of 7,652,720*l*. represents bonds issued by the Government in payment of subventions to railway companies; and 2,722,590*l*. represents bonds ('obligaciones de carreteras') given in payment for common roads, canals, and other public works, while the sum of 17,737,068*l*. sterling represents the amount of stock created, and given to the civil, ecclesiastical, and charitable corporations in exchange for their property, sold under the law of 'Desamortization' passed in 1855. The following statement gives the various items of the debt as existing on the 1st of March, 1866:—

Description of debt	Amount in reales
Debt of 5%, due to the United States	12,000,000
„ consolidated of 3%, due to Denmark	26,000,000
„ claim of England, 5%	70,000
„ external, consolidated 3%	1,051,667,952
„ internal „	6,167,651,024
„ external, deferred „	2,346,944,000
„ internal „	2,613,956,035
„ redeemable, of the 1st class	232,900,484
„ „ 2d „ external	613,120,000
„ „ 2d „ internal	237,170,000
„ perpetual, at 4%, internal	20,379,565
„ „ 5% „	82,454,605
„ „ 5%, external	7,476,000
Bonds, not consolidated	30,753,121
Debt, provisional	28,898,517
„ floating, 5%, (paper)	378,103,186
„ without interest	154,546,069
„ passive, external	13,760,000
„ share of the civil corporations in tithes	52,955,003
Bonds in favour of the clergy	11,939,143
„ interests on those capitals	958,857
Provisional documents for the interests of the floating debt	88,613,297
External old debt, at 5%	76,120,000
„ perpetual, at 3%, of 1831	1,282,133
„ deferred, without interests, of 1831	84,958,000
„ „ premium, of 1834	19,764,000
Shares of the national loan of 1821	3,564,000
Bills, of the first loan, Laffitte	2,212,760
Shares, of the public roads loan	187,639,000
„ railways „	315,000
Treasury bonds, to the bearer, for railways	307,338,000
Shares, of public works	70,512,000
Bills on the treasury for materials	14,109,946
„ „ for individuals	483,835,530
Total	Reales 16,397,747,225 £ 163,977,472

The 3 per Cents. were created by the Convention of the 17th February, 1834, for the settlement of American claims. The 3 per Cent. Consols, interior and exterior, proceed, first, from the debt issued in conformity with the decree of the 21st January, 1841, which authorized the capitalisation into 3 per cent. stock of the interest due on the consolidated debt at 4 and 5 per cent., interior and exterior, due, but not then liquidated; secondly, by the conversion of bills on the Treasury by contract; thirdly, by the conversion of Treasury bonds on the Havana, approved by the law of the 14th February, 1845; fourthly, interest upon the capital held by the layholders of tithes, guaranteed by law of 2nd September, 1841, and 20th March, 1846; fifthly, capital created for the amortisation of the 60,000,000 reals, or 600,000*l.*, English claims at 5 per cent., recognised by the Convention of the 28th October, 1828, and for the conversion of the deferred consolidated debt, acknowledged by law, 1st of October, 1852; and, lastly, the issue made under the laws of the 23rd February, 1855, and 31st May and 17th December, 1856. In 1851, on account of the inability of the Government to meet its engagements in full, a portion of the debt of Spain was converted into Passive Stock, that is, a stock not bearing interest, and which had to be liquidated by an annual sinking fund. The Amortisable First and Second Class was created by a law of August 1, 1851, to be composed of the internal debt called 'Deuda sin Interes,' and of some other various debts and claims against the Government which were called for liquidation before the 'Direccion de la Deuda Publica.' By that law a sinking fund of 120,000*l.* annually included in the budget was established, besides other advantages, for its extinction; and a commission, composed of three senators and three deputies, was ordered to be appointed yearly by the Cortes to watch and report upon all the operations connected with the public debt.

Army and Navy.

Spain during the reign of Philip II. had 280,000 men under arms. After the War of Succession, her army was reduced to 75,000 men. Under Charles III. the Spanish army was increased to 90,000 men and 10,000 horses. At the death of Ferdinand the military force consisted of only 60,000 men and 8,000 horses. In 1859, when about to commence the war against Morocco, it was increased to 250,000 men. The army is formed by conscription; but the purchase of substitutes is not only allowed, but encouraged by the Government. The price to be paid for substitutes was fixed by a decree of December 1859, at 8,000 reales, or 80*l.* There are, on the average, about 20,000 volunteers, or men procured by enlistment in the regular army. The time of service in the infantry is eight years,

of which five have to be spent in the infantry of the line, and three in the provincial militia. For military purposes the kingdom is divided into five districts, or 'capitanias generales,' at the head of each of which stands a 'captain-general,' with the rank of field-marshal. Official returns of the year 1863, state the nominal strength of the army, including the 'provinciales' or provincial militia, and the 'guardia civil' or national guard, as follows:—

	Staff	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Infantry	278	2,647	57,258	60,183
Artillery	44	369	9,486	9,899
Engineers	8	72	2,288	2,368
Cavalry	107	829	10,904	11,840
'Provinciales'	173	1,510	43,243	44,926
'Carabineros'	43	470	11,549	12,062
'Guardia civil'	24	401	9,965	10,390
Total	677	6,298	144,693	151,668

On the proposition of the Minister of War, a bill was passed in the Cortes, April 4, 1865, fixing the number of regular troops in the army at 100,000. By another bill, however, which passed the Cortes March 17, 1866, the effective of the army was permanently reduced, in time of peace, to 85,000 men.

The general staff of the Spanish army comprises five captain-generals besides the King and three Infantes of Spain, 64 lieutenant-generals, 156 marshals, and 316 brigadier-generals.

The navy consisted, according to official returns, of the following vessels, at the commencement of 1866:—

Sailing vessels	Guns
2 ships of the line, each of 84 guns	168
5 frigates, of from 32 to 50 guns	182
4 corvettes, of from 16 to 30 guns	90
9 brigantines, of from 12 to 16 guns	140
15 smaller vessels, of from 1 to 7 guns	61
35 sailing vessels, with	641 guns
Steamers	
1 screw steamer of the line, with 100 guns, and of 1,000 horse-power	
8 frigates, with 320 " "	3,200 "
11 corvettes, with 42 " "	1,250 "
58 gunboats, transports, &c., with 94 " "	1,360 "
78 men-of-war steamers, with 556 guns, and of 6,810 horse-power	

A large number of vessels included in this list are not in a very good state, and probably not seaworthy. According to a bill which passed the Cortes on April 10, 1860, the fleet of war is to be *gradually* increased, so as to comprise the following new

vessels :—Two sailing vessels of 172 guns ; a frigate of 42 guns ; three corvettes, carrying 76 guns ; two brigantines, carrying 32 guns ; two first-class sloops, 4 guns ; eleven second-class ditto, 11 guns ; 70 schooners ; three launches and three transports of 1,823 tons burthen. The iron-clads will consist of three frigates, of 104 guns and 3,000 horse-power ; four screw steam frigates, of 186 guns and 2,360 horse-power ; twelve schooners, carrying 29 guns, of 1,400 horse-power ; three transports, of 2,600 tons and 370 horse-power ; eight paddle steamers, of 40 guns and 1,760 horse-power ; and a transport of 960 tons and 500-horse-power. The first iron-clad frigate of Spain, the 'Arapiles,' was built at Blackwall, and launched October 17, 1864. The 'Arapiles,' built after French models, is of wood, covered with plates $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and carries 34 guns in broadside battery, with engines of 800 horse-power. Besides the 'Arapiles,' Spain had, in June, 1866, the iron-clad 'Numancia,' of 43 guns, and the 'Vittoria,' of 30 guns.

The progress made by Spain within the last seven years towards the construction of an effective navy, may be appreciated from the following official statement, which gives a detailed account of the strength of the Spanish 'armada' in the year 1859 :—

	Class of Vessels	Guns	Horse-power	Men
2	'Navios,' or ships of the line . . .	170	—	1,648
4	Frigates	156	—	1,162
2	Steam frigates	62	660	757
4	'Corbetas,' or corvettes	100	—	899
9	'Bergantines,' or brigantines	140	—	1,041
6	'Goletas,' or schooners	17	—	231
4	Screw schooners	8	370	332
5	'Pailebots,' or gunboats	7	—	196
1	'Místico'	—	—	38
2	'Lugres,'	2	—	92
7	'Faluchos,' or feluccas	12	—	336
30	Paddle steamers	142	7,621	3,062
9	Transports	18	—	421
2	Pontons	—	—	124
86	Total	834	8,651	10,339

It will be seen by comparing the above table with the previous statement that Spain is making efforts for converting her old sailing navy into a new steam-propelled fleet of war.

The navy of Spain was manned, in 1866, by 1,121 officers, 12,986 sailors, and 7,980 marines. The navy, the same as the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population. The number of men inscribed on these naval conscription lists in the

year 1863 amounted to 62,783. The navy has two captain-generals, seven lieutenant-generals, thirteen commodores, and fifty brigadier-generals.

Population.

The last general census, taken May 21, 1857, stated the area and total population of the kingdom as follows :—

	Area	Population
	English sq. miles	
Continent of Spain . .	177,781	15,807,753
Balearic Islands . .	1,757	266,952
Canary Islands . .	3,220	227,146
Total . .	182,758	16,301,851

An enumeration of the people on the continent of Spain was made on the 31st of December, 1864, and showed that the total population had risen to 16,302,625. It had previously been ordered that another general census should be taken in the spring of 1867, but by a royal decree, dated November 30, 1865, the time was postponed to 1870, after which a census is to be taken every ten years.

The kingdom, inclusive of the adjacent islands, is divided into forty-nine provinces, the area and population of which, and of the twelve ancient divisions, is as follows :—

Provinces	Area in English sq. miles	Population in 1846	Population in May, 1857
New Castle—Madrid . .	1,315	369,126	475,785
Guadalaxara . .	1,946	159,044	199,088
Toledo . .	8,774	276,952	328,755
Cuenca . .	11,304	234,582	229,959
Ciudad Real . .	7,543	277,788	244,328
Total . .	30,882	1,317,492	1,477,915
Old Castle—Burgos . .	7,674	224,407	333,356
Logrono . .		147,718	173,812
Santander . .		166,730	214,441
Oviedo . .		434,635	524,529
Soria . .	4,076	115,619	147,468
Segovia . .	3,466	134,854	146,839
Avila . .	2,569	137,903	164,039
Leon . .	5,894	267,438	348,756
Palencia . .	1,733	148,491	185,970
Valladolid . .	3,279	184,647	244,023
Salamanca . .	5,626	210,314	263,516
Zamora . .	3,562	159,425	249,162
Total . .	72,447	3,649,673	5,473,826

POPULATION.

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Area and Population—continued.

Provinces	Area in English sq. miles	Population in 1846	Population in May 1867
<i>Brought forward</i>	72,447	3,649,673	5,473,826
Galicia—Corunna	15,897	435,670	551,989
Lugo		357,272	424,186
Orense		319,038	371,818
Pontevedra		360,002	428,886
Total	88,344	5,121,655	6,250,705
Estremadura—Badajos	14,329	316,622	404,981
Caceres		231,398	302,134
Total	102,673	5,669,675	6,957,820
Andalusia—Seville	8,989	367,303	463,486
Huelva		133,470	174,391
Cadiz		324,703	383,078
Jaen		266,919	345,879
Cordova	4,159	315,459	351,536
Total	120,272	7,077,529	9,676,190
Grenada—Grenada	9,622	376,974	441,917
Almeria		234,739	315,664
Malaga		338,442	451,406
Total	129,894	8,027,734	10,885,177
Valencia—Valencia	7,683	451,685	606,608
Alicant		318,444	378,958
Castellon-de-la-Plana		199,022	260,919
Murcia	7,877	280,694	380,969
Albacete		180,763	201,118
Total	146,454	9,458,342	12,563,927
Catalonia—Barcelona	12,180	442,473	713,734
Tarragona		233,477	320,593
Lerida		151,322	306,994
Gerona		214,150	310,970
Total	157,634	10,499,764	14,216,218
Aragon—Zaragoza	14,726	304,823	384,176
Huesca		214,874	257,839
Teruel		214,988	238,628
Total	172,360	11,234,449	15,096,861
Navarre	2,450	221,728	297,422
Total	174,810	11,456,177	15,394,283
Guipuscoa—Alva	1,082	67,523	96,398
Biscay	1,267	111,436	160,579
Guipuscoa	622	104,491	156,493
Total	177,781	11,739,627	16,807,753
Islands—Balearic Islands	1,757	229,197	266,952
Canary Islands	3,220	199,950	227,145
Total	182,758	12,168,774	16,301,850

It has been calculated that about the time of Julius, Cæsar Spain must have contained 78,000,000 inhabitants, and yet in 1688 it did not possess more than 8,000,000. But from that time forward there was a temporary increase; in 1768 the population had risen to 9,307,800 souls; in 1789 to 10,061,480; and in 1797 it exceeded 12,000,000 souls. In 1820 it had fallen to 11,000,000, or thereabouts; but in 1823 it had again risen to 12,000,000, and in 1828 to 13,698,029. Nevertheless, the official return of 1837 only registered 12,222,872 souls, and a new tendency to decrease commenced. In 1842 the population was not found to exceed 12,054,000 souls. It rose again, as shown in the preceding table, to 12,168,774 in 1846, and to 16,301,850 in 1857, giving a density of population, at the latter period, of 90 per English square mile, or considerably less than half that of Italy, and less than one-third that of the Netherlands.

Subjoined is the population of the principal towns of Spain, according to an enumeration made on the 31st of December, 1864:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Madrid . .	475,785	Murcia . .	109,446
Barcelona . .	252,015	Grenada . .	100,678
Seville . .	152,000	Saragossa . .	82,189
Valence . .	145,512	Cadiz . .	71,914
Malaga . .	113,050		

According to the census of 1857, out of 3,803,991 able-bodied men, 125,000 belonged to the clergy, 241,335 to the army, navy, and military functionaries, and 478,716 to the nobility. The remainder comprised 47,312 students, 5,673 advocates, 9,351 writers, 27,922 belonging to the customs, and 206,090 servants; forming a total of 1,221,799 men living apart from all manufacturing or agricultural labour.

Nearly 46 per cent. of the whole surface of the kingdom is still uncultivated. The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of the 3,426,083 assessments of the property-tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; the rest, still sufficiently numerous (279,188), are charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. This subdivision is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800, the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

The titled nobility of the kingdom is very numerous. It con-

sisted in 1863 of 82 dukes, all grandees of Spain; 722 marquises, of whom 54 grandees; 558 counts, of whom 59 grandees; 74 viscounts; and 67 barons. There are about half a million persons belonging to the untitled nobility.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports of Spain, including bullion and specie, averaged 20 millions per annum, within the five years 1861-65, while the exports, within the same period, averaged 12 millions sterling. Among the importing countries, France stands first, and the United Kingdom second; but as regards exports, the latter holds the first rank.

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the imports of Spain into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce, in each of the five years 1861 to 1865:—

Years	Imports from Spain into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to Spain
	£	£
1861	4,458,373	2,919,501
1862	3,766,437	2,862,261
1863	4,844,324	3,508,556
1864	5,879,705	3,084,778
1865	4,769,223	2,249,822

Both the imports and exports of the preceding table include those of the Balearic Islands, but not of the Canary Islands and other possessions of Spain. The principal article of import from Spain into the United Kingdom is wine, the annual value of which varies from 1,500,000*l.* to near 2,500,000*l.* The chief exports of the United Kingdom to Spain are linen yarn and linens, averaging in value 650,000*l.* per annum; iron, wrought and unwrought, averaging 600,000*l.*; and coals, averaging 225,000*l.* per annum.

The mineral as well as the agricultural riches of Spain are very great, but neither of these two sources of national wealth are as yet developed. Much progress, however, has become manifest within the last ten years. In the year 1863, there were 1,991 mines worked in Spain, which produced the following quantities of metals and minerals:—

Metals and Minerals		Quantities
From private mines :		
Iron		172,368 tons
Lead		311,161 "
Silver		148,806,000 oz.
Copper		143,396 tons
Tin		6 "
Zinc		106,858 "
Quicksilver		157,952 cwt.
Cobalt		68 "
Antimony		1,178 "
Manganese		566,947 "
Common salt		1,253 "
Soda		344,876 "
Sulphur		452,669 "
Coal (pit)		316,027 tons
Lignite		17,218 "
Asphaltum		61 "
Turf		127 "
From mines belonging to the State :		
Quicksilver		14,496 cwt.
Copper		888 tons
Lead		2,186 "
Sulphur		3,779 cwt.
Salt		76,939,474

The material progress of Spain in the course of about ten years is indicated, to some extent, by the growth of a system of railways, the more important to the kingdom as there was formerly a great want even of ordinary roads. The subjoined tabular statement gives the length of railways opened for traffic in Spain, at the end of each year, from 1856 to 1864 :—

Years	Length	
	Kilomètres	English miles
1856	525 ²²⁸	326
1857	673 ¹⁰⁸	418
1858	853 ⁵⁸⁸	529
1859	1,148 ⁸²⁰	713
1860	1,915 ⁸⁴⁹	1,189
1861	2,369 ¹⁴⁵	1,471
1862	2,728 ⁵⁵²	1,694
1863	3,587	2,227
1864	4,065	2,524

The total revenue derived from railways, in the year 1863, amounted to 2,549,113*l.*, or 1,144*l.* per English mile. In the same year, the number of travellers over these railways was 10,548,277; very nearly one-half the revenue was derived from them, and the other half from the transport of cattle and merchandise.

The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees, or subventions, from the Government. All the principal railways have been conceded to private individuals or companies with large subventions. The concessions, when a 'subvention' is attached to them, are given by public adjudication. Any one who has made the stipulated deposit of 'caution money,' may apply for a concession in sealed tenders, which are opened and read in public on the day of adjudication, and whoever offers to make the railway with the lowest subvention, becomes legally entitled to the concession. The subventions are paid by instalments during the construction of the work, in bonds or obligation, bearing 6 per cent. interest, at their market value of the day.

The issue of these obligations commenced in February, 1854; and the rates of interest which they bear ranges from 3 to 8 per cent. The actual sum derived from the obligations negotiated was 23,345,313*l*. The periods prescribed for redemption of the obligations negotiated, ranges from 1850 to 1891, and of the whole number negotiated (2,337,922), 23,163 had been redeemed on June 30, 1864; but of this small number it appears that 3,871 were never brought into circulation.

The total amount of capital raised for railways on June 30, 1864, was as follows:—

By shares	£ 21,463,307
By subventions	6,496,105
By obligations	23,345,313
Total	51,304,725

About one-half of this railway capital is believed to be in the hands of French holders.

The common roads of Spain are constructed by the Government, the funds being obtained by the issue of another class of 6 per cent. bonds, called 'obligaciones de carreteras.'

The merchant navy of the kingdom consisted, on January 1, 1863, of the following vessels:—

Description		Vessels	Tons
Sailing vessels {	Engaged in foreign trade	1,446	245,312
	„ in coasting „	3,293	101,724
Steam vessels {	Horse power (5,185) in foreign trade .	36	12,035
	„ (4,498) in coasting „	65	8,719
Total		4,840	367,790

The commercial navy has been declining in recent years, both in number of vessels and tonnage. In 1860, there were 6,715 sailing vessels, of 449,436 tons burthen. But the steamers, in 1860, only numbered 68, of 13,369 tons burthen.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Spain, formerly embracing nearly the whole of America, are reduced at present to the following islands, with a small strip of territory in Northern Africa :—

Colonial Possessions	Area in sq. 'leguas'	Area in hectares
Africa —Island of Fernando Po . . .	66·80	207,100
Island of Corisco . . .	0·45	1,400
Territory del Cabo de San Juan . . .	3·22	10,000
Island of Mosquitos ó Elobey . . .	0·06	200
Island of Annobon . . .	0·54	1,700
America —Puerto-Rico and adjacent islands . . .	300·45	931,400
Cuba and adjacent islands . . .	3,833·39	11,883,300
Philippine Islands —		
Batanes y Babuyan . . .	20·00	62,000
Luzon . . .	3,578·70	11,094,000
Polillo, Catanduanes Marinduque, Bú- rias, Ticao y Masbate . . . }	300·32	931,000
Mindoro . . .	311·29	965,000
Calamianes, Cúyos y Cagayanes . . .	107·74	334,000
Palauan ó Paragua . . .	446·77	1,385,000
Balabac . . .	11·93	37,000
Oceania —Philippine Islands—		
Samar . . .	392·74	1,217,500
Léyte . . .	306·45	950,000
Bojol . . .	104·83	325,000
Cebú . . .	191·12	592,500
Negros . . .	280·80	870,500
Panáy . . .	380·32	1,179,000
Sibuyan, Romblon, Tablas, Fuegos and others adjacent . . . }	144·83	449,000
Mindanao and adjacent . . .	2,828·38	8,768,000
Basilan, Joló and adjacent . . .	128·70	399,000
Territory of Borneo, dependent of Joló . . .	1,616·12	5,000,000
Marianas Islands . . .	33·09	102,600
Islas Carolinas —Paláos and adjacent . . .	31·93	99,000
Bonebey . . .	11·93	37,000
Ualan . . .	3·87	12,000
Islas pequeñas . . .	28·83	89,400
Total . . .	15,453·60	47,896,600

The population of the African possessions is estimated at 15,000; of the colonies in America at 2,066,000; and in Oceania at 2,860,000 inhabitants. If these estimates be correct, the whole population of the Spanish colonies would amount to about 5,000,000 inhabitants, mostly coloured men.

The most important of the Spanish colonial possessions are those in America, Cuba taking the first rank. The census of Cuba of 1775, gave a population of 170,370; that of 1791, 272,140; that of 1817, gave 551,998, and that of 1827, 704,487: namely, 311,051 whites; free coloured, 106,494; slaves, 286,942. The census of the years 1846 and 1862 gave the following results:—

Population	1846	1862
White	425,767	764,750
Coloured, free	149,226	225,938
„ slave	323,759	368,550
	898,752	1,359,238

The numbers given in the census of 1862 are exclusive of the army and navy and other transient population, but inclusive 34,050 Chinese, of whom there were none, or scarcely any, in 1846.

The number of slaves who obtained their liberty, either by purchase or by gift of their masters, was:—

In 1858	2,056
„ 1859	1,992
„ 1860	1,919
„ 1861	1,629
„ 1862	1,886
	<u>9,462</u>

Many slaves besides are liberated every year by private document, and many children of slaves are registered as free, their liberty being obtained by gift of the masters, or by payment of 25 dollars before birth. Of the slaves, negroes, 275,382 were males, and only 150,139 females; total slaves, 436,495. The excess of free over slave population amounted to 134,634. The cultivated lands under sugar, coffee, tobacco, and gardens, were estimated, in 1858, at 54,000 caballerias, or 1,728,000 acres. There were 1,238 sugar estates, employing 138,701 persons; 1,838 coffee plantations, with 114,760 persons; and 42,549 farms, with 393,993 persons. Total, 647,454 agricultural labourers. In 1760, the produce of coffee and sugar together, in Cuba, amounted only to about 5,000,000 lbs. Forty years afterwards, this was increased to above 40,000,000 lbs.

In 1820, the exports increased to above 100,000,000 lbs. In 1858, the export of these two articles was, sugar, 812,129 boxes; coffee, 1,260,920½ arrobas.

The following is a statement of the increase of production :—

	1846	1862
Sugar arrobas	17,729,589	41,418,444
Coffee „	1,470,754	741,542
Tobacco cargas	168,094	305,626
Indian corn fanegas	942,491	2,179,724
Rice arrobas	929,858	1,747,474
Wax „	32,326	68,420

Cuba is divided into three provinces, the SE. and central being the richest and most populous, and containing 22 cities and towns, and 204 villages and hamlets. Chief towns, Havana, Santiago, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Santa Maria, and Trinidad. The commercial prosperity of Cuba has been of late years on the increase.

The government of the island is vested in a captain-general, who is supreme military commandant and civil governor of one of the provinces. There is a governor of the other provinces, who has independent civil power, responsible only to the Court of Spain. There is a military garrison of several battalions, and a marine force of 4 frigates, 15 steam-ships, and 32 small craft.

The island of Puerto-Rico, in point of importance the second Spanish colony, possessed, in the year 1860, a population amounting to 583,308, thus divided :—

Pure whites	300,430
Coloured	282,878
Total	583,308

And of the 282,878 coloured people were—

Free	241,142
Slaves	41,736
Total	282,878

Thus, the proportion of slaves was only one-eighth of the whole population. The exports of the island consisted, in 1860, of 60,000 tons of sugar, 23,604 quintals of tobacco, 15,924,524 lbs. of coffee, 296,696 lbs. of cotton, 43,445 puncheons of molasses, 1,254 puncheons of rum, 672,472 lbs. weight of hides, and 5,524 head of cattle : the whole valuing 1,100,000*l.*, of which 300,000*l.* went to England, or to its colonies in North America. During the same year, the value of imports amounted to 1,500,000*l.*, of which 500,000*l.* worth came from Great Britain and the British colonies in North America.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Spain, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The <i>Real Vellon</i> . . . =	Average rate of exchange, 100 =	£1 sterling.
„ <i>Escudo</i> . . . =	„ „ „ 10 =	£1 „

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

„ <i>Quintal</i> . . . =	101.4 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i> . . . =	1.014 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i> { for wine . . . =	3½ imperial gallons.
„ „ oil . . . =	2½ „ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i> . . . =	1.09 Vara = 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i> . . . =	1½ imperial bushel.

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SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway, born May 3, 1826, the son of King Oscar I. and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. In consequence of the prolonged illness of his father, appointed Prince Regent of Sweden and Norway by royal decree, September 25, 1857. Ascended the throne, at the death of King Oscar I., July 8, 1859; took the oath to the constitution of Norway, at Christiania, Oct. 6, 1859; crowned King of Sweden at Stockholm, May 3, 1860. Married, June 19, 1850, to

Louise, Queen of Sweden and Norway, born Aug. 5, 1828, the eldest daughter of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, uncle of the reigning King of the Netherlands. Offspring of the union is an only daughter, *Louise*, born Oct. 31, 1851, who, however, cannot succeed to the throne, as the Salic law is at present in force in Sweden and Norway.

Brothers and Sister of the King.—1. *Oscar*, Duke of Ostrogothia, born Jan. 21, 1829, the second surviving son of King Oscar I.; general in the armies of Sweden and Norway, and vice-admiral in the Swedish-Norwegian fleet. Married June 6, 1857, to *Sophia*, Princess of Nassau, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau. Offspring of the union are four sons; namely, *Gustavus*, Duke of Norland, born June 16, 1858; *Charles*, Duke of Gothland, born Nov. 15, 1859; *Oscar*, Duke of Ostergothland, born Feb. 27, 1861, and *Eugene*, Duke of Nericia, born Aug. 1, 1865. 2. *Charlotte Eugenie*, Princess of Sweden and Norway, born April 24, 1830. 3. *Augustus*, Duke of Dalecarlia, born Aug. 24, 1831, major-general in the army of Sweden and Norway; married Aug. 16, 1864, to *Theresa*, Princess of Saxe-Altenburg, born Dec. 21, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Edward of Saxe-Altenburg.

King Charles XV. is the third sovereign of the House of Bernadotte, and grandson of General Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, in the name of Charles XIV. The congress of Vienna united Norway to the Swedish crown, as a recompense for the

eminent services of the heir-apparent against French supremacy in eastern and central Europe.

The present sovereign of Sweden and Norway has a civil list of 1,230,000 rixdalers, or 266,500*l.* as King of Sweden, and 113,000 specie-dalra, or 24,510*l.*, as ruler of Norway. The royal family, besides, has an annuity of 200,000 rixdalers, or 44,167*l.*, voted, on the security of state domains, to King Charles XIV., for expending his private fortune in Swedish works of industry. King Charles XIV., at his death, left to his son property to the amount of eighty millions of francs, or more than three millions sterling.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, from the accession of the House of Vasa, or Ericson :—

<i>House of Vasa.</i>					
Gustavus Ericson	.	1523	Ulrica Eleanora	.	1719
Eric XIV.	.	1560	Adolphus Frederick	.	1751
John III.	.	1568	Gustavus III.	.	1771
Sigismund	.	1590	Gustavus IV.	.	1792
Charles IX.	.	1604	Charles XIII.	.	1809
Gustavus Adolphus	.	1611	<i>House of Bernadotte.</i>		
Christina	.	1633	Charles XIV.	.	1818
Charles X.	.	1654	Oscar	.	1844
Charles XI.	.	1660	Charles XV.	.	1859
Charles XII.	.	1697			

The average reign of the eighteen rulers who occupied the throne of Sweden since the accession of Gustavus Ericson, amounted to nineteen years.

According to the conditions laid down at the Congress of Vienna, confirmed at the Peace of Kiel, Jan. 4, 1814, and accepted by the Norwegian Parliament Nov. 4, 1814, the personal union of the kingdom of Sweden and Norway is established on the following terms. While the government of the two countries is to be kept entirely separate, the action of the monarch over both shall be exercised through a Council of State, composed, in equal numbers, of Swedes and Norwegians. The law of succession shall be the same in both countries. In case of the minority of the king, his absence in foreign countries, his physical or mental incapacity, or any other temporary vacancy of the throne, the sovereign power is to be exercised by a Council of Regency, composed of ten Swedish and ten Norwegian state councillors, appointed by the Diets of the two countries. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets must assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Carl-

stadt, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. Finally, it is laid down by the Act of the Vienna Congress that the personal union of the two kingdoms shall be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate Government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden and Norway. Each therefore remains an independent kingdom.

I. SWEDEN.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the kingdom of Sweden are—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-Formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. The law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 3. The amended regulations for the formation of the Diet, adopted December 8, 1865. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, and grant pardon to condemned criminals. He nominates to all appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king has an absolute veto against any decrees of the Diet, and possesses legislative power in matters of provincial administration and police. In all other respects, the fountain of law is in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two chambers, or estates, both elected by the people, but representing different interests. The First Chamber, or Upper House of Parliament, consists of 119 members, or one deputy for every 30,000 of the population. The election of the members takes place by the 'landstings,' or provincial representations—one in each of the 24 'län,' or governments, of the kingdom—and the municipal corporations of all towns not already represented in the 'landstings.' All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either landed property to the taxed value of 80,000 rix dollars mynt—4,450*l.*—or an annual income of 4,000 rix dollars—223*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 185 members, of whom 52 are elected by the towns and 133 by the rural districts, there being one representative

for every 10,000 of the population of towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants, and one representative for every 40,000 of the population of rural districts. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 rix dollars—56*l.*—or an annual income of 800 rix dollars—45*l.*—are electors; and all natives, aged 25, possessing the same qualifications, and making, moreover, public profession of the Protestant faith, may be elected for the Lower House of Parliament. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 1,200 rix dollars—67*l.*—for each session of four months, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are borne by the Government, as well as the cost of elections; and the expenditure of any money for the latter purpose by the parliamentary candidates is forbidden under heavy penalties. The vote is by ballot, both in town and country.

The two Houses of Parliament assemble every year, voting the budget for the same period. All the legislative measures are prepared in committees, appointed every session, immediately after meeting. The committees are six in number, namely, 1. The Constitutional Committee, which maintains a surveillance over all constitutional questions, and consists of ten members of each of the two Houses of Parliament. 2. The State Committee, which superintends the State expenditure, and consists of nine members of each House. 3. The Subsidy Committee, which is charged with the examination of all questions in which the aid of the State may be required. 4. The Legislative Committee, which takes cognisance of all matters connected with proposed alterations in civil, criminal, or ecclesiastical law. 5. The Bank Committee, which superintends all the affairs of that establishment; and 6. The Committee on complaints and petitions, to which, in the first instance, all these are specially referred. Each Committee has the right of calling upon the ministers and other members of the Government for explanations, and of hearing witnesses in any cases before them; but the Constitutional Committee alone has power to indict the ministers and chief servants of the crown, for any acts contrary to the fundamental laws of the kingdom which they may have committed.

The Diet of the two Houses constitutes the chief legislative power in the kingdom. The executive is in the hands of the king, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, composed of two responsible Ministers, and eight Privy Councillors. The Ministries are—

1. The Ministry of Justice.—Baron L. de *Geer*, appointed Feb. 8, 1858.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Count C. L. de *Manderstrem*, appointed March 16, 1858.

The Council of State, attached to the Ministry, consists of five 'colleges,' or departments, namely:—

The Department or College of Finance.—Baron *J. A. Grippenstedt*, appointed May 28, 1856.

The Department of the Interior.—*Henry de Lagerstråle*, appointed Nov. 2, 1860.

The Department of Marine.—Count *Platen*, appointed July 10, 1862.

The Department of War.—General *Alex. Reuterskjöld*, appointed April 11, 1862.

The Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—*Frederic Ferdinand Carlson*, appointed August 15, 1863.

All the members of the Council of State, together with the ministers of State, are responsible for the acts of the Government, individually and collectively. But it is left to the two ministers to express more directly the will of the sovereign; and to them likewise is left the duty of bringing new and important measures before the Diet, on the rejection of which they are expected to resign. The action of the Council of State being less direct, its members are not necessarily involved in ministerial changes. Connected with the Council of State, though not responsible to either parliament or the sovereign, are the Chancellor of Justice, who is at the head of the judicial organisation of the kingdom, and the *Justitie Ombudsman*, or Attorney-General, who has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law, and to watch that the constitution is upheld in the elections to the Diet, and in respect of all the other rights and privileges of the Swedish people.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the kingdom for each of the years 1864–65 and 1865–66 was as follows:—

Revenue	1864–65	1865–66
	Rix dollars mynt	Rix dollars mynt
Ordinary receipts from taxes . . .	8,171,100	8,447,360
Extraordinary: Customs	11,100,000	14,000,000
Post	1,400,000	1,500,000
Stamps	1,300,000	1,300,000
Excise and brandy	7,000,400	8,400,000
Total . . . {	28,971,500	33,647,358
	£1,609,528	£1,869,238

Expenditure	1864-65	1865-66
<i>Ordinary:</i>	<i>Rix dollars mynt</i>	<i>Rix dollars mynt</i>
Royal household	1,278,400	1,230,000
Justice	2,198,570	2,180,570
Foreign affairs	479,200	479,200
Army	8,727,720	9,585,742
Navy	3,305,100	3,634,950
Interior	2,206,950	3,857,265
Finance	4,270,450	5,450,075
Public instruction	3,276,400	3,624,516
Pensions	1,168,920	1,194,682
	26,911,710	31,237,000
<i>Extraordinary</i>	8,970,570	9,293,193
Total	35,882,280	40,530,193
	£1,993,460	£2,251,677

The deficits of both the financial periods 1864-65, and 1865-66, were covered by a reserve fund created by the surplus revenue of former years, and various imposts on newspapers, playing cards, billiards, and other assessed taxes. The deficits arose chiefly from increased expenditure connected with the construction of a network of railways, at the cost of the State. For these works, the Diet voted nearly 35 million rix dollars, during the years 1858, 1860, 1864, and 1865, leading to a vast increase of the public debt.

Through the energetic efforts of King Charles XIV.—formerly General Bernadotte—the whole public debt of Sweden was liquidated during the years 1819 to 1840. Subsequent events, however, made the creation of a new debt necessary, the first part of which was contracted in England, in 1852, to the amount of 450,000*l*. A further sum of 3,000,000 marks, or 185,000*l*., was borrowed at the Hamburg Exchange in the following year; and soon after, a loan of 20,000,000 rixdalers, for the establishment of a system of railways by the State, was negotiated by the banking-house of Johns & Co., Stockholm, at 5½ per cent., to be repaid in forty years. The latter sum proving insufficient for the purpose, another loan of 25,000,000 was taken up by Swedish capitalists, at 5 per cent. interest. The breaking out of the commercial crisis of 1857, induced the Government to contract a further debt of 12,000,000 rixdalers, at 6 per cent., for the relief of distress in the mining and manufacturing districts. The whole debt of Sweden, on the 1st of January, 1864, amounted to 52,136,680 rix dollars, or 2,896,482*l*., as follows:—

	<i>Rix mynt dollars</i>
Railway Loan of 1858	20,485,600
" " of 1860	25,479,955
Foreign Debt	6,171,125
Total	52,136,680
	£2,896,482

To the above was added, in May 1864, a new loan of 2,223,000*l.*, contracted—at 92—with British banking-houses, and in January, 1866, a loan of 9,000,000 Prussian thalers, or 1,350,000*l.*, concluded with German banks. The proceeds of both the latter loans were employed for the completion of State railways.

Army and Navy.

The Swedish army is composed of four distinct classes of troops. They are—

1. The *Indelta*, or national militia, paid and kept, not by the Government, but by the landowners, and, to some extent, from the income of State domains expressly reserved for this purpose. Every soldier of the *Indelta* has, besides a small annual pay, his *torp*, or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period of service, often extending over forty years, or even longer. In time of peace, the troops of the *Indelta* are not called up for more than a month's annual practice, and for the rest of the year are free from military duty.

2. The *Bevaering*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy from the male population between the age of 20 and 25 years. It is only since 1812 that conscription has been introduced into Sweden, and it is still highly unpopular. About 19,000 men are drafted annually, one-tenth of which number, on the average, find substitutes for themselves, at a cost of from 10*l.* to 25*l.*

3. The *Värfvade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards, the hussars, and the greater part of the artillery. The men may engage for either three, or six, or twelve years; but the greater number are for six years, peculiar inducements being held out for this term.

4. The militia of Gothland, consisting of twenty-one companies of infantry, organised in a similar manner to the *Indelta*, yet quite independent of the latter. They are not compelled by law to serve beyond the confines of the Isle of Gothland, and have a separate command from the other troops.

The army of Sweden consists altogether of

<i>Indelta</i>	.	.	.	.	33,405	rank and file
<i>Bevaering</i>	.	.	.	.	95,295	" "
<i>Värfvade</i>	.	.	.	.	7,692	" "
Militia of Gothland	.	.	.	.	7,921	" "

In sum total 144,010 men, with 152 pieces of artillery. Of this number about 85,000 men belong to the infantry of the line; 6,000 to the cavalry; 5,000 to the artillery, and the rest to the somewhat irregular militia. In November 1862, and again in the session of

1865, the Government brought a bill before the Diet for a re-organisation of the whole of the army, on the basis of extending the conscription, reforming the *Indelta*, and doing away, to a great extent, with the *Värfvade*. But the proposition was not favourably received by the representatives of the people.

The coast of Sweden is protected by the fortresses at Marstrand, Göteborg, Carlscrona, and Stockholm, all of which, however, have but small garrisons.

The navy of the kingdom consisted, at the end of 1865, of—

2 screw-steamers of the line, of 74 and 70 guns, and 350 and 300 horse-power.

3 screw-frigates, of 10 and 8 guns, and 300 and 200 horse-power.

8 corvettes, of from 5 to 7 guns, of which six are iron-clad vessels.

125 gunboats, of 1 and 2 guns, and from 60 to 70 horse-power, of which three iron-clad vessels, and one—launched in September, 1865—a turret ship, with two guns, after the American model.

There were building, at the end of 1866, three more iron-clads, one of them of the 'Monitor' class. The navy was manned, at the same date, by 14,950 sailors, of whom, however, more than one-half were on furlough, or attached to the fleet of reserve.

Population.

Sweden was one of the first countries of Europe in which a regular census was taken. The first enumeration took place in 1748, at the suggestion of the Academy of Stockholm, and it was repeated, at first every third year, and, after 1775, every fifth year. This quinquennial census has been continued to the present day.

The population of Sweden amounted on December 31, 1865, according to the account published by the Statistical Department, to 4,114,141, of whom 498,982 were inhabitants of towns, exclusive of the capital.

The population of the principal towns was as follows, at the end of 1860 and of 1865 :—

Towns	1860	1865	Towns	1860	1865
	No.	No.		No.	No.
Stockholm .	112,391	124,691	Calmar . .	8,061	8,634
Gothenburg	34,300	41,585	Upsala . .	8,459	9,252
Malmö . .	18,919	21,526	Lund . .	8,412	9,323
Norköping	19,966	21,679	Örebro . .	7,377	8,383
Carlscrona.	15,300	15,995	Jönköping .	7,444	8,658
Gefle . .	10,975	11,610			

The area and population of Sweden, on the 31st of December, 1860, are shown in the following table:—

Governments (Län.)	Area in Geo. sq. miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1860
Stockholm (City)	—	112,391
Stockholm	137	121,737
Upsala	97	92,536
Södermanland	118	126,705
East Gothland	200	240,917
Jönköping	202	171,011
Kronoberg	178	152,225
Calmar	200	221,029
Gottland	58	50,137
Blekinge	53	117,875
Christianstad	114	209,581
Malmö	84	284,430
Halland	89	119,578
Götheborg and Bohu	89	214,342
Elfsborg	237	269,322
Skaraborg	156	222,240
Wernland	327	247,171
Örebro	153	151,651
Westmanland	125	103,300
Kopparberg	577	166,899
Gefleborg	356	136,061
Wester Norrland	447	116,669
Jemtland	900	61,218
Westerbotten	1,382	81,478
Norrbotton	1,554	69,225
The Lakes	168	—
Total	8,002	3,859,728
English square miles	168,042	
In the country	—	3,425,209
In towns (without Stockholm)	—	322,128

Four-fifths of the population of Sweden are devoted to agricultural pursuits, but only a very small fraction of the rural population are owners of the land which they are cultivating. To the nobility belong one-eighth of the area of the kingdom in private property. The army and navy are chiefly officered by nobles, who also hold the most important charges under Government, and at the court. It has been calculated that there are 2,400 noble families in Sweden, possessing property to the amount of 71 million rixdalers. The number is continually increasing, owing to the law of gavelkind, as well as the fact that nobility may be purchased, in many cases, with landed property. Feudal taxation exists in many places, besides which the cultivators of the soil have to raise the $\frac{1}{3}$ part of

the public revenue, and have to keep the *Indelta*, and to make and repair the roads of the country without remuneration.

Notwithstanding the poverty and dependent state of the bulk of the population, education is well advanced in Sweden. In 1860, no less than seventy-one per cent. of all the children between eight and fifteen years visited the public schools. There were above 3,000 teachers and professors in the country in 1860. The vast majority of the population are Protestants; at the census of 1860, there were found no other dissenters, but 913 Roman Catholics, 471 Mormons, and nearly a thousand Jews.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Sweden with Great Britain is nearly twice as great as that with all the other countries taken together. Subjoined is a tabular statement of the total value of the imports from Sweden into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce to Sweden in each of the five years 1861 to 1865 :—

Years	Imports from Sweden into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to Sweden
	£	£
1861	2,620,720	608,954
1862	2,698,216	603,013
1863	3,232,102	606,987
1864	3,868,312	731,294
1865	4,129,305	900,959

The principal articles of import from Sweden into the United Kingdom are deals and timber, to the average value of 1,500,000*l.*; oats, to the average value of 700,000*l.*; and iron, in bars, to the average value of 450,000*l.* per annum. The exports of British home produce are of a miscellaneous nature, the most important being woollen manufactures, averaging in value 50,000*l.* per annum.

The commercial navy of Sweden, registered for foreign trade at the various ports of the kingdom, consisted of the following number of vessels, on December 31, of each of the years 1861 and 1862 :—

Ports	1861		1862	
	Vessels	Lasts of 2 tons	Vessels	Lasts of 2 tons
Calmar	70	4,615	70	4,841
Carlshamn	27	2,087	25	1,755
Carlskrona	9	540	9	692
Gefle	73	11,957	66	11,232
Gothenburg	126	18,426	127	19,269
Halmstad	15	470	16	486

Vessels—continued.

Ports	1861		1862	
	Vessels	Lasts of 2 tons	Vessels	Lasts of 2 tons
Hernösand	38	5,824	34	5,462
Malmö	32	2,237	28	2,013
Oscarshamn	28	1,564	28	1,580
Stockholm	110	14,893	115	16,192
Strömstad	13	929	12	818
Sundsvall	44	7,033	36	6,525
Södershamn	13	1,729	12	1,661
Umeå	26	3,787	28	3,640
Westervik	25	2,269	23	2,257
Wisby	550	2,348	52	2,357
Ystad	5	319	5	307
Skellefteå	5	752	5	752
Lysekühl	40	1,714	31	1,385
Other ports	111	7,004	115	7,429
Total	860	90,497	835	90,653

These numbers, as well as those of previous years, show a decline of the commercial marine. The number of vessels registered for foreign trade on December 31, 1860, was 902, of a total burthen of 94,444 lasts. Thus, in three years, the loss amounted to 67 vessels, of 3,791 lasts, or 7,582 tons burthen.

Mining is the most important department of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. Subjoined is a tabular statement showing the quantities of the different kinds of minerals and metals produced in Sweden; in each of the years 1861 and 1862 :—

Minerals and Metals	Quantities	
	1861	1862
Iron ore from mines centner	10,093,891	10,106,100
" lake and bog "	215,172	378,251
Pig "	3,884,838	4,563,926
Cast goods "	108,115	303,170
Bar "	3,408,368	3,016,078
Manufactures and steel "	593,525	534,230
Silver lbs.	2,207	2,657
Copper centner	36,000	39,911
Nickel copper "	536	578
Brass "	3,069	2,685
Copper work "	10,546	8,322

Minerals and Metals—continued.

Minerals and Metals	Quantities	
	1861	1862
Lead centner	6,100	10,409
Lead ore "	570	—
Zinc ore "	169,600	200,400
Cobalt ore lbs.	—	2,114
Sulphur centner	4,543	4,585
Iron, vitriol "	5,200	3,133
" casks	2,000	2,000
Copper centner	689	—
Red ochre "	1,666	1,784
" casks	13,800	10,302
Alum "	6,946	6,312
Porphyry rix dollars.	8,700	9,600
Marble "	24,108	28,126
Coal tons	235,000	231,478

It is only within recent years that Sweden has become a manufacturing country, but already the home produce has become of such importance as considerably to affect the supplies of the same articles derived from other States, particularly from Germany. The following table furnishes the statistics of all the manufactories in Sweden, at the end of the year 1862:—

Description of Manufactories.	No. of Manufactories	No. of Looms	No. of Workmen	Value of Articles Produced
				Rix drs. mynt
Cloth	104	922	3,294	11,570,947
Woollen and half woollen	7	651	913	1,593,397
Cotton and linen	24	2,485	1,301	5,202,879
Cotton-spinning by machine	21	—	3,757	8,383,938
Sail and tent cloth	7	63	640	425,426
Silk	6	317	478	1,023,338
Ribbon (silk)	9	51	71	52,466
Hosiery	13	367	821	676,820
Cotton printing	10	—	60	103,844
Dyeing	470	—	1,620	1,272,066
Sugar refineries	10	—	1,051	12,652,816
Tobacco and snuff	93	—	2,102	5,229,763
Leather	610	—	2,075	4,018,076
Glass	23	—	1,289	1,610,052
Paper	83	—	1,831	2,779,966
Oil	42	—	195	1,263,675
Porcelain	2	—	455	860,896
Soap (hard and soft)	11	—	89	720,950
Stearine	4	—	105	487,435

Description of Manufactories—continued.

Description of Manufactories	No. of Manufac- tories	No. of Looms	No. of Workmen	Value of Articles Produced
				Rix drs. mynt
Mechanical workshops . . .	76	—	2,880	3,897,017
Beer breweries	3	—	177	493,494
Bricks and tiles	64	—	569	400,714
Tallow candles	15	—	101	390,700
Rope	23	—	195	311,151
Clocks and watches	133	—	319	87,982
Playing cards	6	—	50	94,170
Tapestry and carpet	20	—	310	272,748
Chemical productions	15	—	114	265,992
Carriages	21	—	241	264,315
Lucifer matches	15	—	1,010	424,883
Wool and linen yarn spinning by machine	9	—	169	349,013
Chemicals	9	—	31	44,500
Cork	11	—	111	82,750
Chicory	6	—	112	142,704
Other factories	546	12	2,239	1,880,041
Total	2,521	4,808	30,725	69,280,924

Colony.

Sweden possesses only one colony, the Island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, 30 miles west of St. Christopher. The area of the little island is 35 square miles, with a population of 18,000 inhabitants. It produces sugar, tobacco, cotton and cocoa. The island was ceded by France to Sweden in 1784, and owing to the efforts made by King Oscar I., slavery was abolished in 1848.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The *Rix Dollar Mynt*, 18 = £1 Average rate of exchange, 1s. 1½d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ort</i>	=	16 troy grains	
" <i>Oz.</i>	=	405 "	
" <i>Centner</i>	=	112.06 lbs. avoirdupois.	
" <i>Skälpund</i> or { Commercial weight	=	0.936 "	
<i>Pound</i> { Metal	=	0.747 "	
" <i>Lispund</i> of 20 { Commercial	=	18.7 "	about 6 to the cwt.
<i>Skälpunds</i> { Metal	=	14.9 "	" 7½ "
" <i>Skeppund</i> of { Commercial	=	374 "	" 6 to the ton.
<i>20 Lispunds</i> { Metal	=	398 "	" 4½ "
{ Miners	=	332 "	" 6½ "

Weights and Measures—*continued*.

The <i>Skeppund</i> of 26 <i>Lispunds</i>	{ Raw iron . . . = }	558 lbs. avoirdupois, about 4 to the ton.
" <i>Ship Last</i> . . . . .	. . . =	2 tons
" <i>Tunna</i> of Corn . . . . .	. . . =	4½ imperial bushels.
" " other agricultural produce . . . . .	. . . =	4 " "
" " Salt . . . . .	. . . =	4½ " "
" " Coal . . . . .	. . . =	4 " "
" <i>Kanna</i> . . . . .	. . . =	4.6 imperial pints, about 1½ to the imperial gallon.
" <i>Ell</i> . . . . .	. . . =	23.4 Eng. inches, about ¾ of a yard.
" <i>Cubic Foot</i> . . . . .	. . . =	11.7 Eng. cubic inches.

II. NORWAY.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Norway, proclaimed Nov. 4, 1814, is one of the most democratic in Europe. According to its terms, the whole legislative and part of the executive power of the realm is in the *Storthing*—from *stor*, great, and *thing*, court—of the realm, the representative of the sovereign people. The king has the nominal command of the land and sea forces, but can make few appointments, and with the exception of the governor-general, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown. He can only remit punishment of death, and not grant a complete pardon to criminals condemned by Norwegian courts of law. The king possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the *Storthing*, yet only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three successive times, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The king is forbidden to grant any titles, dignities, and prerogatives, or to create an hereditary nobility. The latter was abolished by law in the *Storthing* of 1821.

The *Storthing* formerly assembled every three years; but by a modification of the electoral law, adopted March 20, 1863, it was resolved to hold annual sittings. The meetings take place, *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the king or the executive. Every native Norwegian of twenty-five years of age, who is a burghess of any town, or possesses property or the life-rent of land to the value of 30*l.* sterling, is entitled to elect; and, under the same conditions, if thirty years of age, to be elected. The whole country is divided into electoral districts, according to population, and again parcelled out into subdivisions, according to area. The mode of election is indirect, the people first nominating a number of deputies, to whom devolves the

task of appointing the representatives in the *Storthing*. At the end of every third year the people meet at the parish church, without summons or special call, and choose their deputies; one to fifty voters in towns, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts. The deputies afterwards meet at some public place, and there elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the *Storthing* representatives, in the proportion of one-fourth of the number of deputies for the towns, and one-tenth of those for the country. Together with every representative is chosen a substitute, who has to take his place in Parliament in case of illness or death.

The *Storthing*, when elected, divides itself into two houses, the *Lagthing* and the *Odelsting*. The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the *Storthing*, and the other of the remaining three-fourths. Each *Thing* nominates its own president, vice-president, and secretaries. All new bills and propositions must originate in the *Odelsting*, from which they pass into the *Lagthing*, to be either accepted, in which case they become law, or rejected. In the latter case, should the *Odelsting* demand it, the two Houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate on the measure, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The ordinary business of the *Storthing* is to settle the taxes for the ensuing three years, to nominate public officers, to fix the administration of the revenue, and to enact, repeal, or alter any laws of the country. But the *Storthing* also can form itself into a high court of justice, for the impeachment and trial of ministers, judges, and other servants of the State. The bill of accusation must always come from the *Odelsting*, and be brought from thence before the *Lagthing*, sitting for the occasion as *Riksrätten*, or supreme tribunal of the realm. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every *Storthing* elects five state-officers, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts, and to watch over the welfare of the realm. While in session, every member of the *Storthing* has an allowance of one and a half specie-dollar, or about six shillings and sixpence a day.

The executive is formed by a Council of State, composed of the governor-general of Norway nominated by the king, and seven councillors of state, the heads of as many departments. The governor-general is invested with merely nominal power, and neither he nor the king has any representative, or organ, in the *Storthing*. Completely dependent from the latter are the state-councillors, theoretically nominated by the sovereign, but practically by the legislature. The communication between the king and the Council of State is upheld by a Norwegian ministry at Stockholm, consisting of a Minister of State, two Privy Councillors and a Secretary.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial estimates voted by the Storthing for the three years from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1866, amounted to 4,780,110 specie-dalra, or 1,036,022*l.*, which more than covered the expenditure. Customs and excise produce nearly the whole income. The expenditure, amounting to 4,750,000 specie-dalra, or 1,029,120*l.*, annually, was distributed in the following manner :—

	Specie-dalra.	£.
Civil list	113,000	24,860
Storthing	41,792	9,295
Council of state	165,603	36,652
Department of Foreign Affairs	99,841	21,965
„ of the Army	1,002,381	220,523
Department of the Navy	503,449	110,757
„ of Justice	315,889	69,496
„ of Church and Education	115,480	25,405
„ of Home Administration	1,146,005	252,121
Interest on public debt	481,854	108,206

At the separation of Norway from Denmark, the financial affairs of the kingdom were in a most disordered state. Gold and silver had completely disappeared from circulation, and its place was taken by more than thirty million dollars of paper money, issued by the former Government, with a forced course. According to the stipulations of the Peace of Kiel, Norway had to bear 2,400,000 rixdalers of the public debt of Denmark, to pay which—as required in *silver*—a first loan had to be negotiated. This was taken up within the country. The public debt, which at the close of the month of August 1859, was 7,688,000 specie-dalras, had become reduced, at the end of August 1863, to 7,266,500 specie-dalras, or 1,574,408*l.*

Army and Navy.

The troops of the kingdom are raised partly by conscription, and partly by enlistment. Every Norwegian is obliged to go through a military training, either in the regular army or the militia. All able men, between the age of twenty-seven and thirty, must enter the militia for annual exercise of arms. The time of service in the regular army is, nominally, five years in the infantry, and seven years in the artillery and cavalry. But most soldiers are sent home on furlough at the expiration of one or two years. The army consists of about 10,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, 1,000 artillerymen, and 150 engineers; in all, 12,150 men. The king has the permission to

keep a guard of Norwegian volunteers; and to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, 3,000 men annually from Norway to Sweden, and *vice versâ*. Otherwise, it is not allowed to any Norwegian soldier to set foot in the sister kingdom. There are 108 corps of volunteers in Norway, numbering 7,600 members.

The naval force of Norway consists of three steam-frigates, of 41 and 50 guns, eight steam corvettes, of 14 guns each, and 127 gun-boats. In the session of 1861, the Storthing resolved to raise the navy to 156 vessels of war, with 5,000 guns, and 4,000 men, exclusive of the naval reserve. In the naval estimates of 1863-66, the following sums were apportioned for the increase and maintenance of the fleet:—A sum of 300,000 specie-dalras for building a new armour-clad vessel; 90,000 for a new machine for the frigate 'St. Olaf;' 85,000 for the partial plating with armour of the frigates 'Kong Sverre' and 'St. Olaf,' and the sloop 'Nordsjernen;' and 88,000 specie-dalras for a factory for the manufacture of armour-plates.

The navy is manned solely by conscription. All sea-faring men and inhabitants of seaports, between the ages of thirty and sixty, are enrolled on the lists of either the active fleet or the naval militia. The numbers on the list amounted to above 48,000 men, on Jan. 1, 1863.

Population.

The kingdom is divided into seventeen provinces, or Amts, of the following area and population, in 1850, and 1860:—

Amts	Sq. miles	Pop. in 1850	Pop. in 1860
Smaalehnens . . .	1,570	73,622	84,416
Aggershuus . . .	1,898	109,432	95,961
Hedemarken . . .	9,539	87,118	101,393
Christians . . .	9,441	102,730	115,149
Buskerud . . .	4,798	83,918	90,343
Jarlsberg and Lourwig . .	858	63,070	73,223
Bradsberg . . .	5,574	72,891	76,546
Nedenaes . . .	4,266	53,932	59,112
Mandal . . .	2,046	61,918	67,370
Stavanger . . .	3,814	78,210	91,539
South Bergenhuus . . .	6,300	116,989	104,762
North Bergenhuus . . .	7,533	77,978	81,496
Romsdal . . .	5,948	81,314	90,283
South Trondhjem . . .	7,111	89,329	96,318
North Trondhjem . . .	8,689	66,570	73,571
Nordlands . . .	15,087	65,512	77,587
Finmarken . . .	27,536	43,938	54,665
Total	121,807	1,328,471	1,433,734

The whole of the inhabitants of the kingdom are members of the Lutheran Church, with the exception of some 280 Mormons. Norway is divided into five bishoprics and 336 parishes: the latter divisions are very extensive, but several are frequently under the cure of one priest. The incomes of the parish priests amount to from 800 to 1,600 specie-dalras, those of the bishops to 4,000 specie-dalras a year. The former are paid by means of rents from glebe lands, a small tithe of corn from each farm, or of fish in some parts, and fees, and other unfixed sources of revenue. There are no Dissenters; all sects of Christians are, however, tolerated. But Jews are excluded from settling in Norway, nor are even suffered to remain in the country for many days at a time.

In 1837, 176,733 persons, or about one-seventh part of the population, were receiving public instruction. Schoolmasters are settled in each parish, who live either in fixed residences, or move at stated intervals from one place to another, and who frequently attend different schools, devoting one day only in the week to each. They are paid by a small tax levied on householders, besides a personal payment from each scholar. Instruction in the primary schools is limited to reading, writing, arithmetic and singing, with sometimes the rudiments of grammar and geography. Almost every town supports a superior school; and in thirteen of the principal towns is a 'lærde skole,' or college, the instruction in which includes theology, Latin, Greek, Norwegian, German, French, English, mathematics, history and geography. Christiania has a university, founded by the Danish Government, in 1811, which is modelled on the system of the German universities.

Norway is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. In 1855, of a total male population of 585,381, of whom 434,267 were above ten years of age, 309,000 were connected with agriculture, either as proprietors, farmers, or farm-servants. Only about 100th part of the entire surface is under culture, or otherwise productive. In Norway the feudal system was never established, and the land is mostly the property of those who cultivate it. Such land is termed 'udal,' or noble. Udal land is held from or under no superior, not even the king.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the imports from Norway into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce to Norway, in each of the five years 1861 to 1865:—

Years	Imports from Norway into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> of the United Kingdom to Norway
	£	£
1861	951,205	478,549
1862	1,105,973	506,059
1863	1,231,083	556,979
1864	1,322,060	772,095
1865	1,525,009	677,458

About three-fourths of the imports from Norway into the United Kingdom consist of wood and timber; the most notable of the other articles are fish, ice, and small quantities of bar iron and copper ore. Woollen manufactures, averaging 70,000*l.*, and wrought and unwrought iron, averaging 80,000*l.* per annum, form the staple articles of British exports to Norway.

Next in importance to the commerce in wood are the fisheries, which afford the second staple commodity of export, and at the same time give employment and support to the bulk of the population from the Naze to the Warangerford, at the entrance of the White Sea. The fisheries are divided into the herring fishery, which usually commences soon after the new year; the winter ood fishery, which likewise commences about the end of January; and the spring and summer fishery along the coast of Finmark to the White Sea. The herring fishery continues for about two months. It is confined exclusively to the district between the Naze and the headland of Stat, a distance of about 300 miles. The fish are generally caught in nets, salted, and then packed in barrels for exportation. The number of boats employed annually does not greatly vary. In 1860 there were 2,632 boats, besides 276 vessels, manned together by 13,786 men, with 46,215 nets, and employing 368 salteries, distributed within 300 miles.

The cod fishery commences about the end of January around and between the Lofoden islands, and continues to the end of March. During the year 1860, 5,675 boats, manned by 24,266 men, were employed as follows:—13,038 men fishing with nets, 7,775 with lines, and 3,453 with deep-sea lines.

The commercial marine of Norway, at the end of 1863, consisted of 6,109 vessels, of a collective tonnage of 289,396 commercial lasts, or 578,722 tons, manned by 34,817 sailors. About 230 vessels were built, or purchased for Norwegian account, in 1863, besides many fishing coasters. Considering its population, Norway has the largest commercial navy in the world.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Norway, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Specie Rix Dollar* . . . = Average rate of exchange, 4s. 6d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Pound</i>	=	1.1 lb. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Lispund</i>	=	17.6
„ <i>Skippund</i>	=	352.32 „ 3½ cwts.
„ <i>Commercial Last</i>	=	2 tons.
„ <i>Tønder of Grain, Salt</i>	=	3.8 imperial bushels.
„ <i>Coal</i>	=	4.7
„ <i>Pot</i>	=	1.7 imperial pint.
„ <i>Vog</i>	=	39.64 lbs. avoirdupois.

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SWITZERLAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Switzerland, formerly a league of semi-independent states, or 'Staatenbund,' has become a united confederacy, or 'Bundesstaat,' since the year 1848. The present constitution, product of a short civil war, bears date September 12, 1848. It vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or Federal Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 128 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. Thus, on the basis of the general census of 1860—in force till the next census of 1870—the cantons are represented as follows in the Federal Council :—

Cantons	Number of Representatives	Cantons	Number of Representatives
Berne	23	Soleure	3
Zurich	13	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	3
Vaud	11	Glaris	2
Argovia	10	Shaffhausen	2
St. Gall	9	Schwyz	2
Lucerne	7	Unterwald — Upper and Lower	2
Tessin	6	Uri	1
Fribourg	5	Zug	1
Grisons	5		
Valais	5		
Thurgovia	5		
Basle—Town and Country	5	Total of representatives to Federal Council }	128
Geneva	4		
Neuchatel	4		

A general election of representatives takes place every three years. Every citizen of the republic who has attained the age of twenty years, is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the republic. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years, by the Federal Assembly. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is capable of becoming a member of the executive.

The president and vice-president of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the republic. The former has an annual salary of 400*l.*; and the latter of 340*l.* Both are elected by the Federal

Assembly for the term of one year, and are not re-eligible till after the expiration of another year. The election takes place at a united meeting of the State Council and the Federal Council. The Federal Assembly alone has the right to declare war, to make peace, and to conclude alliances and treaties with other nations.

Independent of the Federal Assembly, though issuing from the same, is the 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal. It consists of eleven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The Federal Tribunal decides, in the last instance, all matters in dispute between the various cantons of the republic, as well as between the cantons and the Federal Government, and acts in general as high court of appeal. The Tribunal is divided into three sections, the 'Anklagekammer,' or chamber of accusation; the 'Kriminalkammer,' or jury department; and the 'Cassations-Gericht,' or council of judges. Each section consists of three members, and the remaining two members, elected specially by the Federal Assembly, fill the post of president and vice-president.

The seven members of the Federal Council, each of whom has a salary of 340*l.* per annum, while the president has 400*l.*, act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the republic. The president and vice-president of the council, by the terms of the Constitution, hold office for only one year, from January 1 to December 31.

By a vote of the Federal Assembly of November 28, 1848, the city of Berne was chosen as the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities of the republic.

Church and Education.

The population of Switzerland is nearly equally divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, with a majority in favour of the former. According to the census of December 10, 1860, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,483,498; of Roman Catholics to 1,040,534; of various Christian sects, to 5,894; and of Jews, to 4,316. According to the forty-fourth article of the constitution, 'all Christian sects are tolerated;' but with the proviso, stipulated in the fifty-eighth article, that 'the order of the Jesuits is rigorously excluded from every part of the republic.' The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, at Basle, Chur, St. Gael, Lausanne, and Sion. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in principle, and Presbyterian in its form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, together with the superintendence of public instruction.

Education is very widely diffused through Switzerland, particularly in the cantons of Aargau, Zürich, Berne, and Vaud, where the

vast majority of inhabitants are Protestants. In these four cantons, the proportion of school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half-Protestant and half-Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the chiefly Catholic cantons as one to nine. Parents are compelled to send their children to school, or have them privately taught, from the age of five to that of eight years; subsequent education is encouraged, but not compulsory. Parental neglect may be punished by fine, and, in some cases, by imprisonment. In every district there are primary schools, in which the elements of education, with geography and history, are taught; and secondary schools for youths of from twelve to fifteen, in which instruction is given in ancient and modern languages, geometry, natural history, the fine arts, and music. In both these schools the rich and the poor are educated together, the latter being admitted gratuitously. There are normal schools in several of the cantons for the instruction of schoolmasters; who are subsequently paid, by the cantons, salaries varying usually from 10*l.* to 50*l.* a year. Sunday-schools exist in several cantons, and Lancastrian schools in Geneva and Vaud. There are superior gymnasia in all the chief towns. Basle has a university, founded in 1460, which was formerly much frequented; and since 1832 universities have been established in Berne and Zürich. The three universities of Bâle, Berne, and Zürich have 115 professors, 31 private tutors, and 500 students. Geneva and Lausanne possess two academies with theologic, philosophic, and jurisprudence faculties, 45 professors, and 370 students, of whom 70 at Geneva are foreigners, chiefly French Protestants. The Federal Polytechnic School at Zürich, founded in 1855, possesses a philosophic faculty and 46 teachers, some of them professors of the universities. The Polytechnic School is maintained by the Federal Government, at an annual expense of 8,500*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the Confederation is derived chiefly from customs dues, which, by the constitution of September 12, 1848, are levied only on the frontiers of the republic, instead of, as before, on the limits of each canton. Some other sources of income, as the profits derived from the postal system, conducted also by the Federal Government, and of some national property, are of no great importance. The chief part of the postal revenue, as well as a portion of the customs dues, have to be returned to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of these items of income. In extraordinary cases, the Federal Government is empowered to levy a rate upon the various cantons after a scale settled for twenty years. A final source of revenue is derived from the profits of various Federal manufactories, such as gunpowder and percussion caps; and from judicial and other fees.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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The following is the official statement of the actual income and expenditure of the Swiss Confederation for the year 1863:—

REVENUE.					
	Francs	Cents	Francs	Cents	
Interest on real property	45,214	78			
" on capital	109,814	55			
			155,029	33	
Interest on floating capital and loans			121,758	86	
Gross receipts from the customs	8,137,834	6			
" " post-office	7,112,951	55			
" " telegraphs	502,429	43			
" " powder	1,174,586	18			
" " percussion caps	75,760	0			
" " mint	3,016,546	20			
" " telegraphic workshop	111,829	31			
" " Polytechnic School	34,642	67			
			20,166,579	40	
Chancery receipts	8,662	50			
Military department	168,361	99			
Fees of judicial department	1,167	61			
			178,192	10	
Total revenue			20,621,559	69	
EXPENDITURE.					
	Francs	Cents	Francs	Cents	
Interest on debt			211,724	63	
National council	47,582	0			
States council	6,641	90			
Federal council	62,416	66			
" tribunal	3,653	62			
" chancery	137,916	58			
Pensions	39,451	50			
			290,661	66	
<i>Departments</i> —Political department	107,573	31			
Home "	261,340	88			
Military "	13,376	25			
Finance "	71,057	42			
Customs "	4,540	35			
Justice and police	22,325	99			
			480,234	20	
<i>Special Administrations</i> —Army	3,770,189	38			
Customs	3,502,760	59			
Post	7,112,951	55			
Telegraph	421,039	87			
Gunpowder	1,074,698	42			
Percussion caps	63,566	45			
Mint	3,016,546	20			
Manufacture of telegraphs	96,652	10			
Polytechnic school	279,974	2			
			19,338,378	58	
Extraordinary expenses			1,325	0	
Total expenditure			20,322,324	7	
			2812,883		

The statement shows a surplus of 299,235 francs, or 11,970*l.*, of income over expenditure, being considerably more than the previous budget estimates.

The details of the State property of the Confederation, which bears the name of the 'Federal Fortune,' and of the national liabilities, are given in the subjoined statement:—

National property	1860		1861	
Real property—	Francs	Cents	Francs	Cents
1. Allmend of Thoune	430,600	0	430,600	0
2. Kalberweide at Thoune	—	—	25,668	96
3. Fortifications	64,500	0	64,500	0
4. Powder mills and dependencies	417,100	0	441,239	74
5. Percussion cap factory	18,000	0	18,000	0
6. Custom-houses	535,400	0	615,392	49
7. Grütli, on the Lake Lucerne	55,000	0	—	—
Capital out on mortgage	2,991,744	53	4,246,445	46
Interest on arrear	74,890	75	42,939	18
Capital advanced to Federal de- partments }	2,744,430	79	2,352,167	67
Inventory	2,451,173	80	3,030,661	57
Federal chest	3,458,223	54	2,865,673	34
Total	13,241,063	41	14,133,288	41
National Liabilities				
Federal debt	4,250,000	0	4,000,000	0
Hypothecated debt	90,000	0	90,000	0
Interest on debt	88,551	37	83,342	46
Fund of reserve at the mint	498,818	40	718,205	19
Deposit of Consul Emery	—	—	5,000	0
Total	4,925,369	77	4,896,547	65
Surplus of 'Federal fortune'	{ 8,315,693	64	9,236,740	76
	{ £328,628		£369,470	

Of the Federal debt a sum of 250,000 francs was paid in 1860, reducing it, as stated above, to 4,000,000 francs. The item of 5,000 francs, which figures as a deposit of Consul Emery, is a sum which the Confederation holds for payment to the creditors of a Swiss Consul of the name of Emery, who died a bankrupt at Rio de Janeiro several years ago. The estate of Grütli, on the Lucerne lake, where the midnight scene is said to have taken place between the Swiss patriots, for the purpose of freeing their country from the Austrian rule, was bought by national subscription, and handed over to the Confederation, to prevent its falling into the hands of a speculative hotel company.

The various cantons have their own budgets, and some of them

are encumbered with liabilities. The following are the financial statements of the cantonal Governments for the year 1861 :—

Cantons	Income	Expenditure	Debt
	Francs	Francs	Francs
Berne	4,764,478	4,971,831	720,000
Zurich	2,862,000	3,156,000	—
Vaud	2,898,000	2,746,000	90,000
Geneva	2,742,000	2,466,000	16,000,000
Argovia	2,136,000	1,926,000	163,300
St. Gall	1,527,057	1,632,112	6,700,000
Tessin	1,035,643	1,219,935	6,518,872
Fribourg	1,204,240	1,168,789	3,386,433
Neuchâtel	1,056,494	1,127,385	3,000,000
Basle—Town	1,129,000	1,575,676	—
„ Country	557,698	537,557	—
Soleure	1,169,000	1,156,000	532,688
Lucerne	982,646	887,001	413,317
Thurgovia	899,262	879,308	—
Valais	685,468	698,965	—
Grisons	731,000	965,000	—
Schaffhausen	294,099	351,953	—
Glaris	208,837	176,524	1,215,293
Schwyz	158,721	216,315	294,581
Uri	183,229	206,366	—
Appenzell—Exterior	46,558	236,557	—
„ Interior	132,600	135,000	—
Zug	105,000	116,000	47,418
Unterwald—Upper	69,827	62,271	—
„ Lower	24,000	21,200	—

The chief income of the cantonal administrations is derived from a single direct tax on income, amounting, in most cantons, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on every 1,000 francs property. In eighteen Swiss cantons, numbering a population of 1,775,333 souls, excise duties are raised to the amount of 2,502,387 francs. Amongst these eighteen cantons eight raise in addition, by the sale of excise licenses, 167,775 francs; four cantons, numbering a population of, 574,725 souls, raise, by the sale of excise licenses—no excise dues being levied—the sum of 326,664 francs, and in one canton and two half cantons, with a population of 148,468 souls, neither duties nor excise licenses exist. The amounts raised form, in some cantons, a very important part of cantonal revenue. In Berne they form one-fifth of the total revenue; in Lucerne, one-seventh; in Uri, one-tenth; in Upper Unterwalden, one-eighth; in Soleure, one-sixth; in Tessine it is only one-fourteenth of the total revenue.

Army.

The thirteenth article of the Constitution of September 12, 1848, forbids the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the management of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, and pass through regular exercises and public reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools. They not only go through the infantry exercises, but practise gunnery, the necessary rifles and cannon — the latter 2 and 4 pounders — being furnished by the Federal Government.

The troops of the republic are divided into four classes, namely:—

1. The 'Bundesauszug,' or Federal army, consisting of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 34. All cantons are obliged, by the terms of the constitution, to furnish at least 3 per cent. of their population to the 'Bundesauszug.'

2. The army of reserve, consisting of all men who have served in the first class, from the age of 35 to 40. The numbers are calculated to amount to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population.

3. The 'Landwehr,' or militia, comprising all men from the 41st to the 45th year.

4. The 'Landsturm,' or army of defence, including all men above 45, till the term when they are disabled by age from military service.

The numbers of the various classes, in actual readiness to take the field, are given as follows in an official return of July, 1862:—

	Men.
1. Bundesauszug	82,747
2. Army of reserve	42,292
3. Landwehr	64,887
4. Landsturm	150,000
Total	339,926

The two first classes are organised in 80 battalions of infantry, numbering 80,000 men, and 120 companies of 'sharpshooters,' comprising 8,712 picked riflemen. The cavalry comprises 2,911 men, divided into 35 companies, and the artillery, 12,400 men with four 'mountain batteries' of 10 guns each, and eight 'rocket batteries,' besides twelve companies of sappers and miners.

The whole of the military expenses for the year 1863 were as follows:—

	Francs	Cents
Salaries of employés in the magazines and offices .	52,707	90
Central military school	179,313	90
Annual manœuvres	211,646	71
Staff of instructors of all arms	128,580	30
Instruction of recruits	1,295,890	49
Trigonometrical studies	38,000	0
Acquisition of guns, muskets, and munitions of war.	1,595,370	99
Fortifications of Aarberg, Luziensteig, St. Maurice, Bellinzona, Eglisau, and Bâle	153,001	3
Military armament and various other items	115,678	6
Total	3,770,189	38
	or	£134,807.

During the short civil war—the ‘Sonderbundkrieg’—of 1847, an army of 138,441 men, with 246 guns, was placed in the field, after less than three weeks’ preparation. The troops were—

From the 14 federal cantons	98,861 men, and 172 guns
„ the 8 seceded „	39,580 „ and 74 „
Total	138,441 men, and 246 guns

The enlistment of citizens of the republic into foreign military service is forbidden by the terms of the Constitution of 1848, under the penalty of loss of all civil rights.

Population.

The Swiss Confederation was founded on the first January, 1308, by the 3 cantons Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden. In 1353 it numbered 8 cantons, and in 1513 it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confederation, of 13 cantons, was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803, Napoleon I. organised a new Confederation, composed of 19 cantons, by the addition of St. Gall, the Grisons, Argovia, Thurgovia, Tessin, and Vaud. This Confederation was modified in 1815; the number of cantons was increased to 22 by the admission of Valais, Neuchâtel, and Geneva. More recently, three of the cantons split into halves, and were acknowledged as such by the Confederation, it being arranged that each of the moieties should send one member to the State Council, giving two members to the divided as well as undivided cantons.

The census of Dec. 10, 1860, showed the following population of the 22 cantons :—

Cantons	Males	Females	Total	Cantons	Males	Females	Total
Zurich .	130,952	136,689	267,641	Appenzell—			
Berne .	234,409	234,107	468,516	Exterior	24,487	24,117	48,604
Lucerne .	65,289	65,676	130,965	Interior	5,781	6,239	12,020
Uri .	7,145	7,616	14,761	St. Gall .	89,321	91,770	181,091
Schwyz .	22,251	22,942	45,193	Grisons .	43,257	47,920	91,177
Unterwald—				Argovia .	94,052	100,548	194,600
„ Upper	6,446	6,953	13,399	Thurgovia			
„ Lower	5,579	5,982	11,561	via .	44,766	45,581	90,347
Glaris .	16,420	17,038	33,458	Tessin .	64,037	67,359	131,396
Zug .	9,940	9,727	19,667	Vaud .	109,592	104,014	213,606
Fribourg	52,927	53,043	105,970	Valais .	45,785	45,095	90,880
Soleure .	34,555	34,972	69,527	Neuchâtel .	43,522	44,325	87,847
Basle—				Geneva .	40,805	42,540	83,340
Town .	20,389	20,862	41,251	Total	1,254,610	1,279,632	2,534,242
Country	25,770	26,003	51,773				
Schaffhausen	17,133	18,513	35,646				

The area of Switzerland, in English square miles, and the density of population per square mile, according to the last census, was as follows :—

Cantons	Area in sq. m.	Pop. to sq. m.	Cantons	Area in sq. m.	Pop. to sq. m.
Zurich . .	685·3	365·8	Schaffhausen .	119·7	294·9
Berne . . .	2,561·5	178·8	Appenzell—		
Lucerne . .	587·4	226·1	„ Exterior	} 152·8	359·3
Schwyz . .	338·3	130·5	„ Interior		
Uri	420·8	34·4	St. Gall . .	747·7	228·2
Unterwald—			Grisons . . .	2,968·0	30·2
„ Upper . .	} 262·8	95·6	Argovia . . .	502·4	397·7
„ Lower . .			Thurgovia . .	268·3	368·6
Glaris . . .	279·8	107·9	Tessin	1,034·7	113·8
Zug	85·4	204·4	Vaud	1,181·9	168·8
Fribourg . .	563·9	177·1	Valais	1,661·6	50·5
Soleure . . .	254·6	273·6	Neuchâtel . .	280·2	252·5
Basle—City .	} 184·6	420·2	Geneva	91·3	702·5
Country . .			Total	15,233·0	157·2

There are 485,000 heads of families in the country, of which number 465,000 possess landed property. It is calculated that of the 2,534,242 inhabitants of Switzerland, there are but 500,000 having no landed possession. Of every 100 square miles of land, 20 are pasture, 17 forest, 11 arable, 20 meadow, 1 vineyard, and 30

uncultivated, or occupied by water, rocks, and glaciers. Of every 1,000 souls, 585 are members of the Protestant Church, 411 Roman Catholics, 2 sectarians, and 2 Jews; of the same number 702 speak German, 226 French, 55 Italian, and 17 'Romansch,' a dialect of the Romanic tongue. The German element is ruling in 16 out of the 22 cantons, among them the two leading cantons of the republic, Zurich and Berne.

Trade and Industry.

The Federal custom-house returns classify all imports and exports under three chief headings, namely, 'live stock,' '*ad valorem* goods,' and 'goods taxed per quintal.' According to this classification, the import and export trade of the Confederation, in the two years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:—

Importation	1863	1862
Live stock head	815,613	812,607
Agricultural instruments, carts and railway carriages for travellers, and merchandise, <i>ad valorem</i> francs	584,778	488,232
Goods taxed per quintal, including loads reduced to quintals quintals	14,536,694	14,180,728
Exportation.		
Live stock head	101,530	111,550
Wood and coal, <i>ad valorem</i> francs	7,494,326	5,839,249
Goods, per load and quintal quintals	2,077,543	2,053,560

The direct trade of Switzerland with its four neighbours, France, the states of the Zollverein, Italy, and Austria, was as follows in the year 1863:—

	Head of cattle and other animals	Ad valorem	Quintals
FRANCE—		Francs	
Imports	43,017	4,358,827	7,424,850
Exports	41,351		668,502
Transit trade	4,109		281,320
	88,477	4,358,827	8,374,672
GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN—		Francs	
Imports	67,379	172,495	6,662,472
Exports	20,290		853,785
Transit trade	23,627		615,042
	111,496	172,495	8,091,299

	Head of cattle and other animals	Ad valorem	Quintals
ITALY—			
Imports	77,986	} 1,300,203 {	1,434,696
Exports	44,845		431,766
Transit trade	63,863		398,559
	186,694	1,300,203	2,265,020
AUSTRIA—			
Imports	24,225	} 7,724 {	366,404
Exports	5,064		64,162
Transit trade	6,089		34,493
	35,378	7,724	465,060

The chief exports of Switzerland consist of manufactured goods of various kinds, added to which is a small quantity of agricultural produce, such as cheese.

According to the census of 1860, there are 1,900,000 individuals, or about three-fourths of the population, supported by agriculture, either wholly or in part. The manufactories employ 180,000 persons, the handicrafts 150,000. In the canton of Basle, the manufacture of silk ribbons, to the annual value of 1,400,000*l.*, occupies 6,000 persons; and in the canton of Zurich silk stuffs to the value of 1,600,000*l.* are made by 12,000 operatives. The manufacture of watches and jewellery in the cantons of Neuchâtel, Geneva, Vaud, Berne, and Soleure occupies 36,000 workmen, who produce annually 500,000 watches—three-sevenths of the quantity of gold and four-sevenths of silver—valued at 1,800,000*l.* In the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell, 6,000 workers make 400,000*l.* of embroidery annually. The printing and dyeing factories of Glaris turn out goods to the value of 6,000*l.* per annum. The manufacture of cotton goods occupies upwards of 1,000,000 spindles, 4,000 looms, and 20,000 operatives, besides 38,000 hand-loom weavers. Straw-plaiting, in the cantons of Argovia, Lucerne, and Basle, employs 30,000 persons, and machine building, principally at Zurich, 6,000. In many of these occupations, agricultural labour is combined with factory work.

From official returns lately laid before the Swiss Federal Government by the Minister of the Interior, it appears that at the end of 1864 the railways open for public traffic in Switzerland had an aggregate mileage of 1,310 kilometres, or 820 English miles, distributed in the hands of thirteen different managements, as follows:—The amalgamated Swiss railways, 270 kilometres; the Swiss North Eastern, 179 kilometres; the Zurich and Lucerne, 62 kilometres;

the Baden State Railway, 8 kilometres; the Western of France, 3 kilometres; the Swiss Central, 250 kilometres; the Canton of Berne State Railway, 71 kilometres; the Swiss Western, 149 kilometres; the Fribourg Railway, 97 kilometres; the Franco-Swiss Railway, 70 kilometres; the Jura Industrial Company, 37 kilometres; the French Mediterranean Railway Company, 15 kilometres; and the Italian Railway, 64 kilometres. There is one kilometre of railway to 32 square kilometres of superficial area and 1,965 inhabitants, or 509 metres per thousand head of the total population of the country.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Switzerland, with their British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Franc*. . . = Average rate of exchange, 25 = £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Centner* = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8-9ths of an acre.

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TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Abdul-Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, born Feb. 9, 1830, the second son of Sultan Mahmoud II.; succeeded to the throne at the death of his elder brother, Sultan Abdul-Medjid, June 25, 1861.

Children of the Sultan.—1. *Yussuf Izzeddin* Effendi, born Oct. 9, 1857. 2. *Salihe* Sultana, born Aug. 10, 1862. 3. *Mahmoud Djemil Eddin* Effendi, born Nov. 20, 1862.

Nephews and Nieces of the Sultan.—1. Amurath *Murad* Effendi, Heir Presumptive, born Sept. 21, 1840. 2. *Fatmé* Sultana, born Nov. 1, 1840; married, Aug. 11, 1854, to Ali-Ghalib Pasha, third son of Reschid Pasha; widow, Oct. 30, 1858; remarried, March 24, 1859, to Mehemed Noury Pasha. 3. *Refigé* Sultana, born Feb. 6, 1842; married, July 21, 1857, to Etham Pasha, son of Mehemed Ali Pasha. 4. *Abdul-Hamid* Effendi, born Sept. 22, 1842. 5. *Djémilé* Sultana, born Aug. 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Gelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha. 6. *Mohammed-Reschad* Effendi, born Nov. 3, 1844. 7. *Muniré* Sultana, born Dec. 9, 1844; married, June 10, 1858, to Ilhami Pasha, son of Abbas Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt; widow, Sept. 9, 1860; remarried, Jan. 5, 1861, to Ibrahim Pasha, son of Riza Pasha. 8. *Ahmet-Kemaleddin* Effendi, born Dec. 3, 1847. 9. *Béhigé* Sultana, born July 16, 1848; married, Oct. 11, 1859, to Husni Pasha, son of Mustapha Pasha. 10. *Mohammed-Buhran-Uddin* Effendi, born May 23, 1849. 11. *Nur-Eddin* Effendi, born April 14, 1851. 12. *Seniché* Sultana, born Nov. 21, 1851. 13. *Fehimé* Sultana, born Jan. 26, 1855. 14. *Chélimé* Sultana, born March 1, 1855. 15. *Solyman* Effendi, born Jan. 12, 1861.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-second, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-sixth sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed by the reigning family, every sovereign has the right to nominate his successor to the throne, within the circle of his own blood relations; but custom has changed this rule, to the effect that not the nearest, but the eldest male heir, may lay claim to the crown. Thus the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, although he left fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters, was succeeded, not by his eldest son—twenty-one years of age at the date of his death—but by his brother.

The private income of the sultan is variously reported. Official documents, issued by the Minister of Finance, state that the civil list amounts to 240,982 purses, or 1,033,882*l.*; but this sum evidently represents only a fraction of the resources of the sovereign. Other accounts fix the personal expenditure of the sultan at 9,600,000*l.*, equal to more than three-fourths of the whole revenue of the empire. The private exchequer of the monarch is encumbered with vast liabilities, notwithstanding frequent attempts at retrenchment. To the reigning family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which, as well as the customary presents of tributary princes and high state functionaries, contribute to the revenue of the imperial house.

The following is a list of the thirty-three sovereigns of Turkey, with date of accession, from the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house.

<i>House of Othman.</i>	
Othman, or Osman I.	1299
Orchan	1326
Amurath I.	1360
Bajazet I., 'The Thunderbolt'	1389
Solyman I.	1402
Mohammed I.	1413
Amurath II.	1421
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451
Bajazet II.	1481
Selim I.	1512
Solyman II. 'The Magnificent'	1520
Selim II.	1566
Amurath III.	1574
Mohammed III.	1595
Ahmet I.	1603
Mustapha I.	1617
Osman I.	1618
Amurath IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Ibrahim	1640
Mohammed IV.	1649
Solyman III.	1687
Ahmet II.	1691
Mustapha II.	1695
Ahmet III.	1703
Mahmoud I.	1730
Osman II.	1754
Mustapha III.	1757
Abdul Hamid	1774
Selim III.	1788
Mustapha IV.	1807
Mahmoud II.	1808
Abdul-Medjid	1839
Abdul-Aziz	1861

The average reign of the above thirty-three rulers of the Turkish empire, during a period of more than five centuries and a half, amounted to seventeen years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the sovereign as well as his

subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Canon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solymán the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority. The Koran and the 'Multeka' alone, both believed to be of divine origin, embody the fundamental laws of the State, and prescribe the action of the theocratic government.

A charter of liberties, not yet fully executed, was granted by Sultan Abdul Medjid to his subjects in the 'Hatti-Humáyoun' of February 18, 1856. The principal provisions of this imperial order are as follows:— 'Full liberty of worship is guaranteed to every religious profession. No one can be forced to change his religion. No legal documents shall acknowledge any inferiority of one class of Turkish subjects to another, in consequence of difference in religion, race, or language. All foreigners may possess landed property, while obeying the laws, and paying the taxes.'

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the sultan, by two high dignitaries, the Grand Vizier, the head of the temporal Government, and the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the sovereign, the latter with the concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law. The dignitaries are:—

1. The Grand Vizier.—*Mehemed Ruchdi* Pasha, appointed June 6, 1866.

2. The 'Sheik-ul-Islam.'—*Sead-Eddin* Effendi, nominated Dec. 28, 1858.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the sovereign, is President of the 'Divan,' or Ministerial Council, divided into nine departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—*Aali* Pasha, appointed Nov. 22, 1861.

2. The Ministry of War.—*Riza* Pasha, Seraskier, appointed June 6, 1866.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—*Kibristi Mehemet* Pasha, appointed Feb. 20, 1866.

4. The Ministry of Marine.—*Mehemed Fuad* Pasha, Grand Admiral, appointed May 31, 1865.

5. The Ministry of Commerce, Agriculture, and Public Works.—*Edem* Pasha.

6. The Ministry of Police.—*Halim* Pasha, appointed November, 1863.

7. The Ministry of Justice.—*Aarif* Effendi, appointed February 10, 1865.

8. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—*Edhem* Pasha, appointed October 24, 1863.

9. The Ministry of 'Vakouf,' or of the domains of the Church and of Charitable Institutions.—*Nedjeb Effendi*, appointed January 5, 1866.

The salary of the Grand Vizier amounts to 1,440,000 piastres, or 18,000*l.* per annum; while the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of War have 108,000 piastres, or 10,000*l.*, and the heads of the departments of Finance and Marine, 90,000 piastres, or 8,200*l.* each a year.

The whole of the empire, except the dependencies in Africa, is divided into Governments, and subdivided into provinces and districts. A general governor, or pasha, who is held to represent the sultan, and is assisted by a council, is placed at the head of each Government. The provinces and districts are subjected to inferior authorities, under the superintendence of the principal governor. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the State. Birth confers no privilege, as all true believers are equal in the eye of the law.

Religion and Education.

The adherents of the various religious creeds of the empire are roughly estimated to consist of the following numbers:—

Religion	In Europe	In Asia	In Africa	Total
Mussulmans . . .	4,550,000	12,650,000	3,800,000	21,000,000
Greeks and Armenians	10,000,000	3,000,000	—	13,000,000
Catholics . . .	640,000	260,000	—	900,000
Jews	70,000	80,000	—	150,000
Other sects . . .	240,000	6,0000	—	300,000
Total . . .	15,500,000	16,050,000	3,800,000	35,350,000

In this statement, the term Catholic is applied to the disciples of all the Eastern churches which acknowledge the authority of the See of Rome, although there are amongst them numerous differences in the matter of discipline and ceremonial. Of these Eastern Catholics there are:—

1. Latins, or Catholics who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Croats, and others, to the number of . . .	640,000
2. United Greeks	25,000
3. United Armenians	75,000
4. Syrians and United Chaldeans	20,000
5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon	140,000
Total	900,000

The above five religious denominations, together with the Protestants and Jews, are recognised by the Turkish Government as

independent religious communities, with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The bishops and patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the 'Chacham-Baschi,' or high-rabbi. of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable political power and independence.

Throughout Turkey, the ministers of religion are subordinate to the civil authorities, who exercise over them the power of diocesans. Magistrates may supersede and remove clergymen who misconduct themselves, or who are unequal to the proper discharge of the duties of their office. The magistrates themselves may also, whenever they think proper, perform all the sacerdotal functions. Owing to the fact that the Koran constitutes the code of law and charter of rights, as well as the religious guide of the followers of Mahomet, there is a close connection between the ministers of religion and the professors and interpreters of the law. Both together form the class of 'Ulema,' governed by the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the former being called 'Mollahs,' and the latter 'Muftis.' The members of the 'Ulema' go through the same course of education, based on the thorough knowledge of the Koran and the 'Multeka;' but though they all study together, the lawyers and judges are quite distinct from the clergy, it being left to every young man brought up in one of the colleges of the order to determine for himself, when he has attained a proper age and acquired a sufficient stock of learning, whether he will become a priest, or a doctor of law, or a judge.

The members of the Ulema constitute a form of aristocracy. They pay no taxes or public imposts, and, by a peculiar privilege, their property is hereditary in their families, and is not liable to arbitrary confiscations. Their persons are sacred; their blood may on no account be shed; nor can they be legally punished in any way but by imprisonment and exile. However, the power and dignity of the ulemas are not hereditary in individuals, but in the order. Formerly they held their offices for life; but about the end of the seventeenth century they were made removable at pleasure, like other public functionaries. But each individual enjoys all the privileges of the order, independently of his holding any office, or exercising any public employment. Besides the ulema, there is a priestly class limited to the descendants of Mahomet by his daughter Fatima. These are called 'oomra,' or ameers, and are authorised to wear green turbans. They are very numerous, and are found in the lowest ranks of life.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education. It is a sacred maxim, that 'the ink of the learned and the blood of martyrs are of equal value in the sight of heaven;' and that the world subsists by four principles, namely, 'the science of the learned, the *justice of princes*, the prayers of the faithful, and the valour of the

brave.' In consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns, and 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited. The pupils are chiefly taught to read and write the first elements of the Turkish language; the class-books being the Koran, and some commentaries upon it. In the 'medresses,' which are the colleges or schools of the ulemas, the pupils are instructed in Arabic and Persian, and learn to decipher and write the different sorts of Turkish characters; instruction in a species of philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and morals founded on the Koran; and these, with theology, Turkish law, and a few notions on history and geography, complete the course of study. Among late improvements in public instruction are the foundation of a new university in 1845; and the subsequent organisation of a plan of primary and secondary instruction. In 1859, Constantinople had 397 primary schools, which were attended by 22,700 pupils; and schools of the same description have been established in most other great towns. There are likewise many special schools where instruction is afforded in the sciences necessary to the prosecution of the chief military and civil employments.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of Turkey is chiefly derived from taxes of three denominations—the Vergi, the Aashr, and the Roussoumiat. The Vergi, or poll-tax, is a tax on the whole population, paid at a fixed rate for each house or family. The collection is left to the heads of the different communities, whose duty it is to distribute the tax between the rich and the poor according to their means. The second tax, the Aashr, or tithe, is a tax of ten per cent. upon the produce of cultivation. The third tax, the Roussoumiat, is revenue derived from the sale of the customs, stamps, the sale of animals, taxes on shops, bakeries, butcheries and mills, and from the rent of lands belonging to the Crown.

The revenue and expenditure of the Government for each of the four years ending March 30, 1862–65, were as follows, according to the budget estimates:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1861–62	11,164,552	12,739,088
1862–63	15,100,191	13,551,755
1863–64	13,684,271	13,495,477
1864–65	14,737,231	14,571,238

The details of the budget of 1863-64 were as follows :—

Revenue			Expenditure		
	Purses	Pias.		Purses	Pias.
1st Division.			National liabilities.		
Direct taxes . . .	610,207	32	1st Division.		
Exemption from military service tax paid by Christians	121,171	320	Foreign debt, interest and sinking fund . . .	351,570	229
2nd Division.			2nd Division.		
Indirect taxes . . .	825,142	71	Home Debt.		
Sheep tax . . .	176,567	70	Consolidés, lavilati		
Hog tax . . .	6,918	14	mumtazés, interest		
Customs receipts . . .	500,000	—	and sinking fund . . .	285,000	—
Tobacco tax . . .	120,000	—	Interest on esham		
Fish tax . . .	11,438	74	mumtazés and on		
House contract tax . . .	3,141	302	senaliks . . .	45,795	—
Stamps . . .	30,000	—	Interest on ordinary		
Spirit duty . . .	25,000	—	schims and mukatars, timars, and		
'Tapou,' or tax upon transfer of land . . .	25,000	—	other like indemnities . . .	123,761	113
Miscellaneous . . .	245,000	—	Taxes received by anticipation from the provinces . . .	62,431	87
3rd Division.			Interest on sums received from orphans' depôt . . .	5,817	2
Postal service . . .	20,152	90	Mecca and Medina donations . . .	74,116	400
Profits from imperial printing office	2,189	251	Civil list and imperial court . . .	240,982	160
Crown lands . . .	3,846	9	Pensions, allowances, and salaries of various officials . . .	13,731	324
4th Division.			Ministry of War . . .	827,813	144
Revenue from fishing stations . . .	4,580	314	" of Tophaneh . . .	38,000	—
Revenue from forests . . .	3,180	269	Ministry of Navy . . .	210,357	179
Rent of Government farms . . .	17,398	10	" of Justice . . .	20,794	368
Salt monopoly . . .	125,000	—	" of 'Evecaf,' or pious foundations . . .	40,240	475
Mines . . .	18,580	124	Ministry of the Interior . . .	357,239	257
Tax on land sales . . .	11,666	225	" of Foreign Affairs . . .	26,228	234
5th Division.			" of Commerce . . .	3,990	229
Tribute of Egypt . . .	8,000	—	" of Public Instruction & Works . . .	9,430	36
" of Wallachia . . .	5,000	—	" of Police . . .	32,949	390
" of Moldavia . . .	3,000	—	" of Finance . . .	130,434	144
" of Servia . . .	4,600	—	Total estimated expenditure } . . .	2,969,004	492
" Isle of Samos . . .	800	—	or	£13,495,477	
" of Mount Athos . . .	174	—			
Revenue of arsenal	12,069	244			
Receipts from Tedgaret . . .	3,116	416			
Total estimated revenue } . . .	3,010,539	335			
or	£13,684,271				

Several of the above items of expenditure, such as the amount set down for the civil list, are manifestly incorrect, differing from other official statements. Instead of a surplus, there was a considerable deficit during the years 1859-62. These deficits amounted to the following sums, according to reports made by the Grand Vizier:—

The actual revenue for the year 1859-60 was, in round numbers	9,711,000
„ expenditure „ „ „ „	11,088,000
Deficit for 1859-60 was, in round numbers	1,377,000
„ 1860-61 „ „ „	1,574,536
„ 1861-62 „ „ „	1,700,000
Loss by exchange in the years 1860-62	1,697,000
Total deficit in three years	6,348,536

The loss by exchange arises from the Government receiving its revenue in paper at home, and having to pay a portion of its liabilities abroad in gold.

The excess of expenditure over income, dating from the year 1850, has given rise to a very large public debt. The liabilities of the Ottoman Empire are divided into two categories—the External or Hypothecated Debts, contracted, as their designation implies, abroad, and secured on special sources of revenue; and the Internal Debts, known principally under the generic term of Consolidés, issued at Constantinople alone, and therefore dependent only on a compact between the Porte and its subjects, and secured on the general credit and resources of the Empire. The External Debts, with the exception of two loans, the first contracted in 1855, and guaranteed by England and France, bear an interest of 6 per cent., with a sinking fund of 1 and 2 per cent. The Internal Debts, for the most part, bear an interest of 6 per cent., with a sinking fund of 2 per cent. In both cases the sinking fund is applied to the payment of obligations at par by annual drawings.

The foreign debts of Turkey are as follows:—

Years of issue	Original amount	Interest	Sinking fund	Annual charge
	£			£
1854	3,000,000	6 per cent.	1 per cent.	210,000
1855	5,000,000	4 per cent.	1 per cent.	250,000
1858	5,000,000	6 per cent.	2 per cent.	400,000
1860	2,070,000	6 per cent.	1 per cent.	144,900
1862	8,000,000	6 per cent.	2 per cent.	640,000
1863-4	8,000,000	6 per cent.	2 per cent.	640,000
1865	3,636,363	5 per cent.	2 per cent.	254,542
1866	6,000,000	6 per cent.	2 per cent.	480,000
Total	40,706,363			3,019,442

The foreign loan of 1865 was issued at 50, but reduced by allowances to 47; and the loan of 1866, offered at the same price, was only partially taken up, the credit of Turkey having fallen very low.

Most of the foreign debts are secured by special assignments of revenue, the first being charged upon the Egyptian tribute. The nominal amounts of these loans have been in some degree reduced since the date of issue by the operation of the sinking fund, but as the latter is in every case accumulative, the annual charge remains the same until the entire extinction of the debt.

The home debt, consisting of a great variety of State obligations, issued at various periods, and amounting in the aggregate to about 20 millions sterling, was consolidated by two Imperial decrees published in March, 1865. These decrees established a system of public debt, to be called the General Debt of the Empire. A Great Book was instituted, in which all future debts of the Empire are to be inscribed, under the direction of a high officer of State, to be called Governor of the General Debt. These debts are to consist of obligations at 5 per cent., with a sinking fund of 1 per cent. The obligations are to be printed in Turkish, English, and French, bearing a fixed value in the currency of the language. The interest is to be paid half-yearly, at a fixed rate of exchange, at Constantinople, Paris, London, Amsterdam, and Frankfort. The sinking fund is to be employed in the following manner:—A sum of 1 per cent. on the original nominal value of the bonds issued, together with the interest of bonds previously amortized, is to be annually applied to amortization. With this sum bonds are to be purchased to the nominal amount of 1 per cent., at the market price of the day. The difference between the market price of the bonds and their nominal value is to be applied to a reserve fund, which is to preserve the equilibrium of credit.

The present state of the finances of Turkey, and especially the public debt, is described as follows by M. Antoine Schwabacher, agent to the great banking-house of Oppenheim, Paris, deeply interested in Turkish loans. 'The Grand Vizier, as well as the Minister of Foreign Affairs,' M. Schwabacher says, in a letter to the *Times*, dated July 21, 1866, 'are animated with the best intentions, and work day and night with the greatest zeal and intelligence, but they are struggling against difficulties which they have not created. All the provisions of the Budget are overthrown by the demolition, reconstruction, and furnishing of Imperial palaces and the construction of iron-clad frigates. The only remedy for Turkish finances could come, with time, from good roads and railways; but who is to construct them in a country where the small population does not offer for the present sufficient prospects, and where the guarantee of

interest by the Government is no inducement, and has very little value? And how long would it be till any fruit could be returned by better communication with the interior? A single look at the tableau of the Turkish debt will prove that they have a great deal to do to pay the exterior foreign loans, but as for the general debt the only coupon which has been paid was retained by the contractors, and they cannot pay any more without making a fresh issue of the general debt or a new loan; and I really do not think that either one or the other is possible for a long time, if ever, as five millions of the general debt are still to be realised, and also a great part of the last foreign loan 1865 remains still disposable for account of the Turkish Government. The general debt is a mere fiction; the law has been broken on all points; the coupon has not been paid; the special coupon for the conversion of Serghis, due also 1st-13th July, has not been redeemed; the sinking-fund has not been provided for; no bonds have been purchased and cancelled; the Board of Supervision has been dissolved and does not exist; part of the reserve bonds of the five millions have been issued; the drawings for the unconverted Consolidés have ceased. The Turkish Government would have done much better to have made at once arrangements with the bearers of the general debt, which should never have been quoted on European markets.'

Army and Navy.

The military force of Turkey is divided into—1st, the regular active army, called *Nizam*; 2nd, the reserve, or *Redif*; 3rd, the contingents of auxiliaries; and, 4th, the irregular troops. The regular active army consists of six corps or 'ordou,' under the command of a field-marshal, or 'mushir,' with their head-quarters at Scutari, Constantinople, Monastir, Karbrout, Damascus, and Bagdad. Each ordou consists of two divisions, commanded by a general of division, or 'ferik.' Each division is divided into three brigades, commanded by generals of brigade, or 'livas.' The ordou consists of eleven regiments, namely, six regiments of foot, four of horse, and one regiment of artillery. Besides the six ordous, there are three detached corps—one brigade on the island of Candia, numbering 4,000 regulars, 3,500 irregulars, and 600 native cannoniers—a total of about 8,000 men; a second brigade in Tripoli, consisting of one regiment of foot, and one of horse, to the strength of 4,000 men; and a third brigade, of 4,000 men, at Tunis. The three detached corps muster, therefore, to the strength of 16,000 foot and horse.

The special corps, under the command of the Grand Master of the Artillery, are likewise divided into ordous. They consist of—

1. The central corps of artillery—four regiments—one reserve regiment, and three special regiments which are quartered in the various fortresses of the empire, in the forts of the Dardanelles and of the Danube, on the coasts of Asia Minor and the Black Sea;
2. The engineer brigade of two regiments of 800 men each.

The Reserve, or Redif, forms a second army, with the same organisation as that of the Nizam, and consisting of the same number of regiments of the various arms. These regiments are divided into battalions, squadrons, and companies, and have their standing staffs of officers and corporals on active service, receiving full pay. It is the duty of the latter to live in the towns and villages among the soldiers, who, though on leave, are nevertheless not discharged from the service, and these soldiers they must collect and drill once a week. The Redif soldiers meet every year for four weeks at the head-quarters of their respective ordous, and take part in the field manœuvres. While thus on service the men have the regular pay and the usual allowance of provisions.

The auxiliaries consist of the contingents of the tributary provinces. These provinces are—Wallachia and Moldavia, Servia, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina, Upper Albania, and Egypt. The actual number of these troops varies greatly at different periods; and depends on the politics of the time or the enemy against whom they are expected to take the field. In the late war with Russia the number of auxiliaries amounted to about 75,000 men, namely, 30,000 from Bosnia and the Herzegovina, 20,000 from Upper Albania, and 25,000 from Egypt.

The total of the military forces of Turkey may be estimated as follows:—

	Regiments	War-footing	Peace-footing
Infantry	36	117,360	100,800
Cavalry	24	22,416	17,280
Field artillery	6	7,800	7,800
Artillery in fortresses	4	5,200	5,200
Engineers	2	1,600	1,600
Detached corps { In Candia	4	8,000	8,000
Tripoli	2	4,000	4,000
Tunis	2	4,000	4,000
	80	170,376	148,680
Reserve			148,680
Auxiliaries			75,000
Irregulars			87,000
Total of forces			459,360

The irregular troops are calculated to consist of—

1. Kavas or gendarmes on foot, Seymens or mounted gendarmes, and county militia or Soubechis	Men 30,000
2. Tartars of Dobrodja and Asia Minor	5,000
3. Hungarian and Polish volunteers	2,000
4. Moslem volunteers	50,000
Total of irregulars	87,000

During the late war with Russia, the actual number of troops in the field was as follows, according to an official statement of the Grand Vizier :—

	Men
Infantry of the Nizam	72,180
Cavalry and field artillery	22,737
Artillery in fortresses	10,408
Total troops of the Nizam	105,325

Of this number 2,259 were in the pay of the British Government. The Turkish army comprised besides :—

	Men
Infantry of the Redif	92,650
Cavalry	11,177
Auxiliary troops in the pay of the British Government	7,741
Total troops of the Redif	111,568

Altogether 216,893 men. The annual cost of these troops, according to the same official statement, amounted to 6,055,000*l.*, namely, 2,320,000*l.* for the troops of the Nizam; 2,610,000*l.* for the Redif; and 1,125,000*l.* for the artillery in fortresses.

Formerly a considerable portion of the troops were furnished by the spahis and other holders of estates on condition of military service. But that system was changed in 1843, since which time the army is recruited by conscription. The conscripts are drawn at the age of twenty years; the period of service is limited to five years; and the annual contingent is about 25,000 men. Only one son in a family can be taken as a conscript; and when there is but one son in a family, he is exempted. After five years' service in the Nizam, the soldier is liable to duty for seven years longer in the Redif.

Only a portion of the troops is raised by conscription, and the rest is procured by enlistment, which is productive of many recruits, as the pay in the Turkish army is comparatively high, amounting to 20 piastres, or 3*s.* 6*d.* per month, besides clothing, board, and full rations. The Government undertakes the task of procuring substitutes, at a fixed price, for all who wish to avoid the conscription.

The Turkish navy has been entirely reconstructed since the year 1858. Previous to the late war against Russia, the navy comprised

6 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 6 corvettes, 14 brigs, 16 cutters and schooners, 6 steam-frigates, and 12 other small vessels. Total 70 vessels, manned by 34,000 sailors and 4,000 marines. Most of these ships were destroyed at Sinope, Nov. 1853, and others foundered in storms in the Black Sea. Newly built in the years 1860-62 were 23 screw steamers, of various sizes, with 820 guns. To these were added, in the three years 1863 to 1865, the following vessels:—Five iron-clads built in England, the ‘Abdul-Aziz,’ the ‘Osman Ghazy,’ the ‘Sultan Mahmoud,’ the ‘Ourkhan,’ and the ‘Feltah;’ and a steam-corvette for the transport service, the ‘Said Bahri.’ Three other iron-clads, called the ‘Izzedin,’ ‘Fuad,’ and ‘Ismail,’ were commissioned in July, 1864, besides a screw frigate named the ‘Guéné-Bikhran.’ A screw-corvette was built in the summer of 1865, at the arsenal of Constantinople, called the ‘Nours-el-Azil;’ and two other screw-corvettes, the ‘Muzafer’ and ‘Mensouré,’ were built on the stocks at Ismidt. The ‘Ferad,’ a steam-frigate, was launched at Sinope, in August, 1865; two screw-corvettes were built the same year at the arsenal at Ghiumlek, the ‘Merikh,’ and the ‘Akard;’ and a steam-corvette, the ‘Zeivan,’ at Amasura, in Asia Minor. The largest iron-clad in the Turkish navy is the ‘Osman Ghazy,’ built by Napier and Sons, Glasgow, and launched September 2, 1864. It is a ‘ram,’ armour-plated from stem to stern, and of the following dimensions:—Length over all, 309 feet; extreme breadth, 56 feet; depth moulded, 37 feet; burthen, 4,200 tons; draught of water, 24 feet 9 inches. The stem of the vessel projects about 4 feet beyond the upper deck at the water line. The ‘Osman Ghazy’ is propelled by horizontal engines of 900 horse-power, and armed with 24 guns. Twenty of these are 68-pounders, and the remaining four, which are to be placed on the upper deck, being 110-pounders. The other British built iron-clads of the Turkish navy are of similar construction, but smaller dimensions.

Population.

The area and population of Turkey are known only by estimates, and not as the result of scientific measurement and of a general census. Enumerations of the people, which took place in 1844 and in 1856, cannot lay claim to any amount of exactness. According to the former return—held to be the most correct of the two—the total area of the empire, including the tributary provinces, comprises 86,288 geographical, or 1,812,048 English square miles, and the

The territories of the Turkish empire in Europe are divided into 14 Eyalets, or Governments, and subdivided into 43 Sandjaks, or provinces, and 376 Kazas, or districts. In Turkey in Asia there are 18 Eyalets, 78 Sandjaks, and 858 Kazas; and in Turkey in Africa, 3 Eyalets, 17 Sandjaks, and 86 Kazas.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Eyalets	Chief towns	Pop. of chief towns	Eyalets	Chief towns	Pop. of chief towns
1. Edirné, or Thrace . .	Adrianople	100,000	8. Syrp, or Servia	Belgrade .	50,000
2. Silistria . .	Silistria .	20,000	9. Bosnia . .	Serajevo .	60,000
3. Boghdan, or Moldavia . .	Jassy . .	50,000	10. Roumelia .	Monastir .	15,000
4. Eflak, or Wallachia . .	Bucharest	80,000	11. Yania . .	Janina .	30,000
5. Widdin . .	Widdin .	25,000	12. Selanik, or Salonica . . .	Salonica .	80,000
6. Nisch . . .	Nissa . .	10,000	13. Djizâir, or The Islands . .	Rhodes .	30,000
7. Uskup, or Scopia . . .	Uskup . .	10,000	14. Kyr, or Crete	Candia .	20,000

The Eyalets of Silistria, Widdin, and Nisch are formed out of the ancient kingdom of Bulgaria; and those of Yania and Selanik comprise the ancient Epirus and Macedonia. The Eyalets of Uskup and Roumelia are formed from Albania. The Eyalet of Bosnia is composed of Bosnia, a part of Croatia, and of the Herzegovina. The Eyalet of Djizâir, or The Islands, comprises all the isles of the Ottoman Archipelago, of which the principal are Rhodes, Cyprus, Cos, Tenedos, Lemnos, Mitylene, Scio, and Patmos.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Eyalets	Chief towns	Pop. of chief towns	Eyalets	Chief towns	Pop. of chief towns
1. Kastamuni .	Kastamun	12,000	11. Khabrout .	Kharput .	50,000
2. Khowdavend-guiar . .	Brussa .	100,000	12. Mossul . .	Mossul .	65,000
3. Aïdin . . .	Smyrna .	160,000	13. Baghdad . .	Baghdad .	105,000
4. Karaman . .	Koniyeh .	30,000	14. Haleb, or Aleppo . . .	Aleppo .	100,000
5. Adana . . .	Adana .	6,000	15. Saïda . . .	Beyrout .	50,000
6. Bozok . . .	Angora .	60,000	16. Scham . . .	Damascus	180,000
7. Sivas . . .	Sivas . .	30,000	17. Habesh . .	Djedda .	18,000
8. Trabezoun .	Trebizond	50,000	18. Haremi-Nahévi . . .	Medina .	19,000
9. Erz-rum . .	Erz-rum .	100,000			
10. Kurdistan .	Diarbekhr	60,000			

The Eyalet of Kastamuni comprises the ancient Paphlagonia; that of Khowdavendguiar part of the ancient Bithynia, Phrygia,

and Mysia. The Eyalet of Aidin is formed from part of Isauria, Lydia, Ionia, Caria, and Pisidia; the Eyalet of Karaman contains part of Isauria, Lydia, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Lycaonia, and Cappadocia. That of Adana comprises Cilicia Petrea; those of Bozok and Sivas, Cappadocia; while Trabezoun, or Trebizond, is formed from the ancient provinces of Pontus and Colchis.

TURKEY IN AFRICA.

Eyalets	Chief towns	Pop. of chief towns
1. Misr, or Egypt . . .	Cairo . . .	250,000
2. Thrablousi Garb, or Tripoli	Tripoli . . .	20,000
3. Tunis	Tunis . . .	200,000

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure, namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Malikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mulkh,' or freehold property.

The first description of property, the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form by far the largest portion of the territory of the sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, which, of course, varies in proportion to its value. The deed which gives the applicant a title to the grant has the sultan's cipher attached, and the possession of this document ensures the property to the holder and his heirs, while at the same time it forbids its alienation. The sultan, however, still continues to exercise the rights of seignior over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years, it is forfeited to the Crown.

The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' is more complete in its nature than the former. It is of two kinds, called, respectively, 'Vacouf-el-Zarâi' and 'Vacouf-el-Karamain.' The object of both is to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools, besides eleemosynary institutions. The 'Vacouf-el-Zarâi' is land or other immovable property, originally obtained by grants from the Crown, and entailed in the same form as the law of succession to the throne, that is, not on the holder's natural heir, but on the eldest surviving member of his family. The grant is sometimes conceded for a limited period only, but generally in perpetuity. The 'Vacouf-el-Karamain' is property bequeathed by private individuals for the same pious purposes as enumerated above, but more especially for the erection of caravanseries, fountains, wells, and other accommodations for the convenience of those who make the pilgrimage to the

holy cities. Property of this kind descends from father to son, and is inalienable, though means are found to evade the law by letting the land for such a length of time as to be tantamount to a sale. All the various forms of 'vacouf' property are exempt from taxation, and the loss to the treasury, in this respect, is great. Sultan Mahmoud II. meditated at one time the entire reconversion of 'vacouf' property into 'mîri' or Crown lands, intending to provide for the religious institutions out of the general revenue; but pious scruples, or considerations of State policy, interfered to preserve the 'vacoufs.' It is said, however, that the subject is again under consideration by the present Sultan Abdul-Aziz.

The third class of landed property, the land called 'malikaneh,' was originally granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and for the safe conduct of the caravans of pilgrims on their way to Mecca. This property is hereditary, and exempt from tithes; and the payment of a fee by the heir is all that is required to make the succession valid.

The fourth form of tenure—the 'mulkh,' or freehold property, the tenure most advantageous to occupiers—does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages is 'mulkh,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government on very moderate terms. To have a valid claim to land held by this tenure, the estate must be registered in books kept for that purpose by the various municipal councils.

Trade and Commerce.

The increase in the trade and commerce of Turkey within the last thirty years has been very great. In 1831 the trade with England amounted to 888,684*l.*; in 1839 to 1,430,224*l.*; in 1848 to 3,116,365*l.*; and in 1860 to 7,768,473*l.* Thus in thirty years the trade had augmented by 850 per cent. The commercial intercourse between Turkey and the United Kingdom during the years 1861 to 1865 is shown in the following table, which gives the total value of the imports from Turkey into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce to Turkey, in each of these years :—

Years	Imports from Turkey into the United Kingdom	Exports of Home Produce from the United Kingdom to Turkey
	£	£
1861	3,636,892	2,987,800
1862	4,261,009	3,487,761
1863	5,301,920	5,714,550
1864	5,663,139	5,977,918
1865	5,845,773	5,619,066

The two staple articles of the imports of Turkey into the United Kingdom, in recent years, have been raw cotton and corn. The corn imports, consisting chiefly of maize, wheat, and barley, average rather more than 1,000,000*l.* per annum. The imports of cotton, which only amounted to 218*l.* in 1860, rose to above a million sterling in 1863 and 1864. By far the most important article of export of the United Kingdom to Turkey, averaging in value full two-thirds of the total export trade, is manufactured cotton and cotton yarn.

The subjoined table gives the declared real value of the various articles of British and Irish produce exported to Turkey in each of the years 1863 and 1864 :—

Exports	1863	1864
	£	£
Apparel and haberdashery	55,768	87,889
Beer and ale	4,321	9,711
Butter	13,903	3,680
Coals, cinders, and culm	77,636	95,578
Copper, wrought and unwrought	108,481	181,954
Cotton yarn	598,835	810,173
Cottons, entered by the yard	3,673,715	3,657,914
" " at value	25,943	21,386
Earthenware and porcelain	27,915	29,996
Furniture, cabinet and upholstery wares	2,827	5,779
Glass manufactures	19,198	22,698
Gunpowder	520	2,385
Hardwares and cutlery	56,065	75,594
Iron, wrought and unwrought	157,350	182,192
Linen yarn	2,396	1,384
Linens, entered by the yard	64,549	81,745
" " at value	3,501	4,452
Machinery: Steam engines	6,915	27,993
" All other sorts	44,033	74,842
Painters' colours	5,014	4,276
Paper of all sorts	14,233	12,849
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches	8,698	7,792
Silk manufactures	6,349	10,127
Spirits	19,208	33,806
Sugar, refined	17,015	13,668
Telegraphic wire	224,526	318
Tin, unwrought	30,297	35,901
Tin plates	14,977	26,813
Woollens, entered by the yard	272,871	245,890
" " at value	17,702	11,540
All other articles	139,789	197,593
Total exports	5,714,550	5,979,918

It is estimated that the trade of Turkey with foreign countries amounted, in the year 1864, to 46,000,000*l.*, and that between the provinces to 20,000,000*l.*; making a total of 66,000,000*l.* for the year.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

I. EGYPT.

SEE PART II.—Africa.

II. ROUMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

The union of the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was granted by a firman of the sultan, dated November 12, 1861, and was solemnly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy, on December 23, 1861, the name 'Roumania' being given to the united provinces, and Colonel Couza—elected Hospodar of Moldavia, January 17, 1859, and of Wallachia, February 5, 1859—assuming supreme power under the title of Prince Alexander John I. But a revolution which broke out at Bucharest, February 23, 1866, forced him to abdicate, and a Provisional Government having been installed, the people were called upon to elect a second ruler of Roumania, when the choice fell upon—

Charles, born April 20, 1839, the second son of the late reigning Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; formerly lieutenant in the second regiment of Prussian dragoons; accepted his election as Prince of Roumania, May 10, 1866; arrived at Bucharest, May 21, 1866; recognised by the Turkish Government, July 11, 1866.

The constitution now in force in Roumania was drawn up by Prince Alexander John, submitted to the vote of the people May 10–14, 1864, and accepted by 682,681 votes against 56,918. This constitution vests the legislative power collectively in the Prince, a Senate, and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 64 members, one-half of whom are nominated by the Prince from among persons who have held the highest functions in the country, or who possess an annual income of 800 ducats, or 360*l.* The other 32 are elected from the members of *the general district councils*, and nominated by the Prince from

a list laid before him of three members for each of the 32 districts. The 64 members of the Senate are renewed every three years in the proportion of one-half. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 160 members, of whom 85 are for Wallachia and 75 for Moldavia. The members are chosen by indirect election, the first voters nominating electors, and these, in their turn, the deputies. Voters are all Roumans, aged twenty-five years, who can read and write, and prove the payment of annual taxes to the amount of four ducats, or 1*l.* 16*s.* each. Eligible as deputies are all Roumans aged thirty, and possessing a yearly income of 200 ducats, or 90*l.* The Prince has an absolute veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is in the hands of the reigning Prince, assisted by a council of five ministers, heads of the following departments:—

The Ministry of the Interior.—*Laxar Catardji*, appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Council, May 24, 1866.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—*L. Marojewi*.

The Ministry of War.—*Jean Ghika*.

The Ministry of Finance.—*H. Rosetti*.

The Ministry of Justice.—*Jean Cantacuzene*.

Wallachia is divided into eighteen, and Moldavia into thirteen districts, each of which has a prefect or governor, a receiver-general of taxes, and a civil tribunal, consisting of a president and two other judges. Moldavia has a director of police and a town-council in each municipality. Judges are removable at the pleasure of the superior authorities. The legal codes are founded upon the civil law and the customs of the principalities; but though the system of jurisprudence has been much amended, many reforms remain to be effected, especially in the administration of the laws, which is said to be most corrupt. Nearly the whole population belongs to the Greek Church, and every village has a small church or chapel, with one or more priests, who act as curates. The ecclesiastics of this order are chosen from among the people, from whom they are little distinguished in appearance, and whose avocations they follow when not engaged in their clerical functions.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The chief source of revenue is a capitation-tax of thirty piastres, or seven shillings per head on the rural population, with a higher scale for tradesmen and merchants. Customs duties, the profit from State property, and the salt monopoly, produce about one-third of the national income. In the budget published by the Government in July, 1864, the total revenue for the year 1864 was estimated at 164,000,000 piastres, or 2,400,000*l.* The expenditure, divided

into ordinary and extraordinary, was given as follows for 1864:—Ordinary expenditure, 165,767,997 piastres; extraordinary, 38,272,678 piastres; total, 204,040,675 piastres, or 3,400,678*l*. The estimated deficit was 60,800,000 piastres, or 1,000,678*l*.

Wallachia has to pay a tribute of 5,000 purses, or 25,000*l*., and Moldavia 3,000 purses, or 15,000*l*., to the Turkish Government. The public debt of the united principalities amounted, on January 1, 1860, to 54,800,000 piastres, or 800,000*l*., and was considerably increased since that period. A loan of 60,000,000 francs, or 2,400,000*l*., was contracted by the Roumanian Government at Paris, on May 24, 1860; another loan of 2,000,000*l*. was concluded with French and English capitalists in March, 1863; another loan of 32,000,000 francs, or 1,280,000*l*., was negotiated at Paris in July, 1864; and, finally, a loan of 916,000*l*. was contracted at London in January, 1866.

The military force is organised on the plan of the Russian army, and the staff officers are principally Russians. The militia is formed by the peasantry, in the proportion of two men for every 100 families; but along the banks of the Danube all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms are organised into a military force, employed partly on the quarantine service, and partly and principally as a national or civic guard. The troops and militia of all descriptions amount in Wallachia to about 45,000, and in Moldavia to about 16,000 men. The regular army is divided into seven regiments of infantry, numbering 11,200 men; one regiment of lancers, of 1,600 men; and two companies of engineers, of 500 men. A regiment of artillery is in course of organisation.

The area and population of the united principalities are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Area in Eng. sq. m.	Population
Wallachia	27,500	2,400,921
Moldavia and New Bessarabian Provinces	18,142	1,463,927
Total	45,642	3,864,848

The numbers for Wallachia, in the preceding table, are the result of a census taken in 1860, while the population of Moldavia and the Bessarabian provinces is after an enumeration made in January, 1864. The capital of the principalities and seat of the Government, Bucharest, had, in 1860, a population of 124,734. The census of 1860 showed a large preponderance of the male over the female population in Wallachia. Among the inhabitants are nearly 500,000 *gipsies*.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse between Roumania and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the imports from Roumania into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Roumania, in each of the five years 1861 to 1865 :—

Years	Imports from Roumania into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to Roumania
	£	£
1861	1,123,290	162,606
1862	633,524	168,548
1863	634,738	157,880
1864	381,607	159,452
1865	348,381	162,828

The chief article of Roumanian imports into the United Kingdom is maize, the value of which averages a quarter of a million sterling per annum. The exports of the United Kingdom to Roumania consist of miscellaneous articles of British manufacture.

The principal shipping ports of Roumania are Ibraila and Galatz, both on the left bank of the Danube, the former in Wallachia, and the latter in Moldavia.

III. SERVIA.**Government.**

The principality of Serbia, since 1815 under the rule of native princes, has been placed under the protection of the great European powers, as a semi-independent state, by the Treaty of Paris, of March 30, 1856. The twenty-eighth article of the treaty is as follows :—‘The Principality of Serbia shall continue to hold of the Sublime Porte, in conformity with the imperial decrees which fix and determine its rights and immunities, placed henceforward under the collective guarantee of the Contracting Powers. In consequence, the said principality shall preserve its independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, of legislation, of commerce, and of navigation.’ The election of its rulers is left to the Servian nation, but requires nominally the sanction of the Turkish Government.

Prince of Servia.—*Michael III.*, born Sept. 4, 1825, the son of Milos Obrenovic; succeeded to the Government at the death of his

father, Sept. 26, 1860; confirmed by decree of the Sultan, Oct. 7, 1860. Married, Aug. 1, 1853, to Countess Julia Hunyadi, born Aug. 26, 1831; divorced Sept., 1865.

The executive power is carried on by the prince, assisted by a council of five ministers, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by two independent bodies, the Senate and the 'Skoupschina,' or House of Representatives. The Senate consists of seventeen members, nominated by the prince, one for each of the seventeen departments into which the country is divided. This body is always sitting. Formerly all vacancies in the Senate were filled up by the rest of the members, but for some time past the prince has exercised the power of appointing the senators. The 'Skoupschina' is composed of deputies chosen by the people, at the rate of one deputy to every 2,000 electors. The electors are the males of the country above the age of twenty-one years, paying direct taxes, and not being either domestic servants or gipsies. These two classes are excluded from the right of suffrage. Every elector is eligible to become a member of the 'Skoupschina,' except the holders of Government offices and the clergy. The respective provinces of the 'Skoupschina' and the Senate are not clearly defined. The latter body, it is stated, has recently encroached considerably upon the province of the popular branch of the legislature; and though it has constitutionally no power to make or to alter the laws, yet it authorises the expenditure of the country, and by its votes the taxation is apportioned. The 'Skoupschina' assembles in annual session.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The revenue and expenditure of Servia for the year 1863 were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Francs		Francs
Direct revenue, post-office, and telegraph . . .	376,000	Civil list and senate . . .	1,208,008
Indirect taxes . . .	4,863,933	Administrative expenses . .	870,984
Customs	960,000	Special expenses for ministry	9,612,941
Sundry duties	312,000	Surplus charged to the reserve fund	240,000
Extraordinary revenues . .	840,000		
Capitation tax	4,580,000		
Total {	11,931,933	Total {	11,931,733
	£477,278		£477,278

Former budgets closed with a deficit. The budgets published by the Government do not give the details of income and expenditure, *nor the actual results of the financial administration.*

The tribute which Serbia has to pay to the Turkish Government amounts to 4,600 purses, or 23,000*l.*

The army consists of about 4,000 men, who are paid by the Serbian Government. The troops comprise a small artillery corps and 200 cavalry; the remainder are infantry. Beyond these there has been lately organised a militia service, the strength of which is estimated at 70,000 men. The militia furnished by two departments of the country, those of Belgrade and of Kragujewatz, are artillerymen; the rest are infantry. There is also a newly organised volunteer service. The Turks occupy five fortresses in Serbia, namely, Fetislam, Ada Kale, Semandria, the fort of Belgrade, and Schabatz on the Danube. Of these places, Fetislam and Ada Kale are under the jurisdiction of the Pasha of Widin; the remaining five are included in the pashalic of Belgrade. Semandria and Belgrade are garrisoned by regular troops; and the remaining five by the Turkish militia.

The area of Serbia is estimated at 12,600 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1861, of 1,098,281 inhabitants, among whom are 20,000 gipsies, 1,800 Jews, and about 2,000 German settlers. Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, has a population of 14,600, exclusive of the Turkish garrison within the fortress.

Trade.

The chief trade of Serbia is with Austria. Besides with this country, commercial intercourse is only carried on with Turkey and Wallachia. The trade of the principality is represented by imports from Austria and Turkey of the annual value of 500,000*l.*, and exports, to the same countries, of 600,000*l.* The chief articles of export are wood, particularly oak, and pigs. The latter, which are kept in countless herds, feeding on the acorns which cover the ground for miles, are driven in large quantities into Hungary and adjoining parts of Austria. The commercial resources of Serbia are as yet wholly undeveloped, chiefly for want of roads.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Turkey, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Piastre</i>	=	Average rate of exchange, 117 piastres to £1 sterling.
40 <i>Paras</i> = 1 <i>Piastre</i>	=	2.18185 pence
100 <i>Piastres</i> = 1 <i>Turkish Lira</i>	=	18 shillings.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 <i>drams</i> . . .	= 2.8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almud</i>	= 1.151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Killow</i>	= 0.9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i> . . .	= 125 lb. avoirdupois.
39.44 <i>Okes</i>	= 1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Tcheké</i>	= 511.380 pounds.
1 <i>Kilo</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i>	= 0.36 Imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilos</i>	= 100 Imperial quarters.
The <i>Andazé</i> (cloth measure) . . .	= 27 inches.
„ <i>Archin</i> (land measure) . . .	= 30 inches.
„ <i>Donum</i> (land measure) . . .	= 40 square paces.

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PART II.

THE PRINCIPAL STATES NOT IN
EUROPE.



I. AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the Argentine Republic bears date May 15, 1853. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a president elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, 133 in number; while the legislative authority is exercised by a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 30, and the latter 54 members. A vice-president, elected in the same manner, and at the same time as the president, assists in the discharge of the executive. The president is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices; but he and his ministers are responsible for their acts, and liable to impeachment before the Senate and the House of Representatives.

President of the Republic.—Don Bartolome Mitre, born 1820; entered the army as officer of artillery in Montevideo, 1839; took part in the campaigns against General Oribe and Urquiza, 1840–45; entered the service of Chili, with the rank of colonel, 1846; took the lead in the insurrectionary movement against General Rosas, 1851; appointed commander of the forces of the city of Buenos-Ayres, 1852; promoted to the rank of general, 1859; elected governor of the province of Buenos-Ayres, 1860; defeated General Urquiza in the battle of Pavon, September 17, 1861; appointed provisionally governor-general of the Argentine Republic, October, 1861; elected president of the republic, by a unanimity of votes, October 5, 1862.

Vice-President of the Republic.—Colonel Marcos Paz, elected October 5, 1862.

The Ministry, acting under the President, is divided into five departments, namely:—

1. *The Ministry of the Interior.*—Senor Guillermo Rawson.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Senor Rufino de *Elizalde*.
3. The Ministry of Finance.—Don Lucas *Gongales*, appointed March, 1861.
4. The Ministry of War and Marine.—General Juan Andrés *Gelly y Obes*.
5. The Ministry of Education and Public Worship.—Dr. Eduardo *Costa*.

At the first meeting of the national congress of the Argentine Republic, in May, 1862, it was decided that the seat of the new Government should be at the city of Buenos-Ayres.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

In the budget for the year 1863, the public income was estimated at 87,030,000 piastres, or 750,258*l.*, and the expenditure at 89,456,381 piastres, or 771,176*l.*, leaving a deficit of 2,426,381 piastres, or 20,918*l.*, to be covered by taxes on various articles of consumption. There is no direct taxation. The principal revenue of the republic is derived from the customs' duties, which range from 15 to 20 per cent. The national liabilities, including the debt contracted by Buenos-Ayres, previous to its union with the Argentine Confederation amount to 3,185,000*l.*, divided as follows:—

British loan to Buenos-Ayres, at 6 per cent. . . .	£	962,000
" " " " at 3 per cent. . . .		1,323,000
Interior debt at 4 per cent.	Piastres	617,648
" " at 6 per cent.		103,600,000
		} 900,000
		<hr/> 3,185,000

To the above was added, in March, 1866, another British loan of 1,250,000*l.*, at 6 per cent., issued at 75. This loan, contracted for by the banking-house of Baring Brothers, formed the first half of a sum of 2,500,000*l.* which the legislature, by vote of May 27, 1865, decided to borrow, in consequence of the war with Paraguay. The former British loan at 3 per cent. dates from the year 1827, and the interest on it was not paid for a long time. In 1857 an arrangement was made to capitalise the interest due, raising the original one million sterling to 1,323,000*l.*, and to pay interest on the latter sum at the rate of 1 per cent. from 1861 till 1865; 2 per cent. from 1865 till 1870; and subsequently, till the extinction of the debt, 3 per cent. The floating debt amounted, at the commencement of 1863, to above two millions sterling, represented by paper money and *treasury bills*. An internal loan of 300,000*l.* was contracted in April, 1864, to pay off arrears of this floating debt. The intestine

war of 1861 occasioned the issue of 100 millions piastres, sanctioned by the resolutions of the national congress of June 28, and September 5, 1861.

The army, now in course of reorganisation, consists of about 10,700 men, exclusive of the militia and the national guard of Buenos-Ayres, numbering 19,867 men. The navy comprises seven steamers and ten sailing vessels.

The area of the republic is variously estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000 square leagues. The population, after a rough enumeration of the year 1855, is divided as follows between the fourteen provinces:—

Provinces	Population	Provinces	Population
Littoral or Rivernie —		Mendoza . . .	60,000
Buenos-Ayres . . .	350,000	Central Provinces —	
Santa Fé . . .	40,000	Cordoba . . .	130,000
Entre Rios . . .	80,000	San Luis . . .	32,000
Corrientes . . .	85,000	Santiago . . .	60,000
Provinces contiguous to		Incuman . . .	88,500
the Andes —		Northern —	
Rioja . . .	34,500	Salta . . .	66,600
Catamarca . . .	50,000	Injuy . . .	33,200
San Juan . . .	62,000	Total . . .	1,171,800

The annual immigration, since the year 1856, amounted to from 6,000 to 11,000 souls. The numbers of immigrants that arrived during the six years from 1858 to 1863, inclusive, were as follows:—

1858 . . .	4,654	1861 . . .	6,301
1859 . . .	4,735	1862 . . .	6,716
1860 . . .	5,656	1863 . . .	10,258

The total arrivals from Europe in the year 1864, according to a statement published by the Commission of Immigration, were 11,682, being an increase of 1,274 on the preceding year. Of these, 5,435 were Italian, 2,736 French; 1,586 Spanish, 1,015 English, 289 German, and 100 Belgian; while the proportions were, 66 per cent. men, 16 per cent. women, and 18 per cent. children. Seventy per cent. are described as labourers, 20 per cent. as artisans, and 10 per cent. miscellaneous.

Trade and Industry.

The annual imports of the republic amount to above 4,000,000*l.* in value, of which England gives one-fourth, and France two-ninths. The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement,

which gives the total value of the imports of the republic into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the Argentine Republic in each of the five years 1861 to 1865 :—

Years	Imports from the Argentine Republic into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> of the United Kingdom into the Argentine Republic
	£	£
1861	1,471,649	1,383,529
1862	1,133,071	854,213
1863	1,239,651	1,330,959
1864	1,186,181	1,758,085
1865	1,014,600	1,951,048

The two staple articles of Argentine imports into the United Kingdom are hides and wool, the former averaging 400,000*l.*, and the latter about 300,000*l.* per annum. The exports of Great Britain to the Argentine Republic consist chiefly in cotton and woollen manufactures. The mining interests of the country are every year assuming greater importance, especially in the districts of San Juan, Cordova, and Catamarca.

A network of railways, constructed chiefly at the expense of the State, has been in progress for several years. The following statement gives the names of the various lines, the amount of capital subscribed, and the amount of interest guaranteed by the Government :—

Name of railway	Most distant points or places connected or proposed to be connected	Miles opened or projected	Government guarantee		
			Maximum cost not to exceed—	Term of years	Rate of interest.
Western Buenos Ayres .	Buenos Ayres and Mercedes	62½	£ .. ..	..	Per cent. ..
Northern Buenos Ayres	Buenos Ayres and San Fernando	17	150,000	20	7
Southern Buenos Ayres	Buenos Ayres and Chascomas	75	700,000	40	7
Buenos Ayres & Ensenada	Buenos Ayres and Ensenada	30	.. ..	..	..
Central Argentine	Rosario and Cordova	247	6,400 per mile	40	7
Eastern Argentine	Concordia and Mercedes	200	13,353 per mile	40	7

Nearly the whole of the capital for the construction of the lines has been subscribed in England, while most of them are being built by English contractors, and under the superintendence of English engineers.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Argentine Republic, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The <i>Dollar</i>	.	.	.	Average rate of exchange, 3s. 6d.
„ <i>Piastre</i>	.	.	.	„ „ „ 116 to 1 <i>l.</i> sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25·35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	1½ imperial bushel.

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BRAZIL.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, born December 2, 1825, the son of Emperor Pedro I. and of Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, April 7, 1831; declared of age, July 23, 1840; crowned July 18, 1841. Married, September 4, 1843, to

Theresa, Empress of Brazil, born March 14, 1822, the daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies. Offspring of the union are two daughters, namely:—1. Princess *Isabel*, born July 29, 1846; married, Oct. 16, 1864, to Prince Louis of Orleans, Comte d'Eu, born April 28, 1842, eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, of the ex-royal house of Bourbon-Orleans. 2. Princess *Leopoldina*, born July 13, 1847; married Dec. 15, 1864, to Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Offspring of the union is a son, Pedro, born March 25, 1866.

Sisters of the Emperor.—1. Princess *Januaria*, born March 11 1822; married, April 28, 1844, to Prince Louis of Bourbon, son of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies. 2. Princess *Francisca*, born August 2, 1824; married May 1, 1843, to Francois, Prince de Joinville, born Aug. 14, 1818, son of the late King Louis Philippe of the French.

The Emperor is a scion, in the direct male line, of the House of Braganza, the female line of which is ruling over Portugal. In 1808, the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815, the colony was declared a 'kingdom;' and, the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1820, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on April 22, 1821, proclaimed the independence of the country. On March 13, 1822, Don Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Protector' of Brazil, and proclaimed Emperor on the 12th October following. Compelled to abdicate in 1831, he left the crown to his only son, the present Emperor Pedro II.

The Brazilian empire derives from the ancient monarchy of Portugal the principles of hereditary succession to the crown, which exclude the Salic law, and allow females as well as males to occupy *the throne*, with preference, however, of the male line.

Constitution and Government

The constitution of Brazil bears date December 11, 1823. It vests four powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the ‘moderating’ power, or the royal prerogative. The legislative power is vested, for the affairs of the empire, in a general legislative assembly, and for provincial affairs in the provincial assemblies. The general legislative assembly consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Congress. The members of both Houses are elected by the people, but under different forms. Senators are chosen at electoral meetings expressly convened, each of which has to nominate three candidates, leaving the choice between them to the elector or his ministers. A senator must be forty years of age, a native-born Brazilian, and possessing a clear annual income of 800 milreis, or about 90*l.* A salary of 3,600 milreis, or 400*l.*, for each year is paid to every senator.

The members of the House of Congress are chosen by indirect election, for the term of four years. For this purpose, the country is divided into electoral districts, where every 200 voters appoint an elector, and a number of the latter, varying according to population, nominate the deputy. The qualification for a voter is an annual income, of any sort, of 100 milreis, or a little more than 10*l.* Electors must have an income of 200 milreis, or a little more than 20*l.* a-year, as a qualification; and the deputies must have an annual income of 400 milreis each, or about 45*l.* per annum. All voters, whether registered on the lists, are bound to give their votes, under a penalty. Priests, monks, and servants are not allowed a vote; and naturalised foreigners, as well as persons not professing the Roman Catholic religion, are incapable of being elected deputies. The latter receive an allowance of 2,400 milreis, or 270*l.*, each session, besides travelling expenses.

The annual session of the legislative assembly has to commence on September 3, and ordinarily extends over four months. Each House nominates its own officers. The two Houses sit in general assembly at the opening and close of the session for the deliberation of important business; and on these occasions the president of the Senate takes the chair, and the senators and deputies sit in mixed order. The Houses sit apart during the rest of the session, in the execution of their ordinary duties of legislation. The Chamber of Deputies has the initiative in the assessment of taxes, in matters concerning the army and navy, and in the choice of the sovereign of the realm, should the latter act become necessary. The Senate has the exclusive privilege of taking cognisance of offences committed by members of the Imperial family, and by senators and deputies, if committed during the session. It is also invested with the right of convoking

the legislative assembly, should the emperor fail to do so, within two months after the period fixed by law.

The executive power is vested in the sovereign, assisted by his ministers and a council of state. The ministers are responsible for treason, corruption, abuse of power, and all acts contrary to the constitution, or the liberty, security, and property of the citizens. From this responsibility they cannot escape upon the plea of orders from the sovereign. The executive functions consist in the convocation of the ordinary meetings of the legislative assembly; the nomination of bishops, presidents, and governors of provinces; the declaration of peace or war; and the general execution and superintendence of all measures voted by the legislature. The 'moderating' power, likewise vested in the sovereign, gives him the authority to select ministers and senators; to temporarily withhold his sanction from legislative measures; to convoke extraordinary legislative assemblies; to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies; and to grant amnesties and pardons. The ministry is divided into seven departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Senator *Zacarias*, president of the council of ministers; appointed Aug. 8, 1866.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Deputy *Martin Francesco*, appointed Aug. 8, 1866.

3. The Ministry of the Interior.—Senator *Fernandez Torres*, appointed Aug. 8, 1866.

4. The Ministry of Justice.—Senator *Paraugua*, appointed Aug. 24, 1866.

5. The Ministry of War.—*Senhor da Silva Ferraz*, appointed May 24, 1865.

6. The Ministry of Marine.—Deputy *Alphonso Cello*, appointed Sept. 10, 1866.

7. The Ministry of Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce.—Deputy *Manuel Dantas*, appointed Aug. 8, 1866.

The ministers are assisted by a Council of State, consisting of twelve ordinary and twelve extraordinary members, all named by the emperor for life. The twelve ordinary members are constantly consulted on matters of administration and international questions, and form part of the Government. The whole twenty-four are convened on special occasions. The councillors of state, ordinary and extraordinary, are mostly ex-ministers. The heir to the throne, if of age, is by right a councillor of State.

At the head of each province is a president appointed by the central Government; and in each province there are district chambers and a general council, called the Legislative Assembly of the province, the members of which are nominated by the same voters who elect the deputies and senators. These voters likewise elect the justices of the peace for the municipal districts. All these provincial elec-

tions are for four years. The Legislative Assemblies of the provinces exercise the same power within their districts as the Congress for the whole empire.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The budgets of income and expenditure of the empire during the seven years 1856-63 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Milreis	£	Milreis	£
1856-57 . .	52,766,109	5,935,062	41,926,719	4,716,755
1857-58 . .	53,411,166	6,008,756	54,027,379	6,078,080
1858-59 . .	50,375,723	5,667,268	55,192,442	6,209,149
1859-60 . .	47,070,791	5,295,464	54,005,289	6,075,595
1860-61 . .	53,350,905	5,927,878	57,987,302	6,497,387
1861-62 . .	50,221,343	5,649,901	52,842,981	5,944,835
1862-63 . .	53,690,587	6,040,190	51,527,227	5,796,812

The details of the budgets for each of the years 1861-2, and 1862-3, were as follows:—

Branches of Revenue and Expenditure	1861-2	1862-3
	Revenue	
	Milreis	Milreis
Import duties	31,343,560	30,246,291
Shipping dues	264,326	} 7,840,293
Export duties	5,298,565	
Inland taxes	7,389,345	9,527,448
Municipal taxes	1,635,739	1,853,511
Extraordinary receipts	728,116	659,761
Total	46,659,651	50,227,304
Deposits (Depositos)	3,561,692	3,463,283
Total {	50,221,343 £5,649,901	53,690,587 £6,040,190
	Expenditure	
Ministry of the Interior	10,676,563	10,417,206
of Justice	4,986,168	5,051,554
of Foreign Affairs	961,901	900,366
of Marine	7,071,279	7,322,412
of War	12,828,928	12,596,023
of Finance	16,318,142	14,990,405
Total {	52,842,981 £5,944,835	51,527,227 £5,796,812

In the budget laid by the Minister of Finance before the Legislative Assembly in June 1863, the total revenue for the financial year 1863-64 was estimated, excluding deposits, at 51,500,000 milreis, or 5,724,232*l.*, and the expenditure for the same period at 51,029,053 milreis, or 5,670,895*l.*, leaving a surplus of 470,847 milreis, or 53,337*l.* These estimates, however, were found to be incorrect, for instead of a surplus of above half a million sterling, the budget for the financial year 1864-65 was as follows:—Estimated revenue, 51,000,000 milreis, or 5,737,500*l.*; estimated expenditure, 57,846,407 milreis, or 6,504,720*l.*; deficit, 6,846,407 milreis, or 767,220*l.* Finally, in the budget for the financial year 1865-66, the expenditure was estimated at 56,588,823 milreis, and the revenue at 52,000,000 milreis. Consequently, the estimated deficit amounted to 4,588,823 milreis, or rather more than half a million sterling.

A series of deficits, extending over many years, have laid the foundation of a considerable national debt, which was augmented by a number of loans raised for the construction of railways and other works of public utility. The liabilities of the empire are divided into a foreign and an internal funded debt; besides which there exists a floating debt, with sundry other owings to a large amount. The foreign debt, entirely contracted in Great Britain, was as follows on December 31, 1863 :—

Stock issued on the London market in the years—	Primitive Amount	Amortization	In Circulation
	£	£	£
1824	3,686,200	1,327,600	2,358,600
1839	411,200	86,000	325,200
1852	1,040,600	150,600	890,000
1858	1,526,500	203,200	1,323,300
1859	508,000	80,800	427,200
1860	1,373,000	94,400	1,278,600
1863	3,855,300	—	3,855,300
Total	12,400,800	1,942,600	10,458,200

To the above was added a five per cent. loan of 5,000,000*l.* sterling, issued at the price of 74, contracted on the London market, in September, 1865.

The internal funded debt of Brazil consisted of the following liabilities on December 31, 1863 :—

	Emission	Amortization	Total in Circulation
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
6 per Cent. Stock—			
Rio de Janeiro . . .	77,769,000	3,672,000	74,097,000
Do.	1,333,800	161,200	1,172,600
6 per Cent. Stock—			
Bahia	290,200	—	290,200
Pernambuco	63,400	—	63,400
Maranhão	36,400	—	36,400
Rio Grande	77,800	—	77,800
Goyaz	41,000	—	41,000
Matto Grosso . . .	166,400	—	166,400
4 per Cent. Stock—			
Rio de Janeiro . . .	119,600	—	119,600
Total	79,887,600	3,833,200	76,054,400

Converted into pounds sterling, at an exchange of 2s. 3d. per milreis, the internal debt amounts to 8,556,205*l*.

The floating debt, consisting, on December 31, 1863, in treasury bonds to the amount of 4,336,500 milreis, and in Government paper money amounting to 35,249,151 milreis, is not included in the above statement. The total amount of paper currency in circulation throughout the empire was estimated, in June, 1864, at 80,021,950,000 milreis, or rather more than nine millions sterling.

Army and Navy.

The army is formed partly by enlistment and partly by conscription. In extreme cases, impressment is resorted to. A liberal bounty and a grant of land at the end of fourteen years of service, is held out as an inducement to enlist, and procures about one-third the necessary number of soldiers. In the army estimates for 1864–65, the strength of the regular army was stated to be 14,000 men on the peace-footing, and 22,546 men on the war-footing; in the latter case distributed as follows:—

	Men
15 battalions of infantry of the line	13,364
4 regiments of cavalry	3,727
5 " " artillery	3,582
2 companies of engineers	613
7 " " 'pedestres'	902
Staff and sanitary corps	358
Total	22,546

The army was at its full complement in May, 1865, when Brazil, in concert with the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, declared war against Paraguay. According to official reports, 20,550 men

took the field on this occasion, the garrison of towns and other home duties being left to the national guard. Municipal returns describe the national guard as 577,329 men strong.

The navy, in May, 1865, consisted of fifteen sailing vessels and twelve steamers. The former comprised one frigate, six corvettes, and five brigs; and the latter, two frigates, three corvettes and avisos, and seven gunboats. In the navy estimates for 1864-5, the number of sailors and marines of the imperial fleet was stated to be 3,000 on the peace-footing, and 5,000 on the war-footing.

Population.

The area of the empire is estimated at 147 624 geographical, or 3,100,104 English square miles, with a population of about 10,000,000, so that there are, on the average, but three individuals to each square mile. Brazil, in its extent of territory, is second only to the empires of China and Russia. The subjoined table gives the area and population of each of the twenty provinces of the empire, according to a rough enumeration of the year 1860:—

Provinces	Area	Population	
		Free	Slave
	Geog. sq. miles		
Minas Geraes	11,413	1,200,000	250,000
Rio Janeiro	860	1,000,000	400,000
Bahia	6,091	1,100,000	300,000
Pernambuco	2,908	1,040,000	260,000
San Paulo	8,050	700,000	80,000
Ceará	1,736	504,000	36,000
Maranhão	6,759	330,000	70,000
Parahyba	1,138	250,000	30,000
Pará	54,507	300,000	20,000
Alagoas	530	250,000	50,000
Rio Grande do Sul	4,059	380,000	40,000
Rio Grande do Norte	802	200,000	25,000
Sergipe	528	220,000	55,000
Goyaz	13,694	205,600	15,000
Piauhy	4,597	200,000	20,000
Santa Catharina	694	135,000	15,000
Matto Grosso	28,716	95,000	5,000
Parana	—	80,000	20,000
Espiritu Santo	643	50,000	15,000
Amazonas	—	68,000	1,000
Total	147,624	8,307,000	1,707,000
Or English square miles	3,100,104	10,014,000	

Vast tracts of Brazil are uninhabited, or peopled only by a scattered population. The masses of inhabitants congregate near

the coast, and around the chief seaports; thus the district of the municipality of Rio de Janeiro comprises about 450,000 inhabitants, while in the province of Pará, with an area of 1,144,647 English square miles, there live but 320,000 individuals, or not more than one to every three and a half square miles.

The population of Brazil is made up of an agglomeration of many races. While Brazil remained a colony of Portugal, but few women accompanied the emigrants to South America. The earliest European settlers intermarried and mixed with Indian women; afterwards an extensive intermixture of race occurred with the Africans who were bought for slavery. The mixed population increases continually and rapidly in Brazil. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates. In South Brazil the negroes are numerous. The greater part of the population of the Brazilian empire probably consists of mixed breeds, each of which has a distinguishing name: thus Mulatto denotes the offspring of a white with a negro, and Mameluco that of a white with an Indian; Cafuzo denotes the mixture of the Indian and negro; Curiboco, the cross between the Cafuzo and the Indian; Xibaro, that between the Cafuzo and the negro.

The 1,700,000 of negro slaves belong to about 40,000 proprietors. A law for the suppression of the trade in slaves was sanctioned by the emperor on June 5, 1854. The immigration of settlers from Europe, particularly Germans and Swiss, has been greatly encouraged by the Government for a number of years. According to an official report of the year 1861, there existed in the empire 55 colonies of these settlers, inhabited by 33,970 foreigners. The nucleus of these settlements, regarded as an antidote to slavery, is in the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the total value of the imports from Brazil into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to Brazil in each of the five years 1861 to 1865:—

Years	Imports from Brazil into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> of the United Kingdom to Brazil
	£	£
1861	2,631,480	4,552,165
1862	4,414,187	3,735,781
1863	4,491,000	3,964,261
1864	7,021,121	6,249,260
1865	6,797,271	5,668,089

The two great staple articles of Brazilian imports into the United Kingdom are raw cotton and unrefined sugar, each averaging nearly 1,500,000*l.* per annum. By far the most important article of British exports to Brazil is manufactured cotton, the average value of which, in the five years 1860–64, was above 2,000,000*l.* per annum.

The total value of all the imports and exports of Brazil in each of the four years 1861 to 1864, was as follows :—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Milreis	£	Milreis	£
1861	123,720,345	13,918,538	123,171,163	13,856,755
1862	110,531,189	12,434,758	120,719,942	13,580,993
1863	99,072,713	11,145,680	122,479,996	13,778,999
1864	123,045,875	13,842,659	129,470,699	14,565,453

The imports into Brazil in each of the years 1863 and 1864, were divided as follows between the various countries :—

Imports from	1863	1864
	Milreis	Milreis
Great Britain and British Possessions	50,765,700	64,838,109
France and French Possessions	18,832,575	23,110,413
Hanse Towns	5,379,328	5,453,869
Portugal and Portuguese Possessions	5,966,137	6,346,413
Spain and Spanish Possessions	1,854,551	2,250,074
Belgium	1,008,111	1,805,904
Sweden and Norway	116,676	409,988
Italy	587,571	778,404
United States	6,044,134	6,259,484
Chili	—	146,682
Peru	—	22,979
Rio de la Plata	6,550,568	9,062,371
Russia	—	—
Austria	791,929	776,543
Denmark	68,111	132,420
Holland and Dutch Possessions	131,201	116,092
Ports of the Empire	907,402	986,597
„ not specified	224,196	270,013
Fisheries	2,156	9,896
Africa	292,367	269,624
Total { Milreis	99,072,713	123,045,875
£	11,145,680	13,842,659

Rather more than one-half of the total imports into Brazil pass through the port of Rio de Janeiro. The shipping returns of Rio showed that there entered during 1865, from outwards, 1,063

vessels with 387,151 tons, against 985 vessels with 342,733 tons in 1864. The coasting trade was effected, in 1865, by the arrival of 1,687 sailing vessels and 353 steamers, of 266,958 tons burden.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Brazil are as follows :—

MONEY.

The *Milreis* . . . Average rate of exchange, 2s. 3d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i> . . .	=	1.012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i> . . .	=	32.38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i> . . .	=	129.54 „ „
„ <i>Alquiere</i> (of Rio) .	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ „ or <i>Cantar</i> . . .	=	1.82 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Oitava</i> . . .	=	55.34 grains.

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CANADA, AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Constitution and Government.

THE basis of the political constitution of Canada is the Act of 31 Geo. III. cap. 31, passed by the Parliament of Great Britain in 1791. By the terms of it, the old province of Quebec—which then embraced the whole of Canada—was divided into the two Governments of Upper and Lower Canada, with representative institutions for each. The legislative authority was vested in a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and in a House of Assembly elected by the inhabitants; the Lower province was under a governor, whilst the Upper was under a lieutenant-governor. This constitution was suspended in consequence of the rebellion in Upper Canada in 1838, and a Special Council appointed. In 1840 the two provinces were reunited—by an Act 3rd & 4th Vic. cap. 35—and the Legislative Councils of the united provinces were consolidated. The new Legislative Council consisted of twenty members, appointed by the governor for life; while the people were represented in a House of Assembly, comprising eighty-four members, returned in equal proportions by the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada. A final modification of the constitution, by an Act passed June 14, 1853, comprises the fundamental laws now in force. The charter thus established vests the legislative authority in a parliament of two houses, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. The former consists of twenty-four members nominated for life by the governor, and of twice the number elected by the people. The House of Assembly comprises 130 members, chosen in 125 electoral districts and boroughs. Members of the House of Assembly must be possessed of freehold property of the value of 800*l.* Electors in counties, by a law which took effect in 1855, are required to be possessed of, or to occupy, property of the assessed actual value of 50*l.*, or the yearly value of 5*l.*; while electors in towns must be possessed of, or occupy, property of the yearly value of 7*l.* 10*s.* Members of the House of Assembly, during session, have an allowance from the public funds. Clergymen of all denominations are incapable of becoming members. The House is elected for four years; but may be previously dissolved by the governor, in which

case a new election must take place immediately. At least one session must be held annually, so that a period of twelve months may never elapse between each meeting of the legislature. All proceedings and records of the Legislative Assembly are ordered to be kept, by the Act of 1840, in the English language only. The speaker of the House of Assembly is elected by the members; while the president of the Legislative Council is appointed by the Crown for life.

The executive is vested in a governor-general, styled 'Governor-General of British North America,' and appointed by the Crown. He has a salary of 7,000*l.* per annum, and holds authority in the name of the sovereign of Great Britain. The governor-general has the power to give or withhold the royal assent to bills passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly, or to reserve the same till the royal pleasure be expressed. Such bills as are assented to by the governor in the name of the Crown are, nevertheless, subject to disallowance by the sovereign, within two years after the receipt of authentic copies by one of the principal secretaries of state in Great Britain; and no bills, reserved for the consideration of the Crown, can have any force, unless the royal assent be signified within two years after they have been presented to the governor-general.

Governor-General.—Viscount Charles Stanley Monck, born 1819, the son of Charles Joseph Kelly, 3rd Viscount Monck, in the peerage of Ireland; member of Parliament for Portsmouth, 1852–57; Lord Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, 1855–58; appointed Governor-General of Canada, October 15, 1861.

The governor-general is assisted in his functions by an executive council, or cabinet, consisting of twelve members, namely:—

1. President of the Council.—Sir Narcisse Belleau, appointed Aug. 7, 1865.
2. Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.—Hon. Luc. L. de Saint-Just. Hon. T. D. D'Arcy M'Gee.
3. Solicitor-General of Upper Canada.—Hon. John Cockburn.
4. Solicitor-General of Lower Canada.—Hon. Hector Langwin.
5. Attorney-General of Upper Canada.—Hon. J. S. Macdonald.
6. Attorney-General of Lower Canada.—Hon. G. A. Cartier.
7. Receiver-General.—Hon. George Brown.
8. Provincial Secretary.—Hon. Adam J. F. Blair.
9. Postmaster General.—Hon. Oliver Mowat.
10. Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Hon. Wm. M'Dougall.
11. Minister of Finance.—Hon. J. T. Galt.
12. Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. J. C. Chapais.

The members of the cabinet have a salary of 1,250*l.* each per annum. The president of the Legislative Council has the same salary, while the speaker of the House of Assembly has 800*l.* a year.

Church and Education.

There is no State Church in British North America. The United Church of England and Ireland is governed by five bishops; the Roman Catholic Church by one archbishop, and eight bishops; and the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, by annual synods, presided over by moderators. The number of members of each religious denomination, according to the census of 1861, was as follows:—

Religious denomination	Upper Canada	Lower Canada	Religious denomination	Upper Canada	Lower Canada
Church of England	311,565	63,487	Christians . . .	5,018	298
" Rome . . .	258,141	943,253	'Second Adven-		
Presbyterians—			tists'	1,050	2,305
Church of Scot-			Protestants . . .	7,514	2,584
land	108,963	23,730	'Disciples' . . .	4,147	5
Free Church of			Jews	614	572
Scotland . . .	143,043	14,856	Menonists and		
United	51,378	5,149	'Tunkers' . . .	8,965	—
Methodists—			'Universalists' .	2,234	2,289
Wesleyan . . .	218,427	25,957	Unitarians . . .	634	652
Episcopal . . .	71,615	2,537	Mormons	74	3
New Connexion	28,200	1,292	'No religion' . .	17,373	1,477
Other	23,330	874	Denomination not		
Baptists	61,559	7,751	stated	8,121	528
Lutherans	24,299	857	Other creeds not		
Congregationalists	9,357	4,927	classed	14,286	678
Quakers	7,383	121	Total	1,396,091	1,111,566
Bible Christians	8,801	184			

Upper and Lower Canada have separate school laws adapted to the religious elements prevailing in either. Each township in Upper Canada is divided into several school sections, according to the requirements of its inhabitants. The common schools are supported partly by Government, and partly by local self-imposed taxation, and occasionally by the payment of a small monthly fee for each scholar. The total amount expended on common schools in Upper Canada during 1858 exceeded 208,627*l*. In settled rural districts each school section has a good school-house, furnished with maps, authorised school books, and elementary philosophical apparatus. The salaries of teachers vary from 130*l*. to 40*l*. in country parts, and from 280*l*. to 75*l*. in cities and towns. All common school teachers must pass an examination before a county board of education, or receive a license from the provincial Normal School, empowering them to teach, before they can claim the Government allowance.

The subjoined table gives the total number of schools and scholars,

in Upper Canada, for each year from 1851 to 1859, and the total number of schools and scholars in Lower Canada, for each year from 1853 to 1859:—

Years	Schools			Scholars		
	Upper Canada	Lower Canada	Total	Upper Canada	Lower Canada	Total
1851	3,062	Not stated	{ —	170,982	Not stated	{ —
1852	3,078		{ —	182,981		{ —
1853	3,199	2,352	5,551	198,713	108,284	306,997
1854	3,317	2,795	6,112	209,261	119,733	328,994
1855	3,400	2,869	6,269	232,690	127,058	359,748
1856	3,545	2,919	6,464	255,835	143,141	398,976
1857	3,815	2,946	6,761	278,045	148,798	426,843
1858	3,953	2,985	6,938	299,477	156,872	456,349
1859	4,047	3,199	7,246	307,346	168,148	475,494

In the year 1862, the number of schools was estimated at 8,130, attended by 547,000 scholars. The annual state endowment of education, in the same year amounted to 563,803 dollars, and the local grants to 2,327,262 dollars. The schools are also endowed with 3,613,000 acres of land, granted by the Government at various periods, from 1797 to 1859. The Annual Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education showed an attendance in 1862 at the public elementary schools of 343,733 pupils in Upper Canada, and 139,474 in Lower Canada. This amounts to about twenty-two per cent. of the population of Upper Canada, and about eleven per cent. in Lower Canada.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total revenue and expenditure of Canada during the four years 1860–63 is shown in the subjoined table. The comparatively large amount of both income and expenditure in 1860 arose from financial operations on a large scale, tending to a redemption of the public debt:—

Years	Gross revenue		Expenditure	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1860	38,076,425	7,932,588	35,995,748	7,499,114
1861	12,655,581	2,639,596	14,742,834	3,071,424
1862	10,629,205	2,214,418	11,395,923	2,374,150
1863	14,382,504	2,996,355	14,909,174	3,106,078

The gross revenue of the year 1864 amounted to 15,526,000 dollars, and the net revenue—less Imperial sinking fund and

Montreal bank loan—to 11,170,000 dollars. The gross expenditure in the same year amounted to 14,544,000 dollars, and the net expenditure, less redemption of public debt—to 10,587,000 dollars.

The estimates of the revenue of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1866, were as follows:—Customs, 6,166,000; Excise, 1,550,000; Post-office, 470,000; Public Works, 450,000; Ocean Postage, 70,000; Territorial, 650,000; Stamps, 130,000; and other sources, 1,650,000 dollars; making a total revenue of 11,136,000 dollars. The following was the estimated expenditure:—Interest and management of debt, 3,890,000; Ordinary Charges, 4,634,000; Civil Government, 1,350,000; Refunds, 100,000; Militia, 500,000; and Public Works, 600,000 dollars; making a total expenditure of 11,074,000 dollars; and leaving an estimated surplus of 62,000 dollars.

More than one-half of the revenue of Canada is obtained from customs duties, and the rest from excise dues and other indirect taxation. In the year 1864 the customs produced 6,664,000 dollars. The chief item of expenditure is the interest of the public debt, requiring nearly four millions of dollars per annum.

The amount of the various descriptions of the public debt, the rate of interest, and the amount of interest paid thereon, was as follows, on December 31, 1864:—

Description of Debt	Amount	Interest	
		Rates	Amount
	Dollars	Per cent.	Dollars
Imperial loan . . .	7,300,000	4	292,000
Debentures . . .	14,600	4½	657
„ . . .	33,979,499	5	1,698,975
„ . . .	26,589,679	6	1,595,381
„ . . .	28,630	8	2,290
Total {	Dollars 67,912,408	—	3,589,303
	£ sterling 14,148,418	—	747,771

The public debt was as follows on December 31, of each of the years 1860, 1861, and 1862:—

Years	Amount of Debt	
	Dollars	£ sterling
1860	65,592,470	13,665,098
1861	65,626,478	13,672,182
1862	67,912,408	14,148,418

The greater portion of this debt was expended in loans to incorporated companies, and for the building of roads, canals, railways, light-houses, and other works of public utility, which are held as assets.

Army.

From a return issued at the War Office in September, 1865, it appears that in the years 1861-2, 1862-3, and 1863-4, the sum of 276,368*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* was paid out of the Imperial treasury for the transport of troops to Canada ; for the maintenance of troops there in the same period, 1,662,971*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* ; clothing, 145,326*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* ; and arms and stores supplied, 675,571*l.* 12*s.* ; total, 2,760,242*l.* 8*s.* In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government—the strength of which varies according to circumstances—Canada has a large volunteer force, and an enrolled militia, numbering above 200,000 men, rank and file. In the years 1862, 1863, and 1864 Canada expended for the militia and volunteer forces the sums of 91,152 dollars, 470,948 dollars, and 311,990 dollars respectively ; total, 874,090 dollars.

The militia is divided into three classes ; namely,—first class service men, comprising unmarried men and widowers without children, between 18 and 45 ; second-class service, married men and widowers with children, between same ages ; and third-class reserve men, those between 45 and 60. Assessors each year prepare the militia rolls, distinguishing the three classes, and on the governor calling for a number of men, the warden, sheriff, and county judge meet and ballot for the number required from their respective counties. In Lower Canada, in cases where the assessment system is not in operation, the militia census is made by militia officers appointed for the purpose. The ballot takes place for three years, and in the balloting, the number of battalions required from counties and townships is furnished according to population. In appointing officers for the service battalions, the governor, as a rule, selects those who have qualified themselves by volunteer service or by means of drill associations, or who have shown themselves qualified by examination before boards of examiners appointed for each county or union of adjacent counties. If a sufficient number of competent officers cannot from the outset be obtained, the governor may grant personal commissions, to be withdrawn within a certain time if those to whom they are issued do not qualify themselves. Sums are granted towards the education of officers. A school of military instruction is established in each section of the province in connection with some regiment of the British forces, a certain number of whose officers and non-commissioned officers assist in the work of instruction, and *are paid an allowance for the extra duties they have to perform.*

The Government defrays the expenses of travelling and maintenance of those who receive instruction, and the governor-general may at his discretion call out service battalions for drill, for a period not exceeding six days in one year. The present volunteer force of Canada consists of 10,615 infantry, 1,687 artillery, 1,615 cavalry, and 202 engineers. In the session of the Legislative Assembly of 1863, laws for the reorganisation of the militia were passed, providing that the Government shall have power to accept, equip, and clothe 10,000 more volunteers. Fines are to be imposed on volunteers for non-attendance at drill, a course thought necessary in order to insure a thorough military proficiency.

Population.

The population of United Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; in 1825 it amounted to 581,920; and in 1851 to 1,842,265. The area and total population of Upper and Lower Canada, according to the census taken in each of the years 1852 and 1861, was as follows:—

	Area in English square miles	Population in 1852	Population in 1861
Upper Canada . .	141,000	952,004	1,396,091
Lower Canada . .	205,860	890,261	1,111,566
Total . .	346,860	1,842,265	2,507,657

The estimated population in January, 1864, amounted to 2,783,079. The population at the last census was 8·40 to the square mile. The ratio of annual increase is at the rate of 4·34 per cent. in Upper Canada, and 2·50 in Lower Canada.

The origin of the population of Upper and Lower Canada is thus stated in the census of 1861:—

Origin	Upper Canada	Lower Canada
England and Wales	114,290	13,179
Scotland	98,792	13,204
Ireland	191,231	50,337
Natives of Canada:		
Not of French origin . . .	869,592	167,949
Of French origin	33,287	847,615
United States	50,758	13,648
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	4,383	977
New Brunswick	3,214	852
Newfoundland	487	232
West Indies	532	137
East Indies	203	49

Origin	Upper Canada	Lower Canada
France	2,389	949
Prussia, German States, and Holland	22,906	672
Italy and Greece	104	114
Spain and Portugal	96	55
Sweden and Norway	261	229
Russia and Poland	161	56
Switzerland	617	81
Guernsey, Jersey, and other British Islands	529	628
All other places	541	128
At sea	323	61
Not known	1,395	414
Total .	1,396,091	1,111,566

The following number of emigrants settled in Canada in each of the four years 1857 to 1860 :—

Country whence arrived	1857	1858	1859	1860
England . . .	15,471	6,441	4,846	6,481
Ireland . . .	2,016	1,153	417	376
Scotland . . .	3,218	1,424	793	979
Germany . . .	4,961	922	966	533
Norway . . .	6,407	2,656	1,756	1,781
Other countries . .	24	214	—	—
Total .	32,097	12,810	8,778	10,150

The number of steerage emigrants who arrived in Canada in 1864 was reported by the Emigration Agent-General at 34,779, of whom 17,937 arrived by the St. Lawrence, 11,266 by the Suspension Bridge, 3,774 by Oswego, 633 by Lake Champlain, and 1,169 by Portland. It is supposed that 10,000 proceeded to the United States, leaving 24,779 in the colony, of whom 19,000 settled in Western Canada, 1,300 in Ottawa district, 2,000 in Upper Canada, 50 in the Lower Provinces, leaving above 2,400 unaccounted for. The male emigrants from the United Kingdom were chiefly farmers' labourers and mechanics. The number of emigrants who arrived in Canada in the year 1865 was 19,419, comprising 7,679 male and 5,215 female adults, 4,236 children between the ages of 1 and 12, and 982 infants. Of the emigrants 4,830 were English, 5,458 Irish, 3,949 Scotch, 3,047 Germans and Prussians, and 2,085 other foreigners. The male emigrants comprised 2,198 farmers, 3,147 labourers, 2,098 mechanics, 10 professional men, 23 domestic servants, and 203 clerks and traders. Compared with the year 1863 there was a decrease of 2,757 European emigrants, notwithstanding which the number of settlers was materially increased in 1865 by the arrival of about 5,000 persons from the United States, who *became residents* in Western Canada.

The population of the principal cities was as follows by the census of 1861:—

Upper Canada	{ Toronto	44,821
	{ Hamilton	19,096
	{ Kingston	13,743
	{ Ottawa	14,696
	{ London	11,555
Lower Canada	{ Montreal	90,323
	{ Quebec	51,109

Montreal is, next to Chicago, the largest city on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

The numbers of the people of the 'Lower Provinces,' who, probably, will be united with Canada at a not distant period in a British North American Confederation, were as follows, according to the most recent enumeration:—

New Brunswick	250,000
Nova Scotia	330,699
Prince Edward's Island	80,857
Newfoundland	122,638
	<hr/> 784,194

This gives, with Canada, a total population of over three millions and a half for the British North American Confederation.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of Canada is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, and more with the former than the latter. In the year ending June 30, 1865, the imports into Canada were of the value of 44,620,000 dollars. The imports from Great Britain amounted in value to 21,036,000; from the United States, to 19,589,000; from British North American Colonies, to 511,000; from the British West Indies, to 209,000; from France, to 752,000; and from Germany, to 387,000 dollars. The total of the previous year was 49,753,000 dollars. The duties in the year 1864-65 amounted to 5,663,000; and in the previous year to 6,081,000 dollars. The imports of 1864-65 are thus classified:—Paying 30 per cent. and upwards, 4,792,141; 25 per cent., 182,011; 20 and 15 per cent., 18,117,392; 10 per cent., 2,216,658; free goods—coin and bullion, 4,768,478; other free goods, 14,538,741; and reprints of British copyrights, to 4,948 dollars.

The entire value of the exports from Canada in the year ending June 30, 1865, was 42,481,151 dollars. The exports of the previous year amounted to 43,718,191 dollars, showing a decrease in 1864-65 of 1,237,040 dollars. Out of the 42½ millions of 1864-65, 23 millions, about half the entire exports were to the United States. The following figures show the amounts:—Mine products, 575,000 dollars; *fishery ditto*, 89,000; timber and lumber, 5,000,000;

animals and their products, 7,000,000; agricultural products, 8,300,000; coin in bullion, 1,600,000; and other articles, 300,000 dollars; making a total of 22,864,000 dollars.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the commercial intercourse of the North American Colonies with the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the colonial imports into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the colonies, in each of the five years 1861 to 1865 :—

Years	Imports from the North American Colonies into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to the North American Colonies
	£	£
1861	8,667,920	3,689,953
1862	8,499,393	3,991,010
1863	8,165,613	4,813,482
1864	6,850,744	5,601,276
1865	6,350,148	4,705,079

The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures were divided as follows, during the five years 1860–64 among the different North American Colonies :—

Colonies	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	£	£	£	£	£
British Columbia . . .	37,084	231,644	199,227	302,511	171,277
Hudson's Bay Company					
Settlements . . .	79,936	34,715	42,186	72,924	65,081
Newfoundland . . .	466,572	391,876	331,452	442,102	390,996
Canada . . .	2,137,827	2,081,446	2,237,520	2,479,230	3,065,254
New Brunswick . . .	403,056	334,836	385,566	486,315	717,903
Prince Edward's Island . .	73,781	75,529	72,730	107,740	146,882
Nova Scotia . . .	529,094	539,907	722,329	922,660	1,053,883
Total of North American Colonies . . . }	3,727,350	3,689,953	3,991,010	4,813,482	5,611,276

As regards the imports into the United Kingdom, those of Canada form a much larger proportion of the whole than those of the British exports to the North American Colonies. The imports from Canada, which varied, in the five years 1860–64, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to near 6 millions sterling, consist principally of the two great staple articles, wood and corn, the first averaging in value 2,500,000*l.* and the second 1,000,000*l.* per annum. Wood also is the staple article, which New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island export to the United Kingdom. Woollen and cotton manufactures are the chief articles sent in return from Great Britain.

In the months of September to November, 1864, a congress of popular delegates was held at Quebec, to deliberate on the formation of a proposed

CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Constitution and Government.

It was decided at the Quebec Congress, by a general vote of Oct. 30, 1864, that the form of government of the proposed Confederation of British North America be based upon the existing constitution of the Canadian provinces. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, is to be composed as follows :—

	Members.
Upper Canada	24
Lower Canada	24
Nova Scotia (10), New Brunswick (10), and Prince Edward's Island (4)	24
Newfoundland	4
Total	76

The Legislative Councillors are to be named for life by the Crown ; but will lose their seats by a continued absence during two years. They must be born or naturalised British subjects, thirty years of age, and possessed of, and continuing to be possessed of, real property to the value of 4,000 dollars, free from all encumbrances. The twenty-four Legislative Councillors who are to represent Lower Canada are to have a local qualification ; they are to be named to represent one of the electoral divisions, and must reside or possess qualification in that division.

The House of Assembly, or Lower House of the Confederation, is to be elected by the people of the United Provinces in the following proportion :—

	Deputies.
Upper Canada	82
Lower Canada	65
Nova Scotia	19
New Brunswick	15
Newfoundland	8
Prince Edward's Island	5
Total	194

The Governor-General will, as at present, be appointed by the Crown, this being the condition of union with the British empire.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces will be appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice of his Cabinet. It is believed that this proposed constitution will form the basis of a new British American empire.

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CHILI.

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Chili threw off the allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810. The constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, establishes three authorities in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of twenty members, elected for the term of nine years; while the Chamber of Deputies, chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 20,000 of the population. The executive is exercised by a president, elected for a term of five years.

President of the Republic.—Don José Joaquín *Perez*, born 1801; Secretary of Legation in France, 1829–31; Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos-Ayres, 1832; subsequently Councillor of State, Minister of Finance, of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and President of the Senate; elected President of the Republic by a unanimity of votes, September 7, 1861.

The president of the republic is chosen by indirect election. The people, in the first instance, nominate their delegates by ballot—to the number of 216 in the presidential election of 1861—and the latter, in their turn, appoint the chief of the State. The votes are examined, and the declaration of the poll takes place at a meeting of the two Houses of Legislature.

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a ministry, divided into four departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs.—Alvaro *Covarrubias*, appointed Jan. 3, 1864.

2. The Ministry of Finance.—Alexander *Reyes*, appointed June 10, 1863.

3. The Ministry of Justice, of Public Instruction, and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Feder. *Errázuriz*, doctor of jurisprudence, appointed June 20, 1864.

4. The Ministry of War and Marine.—Colonel J. Manuel *Pinto*, appointed July 5, 1865.

The Council of State, appointed by the president of the republic, consists of the ministers for the time being, two judges, one ecclesiastical dignitary, one general or admiral, and five other functionaries or ex-ministers.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The greater part of the public revenue is derived from customs. The details of income for each of the three years 1861-63, and the total expenditure for 1863, are given in the subjoined table:—

Sources of Revenue	1861	1862	1863
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Customs	3,538,805	3,841,374	4,259,534
Government monopolies	953,787	1,090,080	1,091,821
Land taxes	666,790	666,722	641,475
Transfer	221,434	291,710	214,624
Trade taxes	74,639	76,018	74,316
Stamps	106,089	103,165	102,214
Post	116,307	120,810	123,404
Mint	27,572	5,373	4,254
Tolls	45,729	38,092	30,196
Tax on capital	3,343	7,733	4,301
Extraordinary receipts	96,326	46,078	42,366
Railways	—	—	112,154
Total revenue { Dollars	5,850,821	6,287,155	6,700,659
£	1,170,164	1,257,431	1,340,131
Total expenditure { Dollars	{ Not stated }		7,585,983
£			1,517,196

The public debt of the republic, at the end of the year 1865, amounted to 2,933,405*l.*, made up of the following liabilities:—

	Amount	
	Dollars	Dollars
INTERNAL DEBT—		
1. Old Debt, 3 per cent., primitive capital	1,912,200	
2. Consolidated Debt to the end of 1864 .	1,124,925	
Total	3,037,125	
Cancelled to the end of 1863	690,100	
Remained in circulation at the end of 1863	2,347,025	
Loan of 1862 and 1863 at 7 and 8 per cent.	1,063,000	
Total of the Internal Debt to the end of 1863 }		{ 3,410,025
		{ £ 682,005
FOREIGN DEBT—		
1. Loan of 1822, at 6 per cent.	934,000	
Cancelled to the end of March 1865	635,700	
Balance	298,300	

	Amount
2. Consolidated, at 3 per cent., of the Arrears during the War of Independence	£ 756,500
Cancelled to the end of March, 1865	266,200
Balance	490,300
3. Loan, at 4½ per cent., of 1858, for the Construction of Railways	1,554,800
Cancelled to the end of March 1865	92,000
Balance	1,462,800
Total Foreign Debt	2,251,400
Total Debt	£2,933,405

To the above was added, in 1866, a loan of 450,000*l.*, at six per cent., contracted in England. It was issued at the price of 92, and the bonds were secured by the hypothecation of the tobacco monopoly, which in 1865 amounted to nearly 225,000*l.*

The army of Chili, raised by conscription, was stated to amount to 5,300 men at the commencement of 1866, when the republic was at war with Spain. According to an official return of the same period, there were 29,698 national guards, or militia, inscribed on the lists.

The navy of Chili consisted, at the commencement of 1866, of the screw-corvette 'Esmeralda,' of 16 guns; the steamer 'Covadonga,' of four guns; the steamer 'Maipu,' of two guns, and several smaller vessels. In attempting the defence of the coast against the Spanish fleet, which included the iron-clad 'Numancia,' of 43 guns, the naval force of Chili incurred great losses.

The area of the republic is estimated at 249,952 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1862, of 1,676,243 souls. Included in the territory of the republic, since 1862, is the land of the Araucanians, on the southern frontier, governed, for some years, by a native of France, M. de Tonnens, who styled himself King Aurelius Antonius I. He was made a prisoner by the Chilean troops in February, 1862.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse between Chili and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the

N N.

value of the total imports of Chili into the United Kingdom, and of the total exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to Chili, in each of the five years 1861 to 1865 :—

Years	Imports from Chili into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> of the United Kingdom to Chili
	£	£
1861	2,416,895	1,362,451
1862	2,863,434	954,542
1863	2,288,862	1,431,814
1864	3,088,601	1,681,410
1865	3,798,543	1,603,753

Copper and silver ore, the former of the average value of 1,500,000*l.*, and the latter of near 300,000*l.*, form the chief articles of import from Chili into the United Kingdom. Of British produce sent in return, cotton manufactures, averaging 600,000*l.* in value per annum, form the staple.

Chili was among the first states in South America in the construction of railways, made for the special object of facilitating trade and industry. Subjoined is a list of the lines, their length, and cost, which were opened for traffic in the middle of 1863 :—

Railways	Length	Total cost	Cost per kilometre
	Kilo.	Pesos	Pesos
From Valparaiso to Santiago .	183 ²⁸	10,834,798	59,020
„ Santiago to San Fernando	133 ⁵⁷	5,528,000	41,370
„ Caldera to Pabellon .	119 ²⁵	2,960,000	24,860
„ Pabellon to Chanarcillo .	41 ⁷⁵	1,000,000	23,952
„ Coquimbo to Las Cardas	64 ⁶¹	1,040,000	16,000
Total.	542 ²⁶	21,360,798	—
	English miles 336 ⁴	£427,215	—

The commercial navy of Chili consisted, on August 30, 1863, of 259 vessels of 57,111 tons burthen, with 2,866 sailors.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Chili are :—

MONEY.

The Pesos, or Dollar Average rate of exchange, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Ounce.	.	.	.	.	=	1.014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ Libra.	.	.	.	.	=	1.014 lb. „
„ Quintal	.	.	.	.	=	101.44 „ „
„ Arroba	{	of 25 pounds	.	.	=	25.36 „ „
		of wine or spirits	.	.	=	6.70 imperial gallons.
„ Gallon	=	0.74 „ „
„ Vara.	=	0.927 yard.
„ Square Vara	=	0.859 square yard.

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MEXICO.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Maximilian I., Emperor of Mexico, born July 6, 1832, the son of Archduke Francis Charles of Austria, and of Princess Sophia of Bavaria; entered the Austrian navy, 1846; appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of the Imperial Marine, 1859; elected Emperor of Mexico by the 'Asemblea de Notables,' July 10, 1863; accepted the crown, offered by a Mexican deputation, April 10, 1864; landed at Vera Cruz, May 29, 1864; arrived at the city of Mexico, and assumed the reins of government, June 12, 1864. Married, July 27, 1857, to

Charlotte, Empress of Mexico, born June 7, 1840, the daughter of the late King Leopold I. of the Belgians.

By a decree of the Emperor Maximilian, dated April 10, 1864, and published at the city of Mexico, July 1, 1864, it is ordered that, 'to obviate all eventualities which might arise, in the case of death or of any other accident which may render it impossible for us to continue to govern, the Empress, our august spouse, shall be charged with the regency of the empire.'

Government and Revenue.

On April 10, 1865, the anniversary of his acceptance of the crown, the emperor proclaimed a constitution, by the terms of which Mexico is declared 'an hereditary monarchy with a Catholic sovereign.' Promise is made of a future participation of the people in the government of the empire; but 'while awaiting the definite organisation, the emperor represents the national sovereignty.' Nine Ministers and a State Council are to assist the Sovereign in the government of the country. The emperor's Government guarantees to all inhabitants of the empire 'equality before the law, personal safety, safety of property, freedom of worship, and liberty of publishing their opinions.'

By another decree of the emperor, dated February 26, 1865, he announces that he will protect the Roman Catholic Church as the State religion, but tolerate all religions which are not opposed to *morality and civilisation*. The establishment of 'new religions'

requires the Government authorisation. Abuses by local authorities against the exercise of different religions are to be reported to the Council of State.

The finances of the State have been for several years in great disorder; the expenditure, occasioned by the necessity of maintaining a large army, being nearly double the amount of the revenue. The following statement represents the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1866, according to official returns:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1866.

	Dollars
Maritime Custom Houses	9,000,000
Provincial Custom Houses	3,500,000
Direct taxes	3,000,000
Stamped paper, post, and other small taxes	1,000,000
Total	16,500,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1866.

	Dollars
Interest of the public debt	8,000,000
Imperial house	4,000,000
Works at palaces and public edifices	1,000,000
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its dependencies	1,000,000
Civil and military pensions	1,500,000
Ministry of Finance and offices	1,000,000
Other Ministries and their offices	1,000,000
Army and navy	10,000,000
Extraordinary expenses	2,000,000
Total	29,500,000
Total expenditure	29,500,000
Total revenue	16,500,000
Total deficit	13,000,000

The actual deficit will, probably, be much larger than indicated in the foregoing statement; the expenditure, ever since the establishment of the empire, having been far above the estimates, and the revenue somewhat below. The revenue of the country, at different periods, amounted to the following sums:—

Year	Dollars	Year	Dollars
1700	3,000,000	1829	14,493,189
1763	5,705,876	1830	18,923,299
1802	20,200,000	1831	16,413,060
1820 { last year of Spanish rule }	21,100,000	1844 { Republic under Santa Ana }	19,421,863
1825	10,690,608	1851 { Republic under Arista }	10,148,563
1826	13,289,682	1861 { Republic under Juarez }	11,350,000
1827	10,494,299		
1828	12,232,385		

The subjoined tabular statement shows the state of the Mexican debt, both as regards capital and annual interest, in pounds sterling, on August 1, 1865 :—

	Capital	Annual interest
Old English Three per Cent. Loan, as per settlement of 1851	£ 10,241,650	£ 307,205
Three per Cent. Stock, created 1864, for settlement of overdue coupons of old loan	4,864,800	145,944
Six per Cent. Anglo-French Loan of 1864	12,365,000	741,900
Six per Cent. Lottery Loan of 1865	10,000,000	—
Interest £600,000, Lottery Prizes £120,000, Sinking Fund £250,000	—	970,000
Six per Cent. Internal Mexican Debt, circa	7,000,000	420,000
Admitted Claims of Foreigners bearing interest at 6 per cent.	6,000,000	360,000
Amount due to French Government for war expenses at 31st March, 1865	13,000,000	—
Annual Payment to France on account of War Expenses, as per Paris Convention of 1864	—	1,000,000
Total	63,471,450	3,945,094

By a Convention entered into in 1866 between the French and Mexican Governments, a large portion of the customs duties, hitherto forming the principal item of public revenue, were assigned in payment of the interest and sinking fund of the debt owing to France. The principal articles of this Convention, which was ratified by the Emperor Napoleon III. on the 12th of September, 1866, are :—

Art. 1. The Mexican Government grants to the French Government an assignment of one-half of the receipts of all the maritime Customs of the empire arising from the undermentioned duties :—

Principal and special import and export duties upon all objects.

Additional duties of *internacion* and *contraregistre*.

The duty of *mejoras materiales* as soon as the said duty shall be freed from the assignment actually in force in favour of the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railway Company—an assignment which cannot be extended.

As the export duties of the Custom House on the Pacific Coast are already pledged to the extent of three-fourths, the assignment now made in favour of the French Government shall be limited to the 25 per cent. which remains unchanged.

Art. 2. The produce of the assignment stipulated in the foregoing article shall be applied :—1. To the payment of the interest to the sinking fund and of all the obligations arising out of the two loans contracted in 1864 and 1865 by the Mexican Government. 2. To the payment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent. upon the sum of 216,000,000*f.*, of which the Mexican Government has acknowledged itself indebted by virtue of the Convention of Miramar, and of all the sums subsequently advanced in any shape from the French Treasury. The amount of this liability, estimated now at the approximate sum of 250,000,000*f.*,

shall be hereafter fixed in definitive manner. In the event of the amounts received being insufficient for the full payment of the charges above-mentioned, the rights of the holders of bonds of the two loans and of the French Government shall remain completely reserved.

Art. 3. The amount arising from the assignment of one-half of the produce of the Mexican Customs shall increase proportionally with the augmentation of the receipts, and in case the amount should exceed the sum necessary to meet the charges specified in Art. 1, the excess shall be applied in reduction of the capital sum due to the French Government.

Art. 4. The *quota* of duties, and the mode of levying them at present in force, shall not undergo any modification which might have the effect of diminishing the product of the proportion assigned.

Art. 5. The collection of the duties assigned, as mentioned in Art. 1, shall be performed at Vera Cruz and at Tampico by special agents, placed under the protection of the French Flag.

The interest of the internal Mexican debt has not been paid for a number of years.

Army and Navy.

The regular army of Mexico is in process of reorganisation, which will probably extend over several years. The chief portion of the actual army, under the command of the emperor, consists of a 'Foreign Legion' of 16,000 men, composed as follows:—8,000 French, 6,000 Austrians, and 2,000 Belgians. The foreign legion is divided into four regiments, which bear the titles of 'Emperor Napoleon III.,' 'Emperor of Austria,' 'Emperor Maximilian,' and 'Empress Charlotte.' The last regiment consists of Belgian soldiers. The division called 'Emperor of Austria' consists of three battalions of infantry, a regiment of hussars, a regiment of lancers, a company of pioneers, and a battery of artillery. The officers in this regiment are mostly taken from the Austrian army. These officers entered the Mexican army with one step in advance, and their re-entrance into the Austrian army is reserved to them for the term of six years. Besides these troops, there has been stationed in Mexico, since the year 1863, a French army of occupation, amounting to about 39,000 men. But by a decision of the Emperor Napoleon III., published in May, 1866, this force is to quit Mexico before the end of 1867, taking its departure in three divisions, the first detachment to leave in Nov. 1866, the second in March 1867, and the third in Nov. 1867.

By Imperial decrees of March 16, 1865, Mexico was divided into eight military sections, the chief towns of which are Toluca, Puebla, San Luis de Potosi, Guadalajara, Monterey, Durango, Merida, and Culiacan.

The navy of Mexico consisted, in July 1864, of 9 small sailing vessels, with a total of 35 guns and 300 men.

Area and Population.

The total area of Mexico is estimated at 846,615 Engl. square miles, or about one-fourth of that of the whole of Europe. Within this immense territory there lived, according to a rough enumeration made in the year 1865, not more than 8,218,080 souls, or about nine on the square mile. The density of population within the vast and fertile realm is, therefore, exactly one-half of that of Sweden and Norway, the thinnest inhabited state in Europe, which contains eighteen inhabitants per square mile.

The Mexican population comprises five different classes:—1. The whites, constituting the aristocracy of the country, and generally called creoles. They are the direct descendants of the Spaniards, and their number is estimated at 300,000. 2. Those who consider themselves whites. They are the descendants of Spanish and Indian parents, and chiefly follow the military profession or hold situations under Government. This class numbers about 800,000. 3. The Indians, reduced to a state of abject misery and servitude. They live in villages, and constitute the agricultural class. Their number, in the returns of 1862, is given at 4,868,000; they speak the Aztec or old Mexican language. 4. The Mestizos, or mixed races, distinguished by various names; the issue of an Indian and a negro being called a zambo; that of a white and a negress, a mulatto; of a white and a mulatto female, a terzeron; of the latter and a white, a quadroon; and so on to the eighth or tenth shade of colour. The number of Mestizos in the country is stated at 1,500,000. 5. The Europeans, among whom the Spaniards predominate. The number of the latter is about 40,000; they are generally nicknamed Gachupinos—which, in the old Mexican tongue, means pricking with the heel, in allusion to the spurs the first conquerors wore. The King of Spain formerly exercised a right of conferring the exclusive privileges enjoyed by the white population on individuals of any shade by a decree of the audiencia, '*Que se tenga por blanco*'—that he be deemed white. These distinctions of colour have been abolished as far as political privileges are concerned, by the constitution of 1824, which admits persons of all colours to the equal enjoyment of civil rights.

While a republic, Mexico was divided into 19 states, besides the federal city, the present capital, which formed a province by itself. This arrangement was changed in 1865 by a division of the empire into fifty departments, each under a prefect, after the French model. The following table gives the names and populations of these fifty administrative divisions, with that of their capitals:—

Departments	Population	Capitals	Population
Yucatan	263,547	Mérida	24,000
Campeche	126,368	Campeche	15,500
La Laguna	47,000	El Carmen	5,000
Tabasco	99,930	San Juan Bautista	6,000
Chiapas	167,317	San Cristóbal	10,500
Tehuantepec	85,275	Suchil	4,300
Oaxaca	235,845	Oaxaca	25,000
Ejutla	93,675	Ejutla	7,128
Teposcolula	160,720	Teposcolula	1,200
Vera Cruz	265,159	Vera Cruz	10,000
Tuxpan	97,940	Tuxpan	6,000
Puebla	467,788	Puebla	75,000
Tlaxcala	339,571	Tlaxcala	4,000
Valle de México . .	481,796	México	200,000
Tulancingo	266,678	Tulancingo	6,000
Tula	178,174	Tula	5,000
Toluca	311,853	Toluca	12,000
Iturbide	157,619	Tasco	5,000
Querétaro	273,515	Querétaro	48,000
Guerrero	124,836	Chilpancingo	3,000
Acapulco	97,949	Acapulco	3,000
Michoacan	417,378	Morelia	25,000
Tancitaro	179,100	Tancitaro	2,000
Coahuila	96,450	Coahuila	3,000
Colima	136,733	Colima	31,000
Jalisco	219,987	Guadalajara	70,000
Autlan	82,674	Autlan	3,000
Nayarit	78,605	Acaponeta	2,000
Guanajuato	601,850	Guanajuato	63,000
Aguascalientes . .	433,151	Aguascalientes . . .	23,000
Zacatecas	192,823	Zacatecas	16,000
Fresnillo	82,860	Fresnillo	12,000
Potosí	308,116	San Luis	34,000
Matehuala	82,427	Matehuala	3,500
Tamaulipas	71,470	Ciudad Victoria . . .	6,000
Matamoros	40,034	Matamoros	41,000
Nuevo Leon	152,845	Monterey	14,000
Coahuila	63,178	Saltillo	9,000
Mapimi	6,777	San Fernando de Rosas .	1,000
Mazatlan	94,387	Mazatlan	15,000
Sinaloa	82,185	Sinaloa	9,000
Durango	103,608	Durango	14,000
Nazas	46,495	Indée	5,000
Alamos	41,041	Alamos	6,000
Sonora	80,129	Ures	7,000
Arizona	25,603	Altar	1,000
Huejuquilla	16,092	Jimenez	3,000
Baropilas	71,481	Hidalgo	3,000
Chihuahua	65,824	Chihuahua	12,000
California	12,420	La Paz	500
Total	8,218,080		

Area and Population.

The total area of Mexico is estimated at 846,615 Engl. square miles, or about one-fourth of that of the whole of Europe. Within this immense territory there lived, according to a rough enumeration made in the year 1865, not more than 8,218,080 souls, or about nine on the square mile. The density of population within the vast and fertile realm is, therefore, exactly one-half of that of Sweden and Norway, the thinnest inhabited state in Europe, which contains eighteen inhabitants per square mile.

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Oajaca	235,845	Oajaca	25,000
Ejutla	93,675	Ejutla	7,128
Teposcolula	160,720	Teposcolula	1,200
Vera Cruz	265,159	Vera Cruz	10,000
Tuxpan	97,940	Tuxpan	6,000
Puebla	467,788	Puebla	75,000
Tlaxcala	339,671	Tlaxcala	4,000
Valle de México	481,796	México	200,000
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Aguascalientes	433,151	Aguascalientes	23,000
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Durango	103,608	Durango	14,000
Nazas	46,495	Indée	5,000
Alamos	41,041	Alamos	6,000
Sonora	80,129	Ures	7,000
Arizona	25,603	Altar	1,000
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Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Great Britain with Mexico has undergone great fluctuations for the last fifty years. The imports of British produce into Mexico amounted to 112,599*l.* in 1818; they fell to 1,598*l.* in 1821; rose to 1,228,040*l.* in 1827; fell to 160,752*l.* in 1831; and rose again to 779,059*l.* in 1849. Then again came a period of decline, which continued till 1861, after which a steady and gradual progress made itself felt. The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the imports from Mexico into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce to Mexico in each of the five years, 1861 to 1865 :—

Years	Imports from Mexico into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom into Mexico
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1861	347,529	583,657
1862	619,508	757,823
1863	2,294,337	1,678,572
1864	3,129,334	1,809,743
1865	3,216,924	1,898,056

The extraordinary rise in the imports from Mexico into the United Kingdom, from 1862 to 1865, was due solely to the introduction of raw cotton, of which, previous to 1862, not a single pound was imported. The other Mexican imports are of a miscellaneous nature, the most notable being mahogany, averaging in value 100,000*l.* per annum. Cotton manufactures, of an average value of 450,000*l.* per annum, form the staple export of the United Kingdom to Mexico.

The formerly important silver mines of Mexico, neglected for a long time, were partly reopened in 1864. The former annual average produce of these mines is given as follows :—

	Dollars
Zacatecas	6,000,000
Guanajuato	2,000,000
San Luis Potosi	500,000
Guadalajara	600,000
Mexico	1,000,000
Durango	1,000,000
	11,500,000
Add bars and silver exported secretly	1,000,000
	12,100,000
	<i>£</i> 2,420,000

Since the accession of the Emperor Maximilian, the working of the silver mines has been resumed on an extended scale.

A line of railway, called the 'Imperial Mexican,' 300 miles long, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, with branch to Puebla, was commenced, under State aid, in 1864, and is to be completed in 1867. A portion of the line, from the capital to San Angelo, was opened in September, 1865.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Mexico and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* . . . Average rate of exchange, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i>	{ for wine . . .	= 3½ imperial gallons.
	„ oil . . .	= 2½ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	. . .	= 1.09 vara = 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i>	. . .	= 1½ imperial bushel.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Mexico.

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PARAGUAY.

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of Paraguay is nominally republican, but approaches in reality to an absolute despotism. Representative institutions exist in the form of a congress of several hundred members, which, however, is entirely subject to the head of the State. The latter, called President of the Republic, exercises the whole legislative and executive authority, and is commander-in-chief of the troops, as well as head of the Church, the law, and every other branch of the Government. The president has, moreover, the right to nominate his own successor.

President of Paraguay.—Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born in 1827, the eldest son of Don Carlos Lopez, president of the republic; succeeded to the presidency at the death of his father, by the will of the latter, Sept. 10, 1862.

The President of the Republic is assisted in the discharge of his administrative functions by four secretaries of state, whom he may appoint or discharge at will. They are:—

1. The Secretary of the Interior.—Francis Sanchez.
2. The Secretary of War and of the Navy.—Col. Venancio Lopez.
3. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs.—José Berges.
4. The Secretary of the Treasury.—Mariano Gonzalez.

The country is divided into 20 sections, or commandancias, exclusive of a territory in the south-east, called the Missions, occupying 600 square leagues, and governed by a special officer.

Population, Revenue, and Commerce.

The area of Paraguay is estimated at 73,000 square miles, and the population, according to an enumeration made in 1857, amounted to 1,337,431. Nearly one-half the entire territory is national property. It consists of pasturage lands and forests, which have never been granted to individuals; the estates of the Jesuit missions, and other religious corporations; and a great number of country houses and farming establishments confiscated by the late dictator, Francia. The latter paid great attention from the commencement of his reign to the improvement of agriculture, and to rendering the Government

property productive; and, by so doing, created a branch of revenue which, aided by time and a thrifty Government, has been found sufficient of itself for all the wants of the State. Part of these lands are let at a very moderate rent, and for an unlimited period, under the single condition that they shall be properly cultivated, or turned into pasturage. On other parts of these national lands there are large farms, where thousands of cattle and horses are bred. These supply the cavalry with horses and the troops with provisions; besides which, they also furnish great numbers of oxen for the consumption of the capital. The farming establishments are objects of peculiar solicitude to the Government; and every month the master herdsmen are obliged to make a detailed report concerning them.

No official account of revenue and expenditure has ever been given; but it is calculated that the annual receipts amount to about 750,000*l.*, derived from State property, the greater part of which has been confiscated; tithes in kind upon all articles of produce, the right to levy which is sold each year to the best bidder; taxes upon shops and storehouses; the *droit d'aubaine*, or right to the property of all foreigners dying in Paraguay; and fines, postage, sale, stamp and commercial dues. The principal State expenditure is for war stores and the support of the army. There is no public debt.

The military force formerly numbered only about 3,000 men, principally cavalry; but in the war against the allied forces of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, which broke out in March, 1865, the Government raised in a short time an effective army of 60,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery. According to newspaper reports, these troops were divided into four *corps d'armée* of from 10,000 to 20,000 men, and had with them 400 field pieces and battery guns. The chief fortress of Paraguay is Humayta, manned, in 1865, by 8,000 men, with 120 guns of large calibre.

The Paraguayan navy was said to consist, in 1865, of 3 brigs of war, 21 steamers, and 15 small gunboats, partly iron-clad, each carrying one 80-pounder Armstrong gun.*

The commerce of Paraguay is small, and almost entirely in the hands of Government. With the United Kingdom, Paraguay has held no direct commercial intercourse for many years, except in 1862, when a few articles of machinery and furniture, valued at 1,764*l.*, were exported to the republic. The great staple of Paraguay is *yerba maté*, a species of cabbage, the leaves of which are dried and reduced to powder, in which state it is exported, being extensively used in South America as a kind of tea. When the

* *Buenos Ayres Standard*, April 20, 1865.

crops of maté are being gathered, the Government sends its agents to the plantations, who fix the quantity wanted by Government, as well as the price to be paid for it; the remainder is left at the disposal of the proprietor of the land. The Government sells its share at a large profit; and any private person wanting to export maté has to pay a heavy tax for the privilege.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Paraguay, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The Dollar . . . Average rate of exchange, 3s. 6d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Quintal	=	101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ Arroba	=	25.35 „
„ Fanega	=	1½ imperial bushel.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Paraguay.

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PERU.

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of Peru is republican, all power being held to emanate from the people. The constitution is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives; the former composed of deputies of the provinces—two for each province—and the latter of representatives elected by the electoral colleges of provinces and parishes. The parochial electoral colleges consist of all the citizens resident in a parish, for every 200 of whom an elector is nominated; and in every village with an amount of population entitling it to name an elector, a municipal body is established, subject to the approbation of the departmental *juntas*. The electoral colleges of provinces are composed of parochial delegates, who elect deputies to congress in the proportion of 1 for every 20,000 inhabitants. The provinces, however, in which the whole population does not come up to 10,000, may nevertheless send a deputy. In the session of 1864, the Senate was composed of 36 members, and the House of Representatives of 86 members.

The executive power is entrusted to a president, assisted by a vice-president, both elected by the people for the term of six years.

President of the Republic.—General Don Miguel Anthony *Pezet*, elected Vice-president of the Republic, April 1862; succeeded to the presidency, at the death of President San Ramon, April 3, 1863.

During the greater part of the years 1865 and 1866, an intestine war was raging in Peru, in consequence of which Colonel Mariano Ignacio *Prado* assumed the executive, under the title of 'Provisional Supreme Chief of the Republic.'

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The ministers of the 'Provisional Supreme Chief of the Republic' were, in 1866—

1. The Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Terribio *Pachaco*.
2. The Minister of the Interior.—J. M. *Quimper*.
3. The Minister of Justice.—T. Simeon *Tejeda*.
4. The Minister of Finance and Commerce.—Ignacio *Pardo*.
5. The Minister of War and of the Navy.—José Galvez.

The administration of each of the three departments of the republic

is under a local governor, assisted by provincial juntas. The latter are bodies sitting in the capital of each department, composed of two members from each province, elected in the same manner as the members of the senate, and whose functions include the assessing of taxes, examining the accounts, and determining the military force of the department.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The revenue of the republic in the year 1862 amounted to 21,245,832 dollars, or 4,249,167*l.*, nearly three-fourths of which was derived from the sale of guano. The expenditure during the same period amounted to 21,446,466 dollars, or 4,289,293*l.*, leaving a deficit of 200,634 dollars, or 40,126*l.*

The details of the actual revenue and expenditure of each of the years 1860 and 1861 were as follows :—

Branches of Revenue and Expenditure		1860	1861
		Revenue	
		Dollars	Dollars
Customs		3,505,701	3,251,755
Sale of Guano		16,259,822	16,921,751
Other receipts		1,288,385	1,072,326
Total {		21,053,908 £4,210,781	21,245,832 £4,249,166
		Expenditure	
Ministry of the Interior		1,989,028	2,034,959
Foreign Affairs		447,005	429,460
Justice, &c.		1,090,844	1,092,665
Commerce, &c.		8,410,000	7,604,402
War and Marine		9,186,999	10,284,980
Total {		21,123,876 £4,224,775	21,446,466 £4,289,293

The liabilities of Peru on July 1, 1865, were as follows :—

Foreign debt of May 30, 1862	£ 3,464,640
Home debt of December 31, 1862	1,227,112
Loan of Thompson, Bonar & Co., October 7, 1863	7,000,000
Consolidated 5 per cent. loan (Thompson, Bonar & Co., February 22, 1865)	10,000,000
Total	21,691,752

The 10,000,000*l.* loan of 1865 was issued in part for redeeming the older debt; and the loan itself is redeemable by a sinking fund of 4 per cent. per annum. The whole of these liabilities are secured by the guano deposits of the Peruvian islands.

The army of the republic in 1866 was composed as follows:—

	Men
Infantry	8,400
Cavalry	1,200
Artillery	1,000
Gendarmerie	5,408
Total	16,008

The Peruvian navy consisted, in the summer of 1866, of 1 iron-clad frigate, called the 'Independencia;' 2 other steam frigates, the 'Apurimac' and the 'Amazonas,' 3 corvettes, and a brig, armed in the aggregate with 110 guns. The 'Independencia' iron-clad, built at Poplar, London, in 1865, has a stem constructed as a ram, and the armament consists entirely of Armstrong guns on the shunt principle—viz., 12 70-pounders of 4 tons each on the main deck, and 2 pivot guns, 150-pounders, weighing 7 tons each, on the upper deck. These latter guns can be used on a line even with the keel.

The area of Peru is estimated to extend over 502,760 square miles, while the population, according to a rough enumeration made in 1860, amounts to 2,865,000, the greater number of them descendants of Spaniards, mixed with 'Indians.' The religion in Peru is the Roman Catholic; no other is tolerated. Each of the three departments is a diocese or bishopric. The bishop resides in the capital, with his respective chapter of canons, ecclesiastical governors, justice of the peace, and judges of his court. In each province there is a vicar; in each district a cura, or parish priest; and in the minor villages a deputy cura, curate, or assistants. In the small city of Arequipa there are 3 monasteries, 4 convents, 1 beatorio, or house for the reception of pious women; 1 cathedral, 17 temples, large and small; House of 'Recogidas,' and a hospital for the clergy, the sick of both sexes; and an orphan asylum. In the still smaller town of Cuzco are found the same number of public buildings, 20 churches, 4 convents, and 5 large monasteries.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the imports from Peru into the United Kingdom, and

of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to Peru in each of the five years, 1861 to 1865 :—

Years	Imports from Peru into the United Kingdom	Exports of Home Produce of the United Kingdom into Peru
	£	£
1861	3,169,552	1,194,873
1862	2,394,092	824,585
1863	3,565,328	1,027,343
1864	2,655,431	1,331,875
1865	4,002,150	1,193,335

The staple article of import from Peru into the United Kingdom is guano, to the value of from 1,000,000*l.* to 2,000,000*l.* Among the other articles of import are sheep and alpaca wool, and nitre, each averaging 300,000*l.* per annum in value. Cotton and woollen manufactures are the principal British exports to Peru.

The chief wealth of Peru consists in the immense deposits of guano on the islands belonging to the republic, particularly the Chincha and Lobos Islands. It is calculated that these deposits contain about 16,000,000 tons, of the estimated value of 80 millions sterling. The amount of guano exported from the Chincha Islands in 1863 was 313,479 tons. The whole value of the exports of guano and other products from the port of Callao in 1863 was 22,468,802 dollars, or 4,493,760*l.* The whole amount of exports from all the ports of the republic in the year 1863 was 32,598,610 dollars, or 6,519,722*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Peru, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* . . . Average rate of exchange, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1.014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1.014 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	=	101.44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{	of 25 pounds	.	.	=	26.36 „ „
„	{	of wine or spirits	.	.	=	6.70 imperial gallons,
„ <i>Gallon</i>	=	0.74 „ „
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0.927 yard. „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0.859 square yard.

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UNITED STATES.

Constitution and Government.

THE national government of the United States is a democratic federative republic, composed of States. It is based on the constitution of September 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were made on December 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment on January 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment on September 25, 1804; and a thirteenth amendment on December 18, 1865.

By the constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive power is vested in a president. He is the only executive officer known to the constitution. He is appointed by an Electoral College, chosen by the popular vote of all the States; the number of electors from each State being equal to the number of senators and representatives which each has in Congress. His term of office is four years, but he is eligible for re-election indefinitely. No person is eligible to the office of president who is not a native-born citizen, of the age of thirty-five years. The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. He has the power of a veto on all laws passed by Congress; but notwithstanding his veto, any bill may become a law on its afterwards being passed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. The vice-president is *ex-officio* president of the Senate; and in case of the death or resignation of the president, he becomes the president for the remainder of the term, and his place is filled by the vice-president, or president *pro tem.* of the Senate. The elections for president and vice-president are held in all the States on the first Tuesday in November, every four years; and on the 4th of March following the new president elect is inaugurated.

President of the United States.—Andrew Johnson, born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808; apprenticed to a tailor at Raleigh, 1818–24; established himself as master tailor at Greenville, Tennessee, 1827; elected alderman of Greenville, 1828, and mayor, 1830; member of the State Legislature, 1835–37 and 1839–41; elected member of the State Senate, 1840; member of the Lower House of Congress of the United States, 1843; elected governor of Tennessee, 1853, and re-elected 1855; senator of the United States, 1857–63; elected Vice-President of the United States, November 8, 1864; assumed the office of President, at the death of Abraham Lincoln, April 14, 1865.

Vice-President of the United States.—Lafayette S. Foster, born at Franklin, Connecticut, November 22, 1806; studied law and gradu-

ated at Brown University, Rhode Island, 1830; member of the Legislature of Connecticut, 1839-54; elected member of the United States, 1855; re-elected, 1860; vice-president of the Senate, 1865; assumed the office of Vice-President of the United States, on the elevation of Vice-President Johnson to the presidential chair, April 14, 1865.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 25,000 dollars, and the Vice-President of 8,000 dollars.

Since the adoption of the constitution the offices of president and vice-president have been occupied as follows:—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington . . .	Virginia . . .	1789-1797	1732	1799
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1797-1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Virginia . . .	1801-1809	1743	1826
James Madison . . .	Virginia . . .	1809-1817	1761	1837
James Monroe . . .	Virginia . . .	1817-1825	1769	1831
John Quincy Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1825-1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1829-1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren . . .	New York . . .	1837-1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison . . .	Ohio . . .	1841-1841	1773	1841
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	1841-1845	1790	1862
James K. Polk . . .	Tennessee . . .	1845-1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor . . .	Louisiana . . .	1849-1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1850-1853	1800	—
Franklin Pierce . . .	New Hampshire . . .	1853-1857	1804	—
James Buchanan . . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1857-1861	1791	—
Abraham Lincoln . . .	Illinois . . .	1861-1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1865 —	1808	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Virginia . . .	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr . . .	New York . . .	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton . . .	New York . . .	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel T. Tompkins . . .	New York . . .	1817-1825	1774	1825
John C. Calhoun . . .	South Carolina . . .	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren . . .	New York . . .	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson . . .	Kentucky . . .	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	1841-1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas . . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1845-1849	1792	—
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1849-1850	1800	—
William B. King . . .	Alabama . . .	1853-1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge . . .	Kentucky . . .	1857-1861	1821	—
Hannibal Hamlin . . .	Maine . . .	1861-1865	1809	—
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1865-1865	1808	—
Lafayette S. Foster . . .	Connecticut . . .	1865 —	1806	—

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by several officers, with the title of secretaries, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the president. Each of the secretaries presides over a separate department, under the authority of the president. The heads of departments are seven in number, namely :—

1. The Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs.—William Henry *Seward*, born in New York, May 16, 1801; studied jurisprudence; elected member of the Senate of the State of New York, 1830; member of the Senate of the United States, 1849–61.

2. Secretary of Treasury.—Hugh *M'Culloch*, appointed March 3, 1865.

3. Secretary of War.—Edwin M. *Stanton*, of Pennsylvania.

4. Secretary of Navy.—Gideon *Welles*, of Connecticut.

5. Secretary of the Interior.—Thomas *Harland*, acting *pro tem*.

6. Postmaster-General.—Alexander W. *Randall*, of Wisconsin; appointed Aug. 1, 1866.

7. Attorney-General.—Henry *Stanbery*, of Ohio; appointed Aug. 1, 1866.

Each of the above ministers has a salary of 8,000 dollars per annum. All hold their office under the will of the president.

The whole legislative power is vested by the constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate, or Upper House, consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State legislatures for six years. Senators must not be less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents of the State for which they are chosen. Each senator is entitled to one vote. Besides its ordinary capacity, the Senate is vested with certain judicial functions, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment only extends to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives, or Lower House, is composed of members elected every second year by the people of the several States. To ascertain the number to which each State is entitled, a census is taken every ten years. By the law of May 23rd, 1850, under which the existing apportionment of representatives was originally made, it was enacted that the number of representatives in Congress should be 233, that the representative population determined by the census of that year and thereafter should be divided by said number 233, and that the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1860 was 124,183; and upon this basis the 233 representatives were apportioned among the several

States—one representative for every district containing that number of persons; giving to each State at least one representative. Subsequently, by the act of March 4, 1862, the number of representatives from and after March 3, 1863, was increased from 233 to 241 by allowing one additional representative to each of the following States, viz., Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his territory is interested, but is not entitled to vote.

Every bill which has passed the House of Representatives and the Senate must, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if not approved, he may return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. If after reconsideration two-thirds of that House agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it must likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it becomes a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses are determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill are entered on the journal of each House respectively. The occasions when presidents of the United States have used their veto power have been very rare. From the establishment of the republic to the end of the year 1866, a period embracing 39 Congresses, there were but 28 vetoes, being an average of one in three years. Of these vetoes President Washington sent two to Congress; President Madison, six; President Monroe, one; President Jackson, nine; President Tyler, four; President Polk, three; President Buchanan, one; and President Johnson, two. Presidents John Adams, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, and Lincoln, sent no vetoes to Congress, and their administrations covered an aggregate of nearly 33 years. Of the 28 vetoes sent to Congress, in but two cases were the adherents of the rejected bills able to muster two-thirds of the members for their passage. The first case was an unimportant law in President Tyler's administration, and the other was the second veto of President Johnson, the Civil Rights Bill, which was passed against his veto in the session of 1866. If any Bill is not returned by the president within ten days after it has been presented to him, it becomes a law, in like manner as if he had signed it.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the

Senate and House of Representatives is necessary, must be presented to the President of the United States; and before taking effect, must be approved by him, or being disapproved, must be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives.

By the 8th Section of the 1st Article of the Constitution of the United States, the Congress has power:—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalisation, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;
5. To coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
7. To establish post-offices and post roads;
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;
13. To provide and maintain a navy;
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;
16. To provide for organising, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise

like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States.

Under the law of August 16, 1856, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 6,000 dollars for each Congress, at the rate of 3,000 dollars per annum, and mileage at the rate of 8 dollars for every twenty miles of estimated distance by the most usual road from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and at the end of every session; but this mileage is allowed for two sessions only in each Congress. The salary of the speaker of the House is double that of a representative, and the president *pro tempore* of the Senate, when there is no vice-president, is entitled to the salary allowed by law to the vice-president, of 8,000 dollars per annum.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives are prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the places of choosing senators. No senator or representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

According to the sixth article of the Constitution, 'the senators and representatives, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.'

The period usually termed 'a Congress,' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from March 4, 1865, until March 3, 1867, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the Thirty-Ninth Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives commences. Congresses always commence and expire in years terminating with odd numbers; as 1789-91, which was the term of the First Congress, or 1861-63, the term of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, or 1865-67, the term of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

The following is a list of—

THE CONGRESSES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Number of Congress	Time of Session	Place of Congress
I.	March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1791 .	{ New York 2 sessions, and 3rd in Philadelphia.
II.	October 24, 1791, to March 2, 1793 .	
III.	December 2, 1793, to March 3, 1795 .	Philadelphia.
IV.	December 7, 1795, to March 3, 1797 .	"
V.	May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1799 .	"
VI.	December 2, 1799, to March 3, 1801 .	{ 1st session at Philadelphia, 2nd at Washington.
VII.	December 7, 1801, to March 8, 1803 .	
VIII.	October 17, 1803, to March 3, 1805 .	"
IX.	December 2, 1805, to March 3, 1807 .	"
X.	October 26, 1807, to March 3, 1809 .	"
XI.	May 22, 1809, to March 3, 1811 .	"
XII.	November 4, 1811, to March 3, 1813 .	"
XIII.	May 24, 1813, to March 3, 1815 .	"
XIV.	December 4, 1815, to March 3, 1817 .	"
XV.	December 1, 1817, to March 3, 1819 .	"
XVI.	December 6, 1819, to March 3, 1821 .	"
XVII.	December 3, 1821, to March 3, 1823 .	"
XVIII.	December 1, 1823, to March 3, 1825 .	"
XIX.	December 5, 1825, to March 3, 1827 .	"
XX.	December 2, 1827, to March 3, 1829 .	"
XXI.	December 7, 1829, to March 3, 1831 .	"
XXII.	December 5, 1831, to March 3, 1833 .	"
XXIII.	December 2, 1833, to March 3, 1835 .	"
XXIV.	December 7, 1835, to March 3, 1837 .	"
XXV.	September 4, 1837, to March 3, 1839 .	"
XXVI.	December 2, 1839, to March 3, 1841 .	"
XXVII.	May 31, 1841, to March 3, 1845 .	"
XXVIII.	December 4, 1843, to March 3, 1845 .	"
XXIX.	December 1, 1845, to March 3, 1847 .	"
XXX.	December 6, 1847, to March 3, 1849 .	"
XXXI.	December 3, 1849, to March 3, 1851 .	"
XXXII.	December 1, 1851, to March 3, 1853 .	"
XXXIII.	December 5, 1853, to March 3, 1855 .	"
XXXIV.	December 3, 1855, to March 3, 1857 .	"
XXXV.	December 7, 1857, to March 3, 1859 .	"
XXXVI.	December 5, 1859, to March 3, 1861 .	"
XXXVII.	July 4, 1861, to March 3, 1863 .	"
XXXVIII.	December 5, 1863, to March 3, 1865 .	"
XXXIX.	December 3, 1865, to March 3, 1867 .	"

By the tenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, passed December 15, 1791, the powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the States or to the people. Therefore the powers to

enact municipal laws, that is, all laws which concern only the States directly and immediately, are among the reserved rights of the States and the people, and are vested by the people in the State Legislatures. The States of the union are, therefore, sovereign in a municipal capacity; while the General Government is sovereign in a national capacity, and is represented and known officially as the government of one nation.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution—adopted and declared valid December 18, 1865, after ratification by 27 States out of 34—as follows:—Section 1. ‘Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.’ Section 2. ‘Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.’

The constitutions of the several States all agree in their main features, and the powers vested in them are principally the same. In all there is the same form, and the same principles lie at the foundation. The executive in every State is vested in a governor. The duties of the governors are in general analogous to those of the president, as far as the several State governments are analogous to those of the Union. They have the nomination, and, in conjunction with the Senate, the appointment of many important officers. Like the president, they make recommendations to the Legislature, and take care that the laws are executed. Like the president, they may be impeached and removed for treason, bribery, or other high crimes.

The Congress of the United States has the power to alter the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary to propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement gives the total amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Government of the United States in each of the years—ended June 30th—1863, 1864, and 1865:—

Years ending 30th June	Revenue, including loans		Expenditure	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1863 . .	889,379,653	185,287,426	895,796,631	186,624,298
1864 . .	1,385,758,614	288,699,711	1,298,056,102	270,428,354
1865 . .	1,801,792,628	375,373,464	1,897,674,224	395,348,797

The principal branch of revenue, besides loans, in the three years 1863-5, was that derived from the customs. The following table gives the receipts from each of these sources, besides the totals, and also the amount of balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July each year, that is, the day after the end of each financial term :—

Years ending 30th June	Customs	Loans	Total	Balance in Treasury on 1st July
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1863 . .	69,059,642	776,682,362	889,379,653	5,329,044
1864 . .	102,316,153	1,121,131,843	1,385,758,614	96,739,906
1865 . .	84,928,261	1,472,224,741	1,801,792,628	858,309

The following table gives the principal branches of the actual expenditure of the United States, in each of the financial years 1863, 1864, and 1865 :—

Branches of Expenditure	1863	1864	1865
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Civil list	6,350,619	8,059,177	10,833,945
Foreign intercourse	1,231,413	1,290,692	1,260,818
Naval department	63,211,105	85,733,293	122,567,776
War department	599,298,601	690,791,842	1,031,323,361
Pensions	3,140,194	4,979,633	14,258,575
Indian department	1,076,326	2,538,298	
Miscellaneous	15,671,890	18,155,730	32,670,795
Public debt, redemption, and interest	205,816,482	486,507,437	684,758,954
Total expenditure {	Dols. 895,796,630	1,298,056,102	1,897,674,224
	£ 186,624,298	270,428,354	395,348,797

The receipts of the United States for the financial year ending June 30, 1866, were :—

	Dollars	Cents
From customs	179,376,878	60
„ internal revenue	309,510,934	37
„ sales of public lands	741,539	61
„ direct taxes	1,486,118	05
„ other miscellaneous sources	66,941,485	05
Total revenue, exclusive of loans	558,056,955	68

During the same period the expenditure of the United States was as follows :—

	Dollars	Cents
Civil list and diplomatic	41,017,921	85
Pension list and Indian affairs	18,862,457	11
War Department	284,459,701	82
Navy Department	43,364,118	52
Interest on public debt	133,139,359	70
Total expenditure	520,833,559	00

The revenue for the financial year 1866, as above given, was wholly raised from taxation, with the exception of the small amount received from land sales, and about 30,000,000 dollars of the 'miscellaneous' receipts, which were realised from sales of Government property at the close of the war. The remainder of the 'miscellaneous' item was the premium obtained from the sales of Government gold. The above totals represent currency values, but when reduced to gold values by taking the average premium during the fiscal year—140 per cent.—the receipts of the Government in gold were 334,834,173 dollars, 41 cents, and the expenditures, in gold, at 312,500,155 dollars, 40 cents. Over and above this, there were during the first three quarters of the fiscal year ending March 23, 1861, receipts from loans to the amount of 520,466,393 dollars, and expenditures on account of the public debt amounting to 370,833,444 dollars.

The following table gives the amount of the national debt and the interest thereon, on July 1, in each of the years 1861–65, after the official returns of the Secretary of Treasury :—

Years (July 1st)	Amount of debt	Amount of interest
	Dollars	Dollars
1861	90,867,829	11,930,797
1862	514,211,372	107,127,369
1863	1,098,793,181	228,915,246
1874	1,740,690,490	362,643,852
1865	2,682,593,022	558,873,546

The actual debt of the United States and the nature of the interest on the various portions, on August 1, 1866, was as follows, according to the official return of the Secretary of the Treasury :—

Description of Debt	Amount of Debt	
	Dollars	Cents
Debt bearing interest in coin	1,242,628,441	80
„ bearing interest in currency	1,079,668,958	96
„ on which interest has ceased	4,670,160	32
„ without interest	443,443,046	91
Total debt, August 1, 1866	2,770,416,608	99

The debt of the United States reached its maximum on August 1, 1865; from that date till August 1, 1866, there were paid off 124,153,999 dollars, nearly 25,000,000*l*.

The following statement shows the times at which the various kinds of debt of the United States arrive at maturity:—

Time of maturity	Amount		Description
	Dollars	Cents	
December 31, 1866 . .	612,227	98	Temporary loan, 4 per cent.
" 31, 1866 . .	21,664,710	65	" " 5 per cent.
" 31, 1866 . .	67,266,168	47	" " 6 per cent.
" 31, 1866 . .	55,921,000		Certificates of Indebtedness, 6 per cent.
" 31, 1866 . .	32,236,901		1 and 2 year notes, 5 per cent.
May 1, 1867 . .	514,780,500		5-20 bonds, 6 per cent.
June 30, 1867 . .	234,400,000		Treasury notes, 7 3-10 p. c.
1867 . .	167,012,141		Compound interest notes, 6 per cent.
December 31, 1867 . .	9,415,250		Bonds, 6 per cent.
March 3, 1868 . .	595,600,000		Treasury notes, 7 3-10 p. c.
July 1, 1868 . .	8,908,341	80	Bonds, 6 per cent.
November 1, 1869 . .	100,000,000		5-20 bonds, 6 per cent.
" 1, 1870 . .	50,590,300		5-20 bonds, 6 per cent.
January 1, 1871 . .	7,022,000		Bonds, 5 per cent.
" 1, 1874 . .	20,000,000		Bonds, 5 per cent.
March 1, 1874 . .	172,770,100		10-40 bonds, 5 per cent.
December 31, 1880 . .	18,415,000		Bonds, 6 per cent.
June 30, 1881 . .	317,252,430		Bonds, 6 per cent.
July 1, 1881 . .	1,016,000		Bonds, 6 per cent.
November 1, 1895 . .	2,538,000		Bonds, 6 per cent.

In stating the times of maturity of the 5-20 and 10-40 bonds, the payment of which is optional with the Government, the earliest periods are given.

It is ordered, by Act of Congress, that a sinking fund shall be provided for the payment of the debt. The Act requires that the surplus gold remaining after the payment of the interest shall be devoted 'to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after July 1, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.' In the financial year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts in gold amounted to 334,834,173 dollars, and the disbursements, in gold, to 312,500,155 dollars, leaving a surplus of 22,334,018 dollars. A very considerable portion of the debt of the United States is held in Germany and the Netherlands.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

By the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the president is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the president in carrying out the provisions of the constitution for military affairs. A number of 'Original Rules and Articles of War' were enacted by the Congress of 1776, and continued in force under the constitution, with several modifications. These rules were the basis of the actual Articles of War which were enacted in 1806, and have been but slightly altered since that time. They form the military code which governs all troops when mustered into the service.

In 1790, the rank and file of the army, as fixed by act of Congress, amounted to 1,216 men; to which force, in the next year, one regiment 900 strong, was added. In 1792, an act of Congress provided for a uniform militia throughout the United States, and the system then arranged has received but slight alterations until the present time. The nominal strength of the militia thus organised is given in a statement below. In 1796, the regular army consisted essentially of a corps of artillerists and engineers, two companies of light dragoons, and four regiments of infantry of eight companies each. This force was little increased, except during occasional periods, till the outbreak of the civil war.

At the commencement of the year 1861, the United States army consisted of about 14,000 regular troops, stationed chiefly in the Southern States. A large number of these joined the cause of the so-called Confederate States, reducing the Federal army to less than 5,000 men. On April 15, 1861, the president called out 75,000 volunteers for three months, to defend the capital, which was threatened; and on May 3, he called out 42,000 volunteers to serve for three years or the war. On July 22, 1861, Congress passed an act authorising the president to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers for such terms as he might deem necessary, ranging from six months to three years or during the war. On July 25, 1861, the president was again authorised to call out 500,000, making in all, 1,000,000 men. The number proving insufficient for the active prosecution of hostilities, and the repair of losses occasioned by the war, a draft was ordered in the summer of 1863, by proclamation of the President of the United States. By a new proclamation of the president, dated October 17, 1863, a levy of 300,000 men was ordered, and another call of 500,000 men was made February 1,

1864. The total number of men called into the field by the Government of the United States, from 1861 till the end of the civil war, in 1865, amounted to 2,653,062, or nearly one-fourth of the entire male population of the Northern States. This vast number served various terms of service, from three months to three years; but so many served the longer term that when reduced to the three years' standard the aggregate terms of service were equivalent to 2,129,041 men serving for three years. Of the whole body of men sent to the Federal armies, each State furnished the following numbers:—

Maine . . . 71,745	Pennsylvania . 366,326	Illinois . . . 258,217
New Hampshire 34,605	Delaware . . 13,651	Michigan . . . 90,119
Vermont . . . 35,256	Maryland . . 40,730	Wisconsin . . . 96,118
Massachusetts . 151,785	West Virginia . 30,003	Minnesota . . 25,034
Rhode Island . . 23,711	District of Co-	Iowa . . . 75,860
Connecticut . . 57,270	lumbia . . . 16,872	Missouri . . . 108,773
New York . . . 455,568	Ohio . . . 317,133	Kentucky . . . 78,540
New Jersey . . 79,511	Indiana . . . 195,147	Kansas . . . 20,097

The State of New York furnished over one-sixth of the whole number, Pennsylvania one-eighth, Ohio one-ninth, and Massachusetts one-fifteenth: these four States gave to the army one-fifth of their entire male population. New Hampshire and Vermont sent one-fourth of their male citizens, and Indiana and Illinois over one-fourth. Kansas showed the highest proportion, having sent 36 per cent. of her men, while Iowa sent 30 per cent. The Southern, or Confederate States, had in the field, during the greater part of the war, an army of 400,000 men, of which, it is estimated, they lost 300,000 from wounds and disease. The Southern army was entirely disbanded in April 1865; but of the Northern army there remained 210,000 on the pay rolls on July 31, 1865.

The policy of the Government after this date was to muster out every volunteer soldier and retain only the regulars. The number of troops in the regular army on September 1, 1866, was as follows:—

Troops	Officers	Men
Six cavalry regiments, each 12 companies . .	264	7,248
Five artillery regiments, each 12 companies . .	273	4,890
Ten infantry regiments, each 10 companies . .	340	8,360
Nine infantry regiments, each 24 companies . .	693	21,321
Total . . .	1,570	41,819

This force, with a few thousand recruits to bring the total number of officers and men up to 50,000, is in the future to constitute the standing army of the United States.

By an order of the War Department, dated July 12, 1865, the *United States* and Federal territories were classified under five grand

military divisions, viz. :—Of the Atlantic, with head-quarters at Philadelphia; of the Ohio, at St. Louis; of the Gulf, at New Orleans; of the Tennessee, at Nashville; and of the Pacific, with head-quarters at San Francisco. The divisions are subdivided into 18 military departments, each under a special commander.

The nominal strength of the militia force of the United States is shown in the following table, compiled from the official returns of the Secretary of War, made at various periods. :—

States and Territories	Return of the year	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Maine	1856	304	73,248	73,552
New Hampshire	1854	1,227	32,311	33,538
Massachusetts	1860	580	160,612	161,192
Vermont	1843	1,088	22,827	23,915
Rhode Island	1860	202	18,339	18,541
Connecticut	1860	200	51,430	51,630
New York	1860	2,011	497,602	499,613
New Jersey	1852	—	—	81,984
Pennsylvania	1858	—	—	350,000
Delaware	1827	447	8,782	9,229
Maryland	1838	2,397	44,467	46,864
Virginia	1860	5,670	137,485	143,155
North Carolina	1845	4,267	75,181	79,448
South Carolina	1856	2,599	33,473	36,072
Georgia	1850	5,050	73,649	78,699
Florida	1845	620	11,502	12,122
Alabama	1851	2,832	73,830	76,662
Louisiana	1859	2,792	88,532	91,324
Mississippi	1838	825	35,259	36,084
Tennessee	1840	3,607	67,645	71,252
Kentucky	1852	4,870	84,109	88,979
Ohio	1858	—	—	279,809
Michigan	1858	1,018	108,552	109,570
Indiana	1832	2,861	51,052	53,913
Illinois	1855	—	—	257,420
Wisconsin	1855	1,142	50,179	51,321
Iowa	—	—	—	—
Missouri	1854	88	117,959	118,047
Arkansas	1859	1,139	46,611	47,750
Texas	1847	1,248	18,518	19,766
California	1857	330	207,400	207,730
Minnesota	1860	185	24,805	24,990
Oregon	—	—	—	—
Washington territory	—	—	—	—
Nebraska territory	—	—	—	—
Kansas territory	—	—	—	—
Territory of Utah	1853	285	2,536	2,821
Territory of North Mexico	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	1852	226	7,975	8,201
General total	—	50,110	2,225,870	3,245,193

The militia is entirely under the control of the governors and legislative assemblies of the individual States.

2. Navy.

For a period of nine years after the Government of the United States was organised, there was no navy department. The executive duties growing out of the management of the naval forces had been committed by Congress to the War Department by an Act approved August 7, 1789. It was not until April 30, 1798, that a separate department was created, with a chief officer called the Secretary of the Navy.

The naval forces of the United States, at the commencement of the year 1861, consisted of forty-one men-of-war on active service, the greater number of them sailing vessels. Congress having decreed the creation of a steam navy, the following number of vessels was built from March 4, 1861, till March 4, 1866:—

No.	Description	Guns	Tonnage
7	Screw sloops, Ammonoosuc class, 17 to 19 guns, 3,213 to 3,713 tons each	121	23,637
1	Screw sloop Idaho, 8 guns and 2,638 tons	8	2,638
8	Screw sloops, spar deck, Java class, 25 guns and 3,177 tons each	200	25,416
2	Screw sloops, spar deck, Hassalo class, 25 guns and 3,365 tons each	50	6,730
10	Screw sloops, clippers, single deck, Contoocook class, 13 guns and 2,348 tons each	130	23,480
4	Screw sloops, Kearsage class, 8 to 12 guns, and averaging 1,023 tons each	40	4,092
6	Screw sloops, Shenandoah class, 8 to 16 guns and 1,367 to 1,533 tons each	74	8,584
2	Screw sloops, Ossipee class, 10 to 13 guns and 1,240 tons each	23	2,480
8	Screw sloops, Serapis class, 12 guns and 1,380 tons	26	11,046
4	Screw sloops, Resaca class, 8 guns and 131 to 900 tons	32	3,462
8	Screw sloops, Nipsic class, 7 to 12 guns and 593 tons	71	4,744
23	Screw gunboats, Unadilla class, 4 to 7 guns and 507 tons each	123	11,661
9	Screw tugs, Pinta class, 2 guns and 350 tons each	18	3,150
2	Screw tugs, Pilgrim class, 2 guns and 170 tons each	4	340
13	Paddle-wheel steamers, double-enders, Octorara class, 7 to 11 guns and 730 to 955 tons each	98	11,024
26	Paddle-wheel steamers, double-enders, Sassacus class, 10 to 14 guns and 974 tons each	272	25,324
7	Paddle-wheel steamers of iron, double-enders, Mothongo class, 10 guns and 1,030 tons each	70	7,210
1	Paddle-wheel steamer of iron, double-ender, Wateree, 12 guns and 974 tons	12	973
		1,442	175,986

IRON-CLAD VESSELS.

No.	Description	Guns	Tonnage
2	Sea-going casemated vessels, Dunderberg and New Ironsides	28	8,576
3	Sea-going turret vessels, Puritan, Dictator, and Roanoke	12	9,733
4	Double turret vessels, Kalamazoo class, 4 guns and 3,250 tons each	16	12,800
4	Double turret vessels, Monadnock class, 4 guns and 1,564 tons each	16	6,256
1	Double turret vessel, Onondaga, 4 guns and 1,250 tons	4	1,260
4	Double turret vessels, Winnebago class, 4 guns and 970 tons each	16	3,880
8	Single turret vessels, Canonicus class, 2 guns and 1,034 tons each	16	8,272
9	Single turret vessels, Passaic class, 2 to 4 guns and 844 tons each	21	7,096
20	Single turret vessels, Yazoo class, 1 to 2 guns and 614 tons each	35	12,280
2	Single turret vessels, Sandusky and Marietta, 2 guns each	4	953
3	Single turret vessels, Ozark, Neosho, and Osage, 2 to 7 guns each	13	1,624
2	Casemated vessels, Tuscumbia and Chillicothe, 5 and 3 guns respectively	8	768
62		189	73,988
208	Total	1,631	49,9741

When the vessels now under construction are completed, the fleet will include 75 Monitors, 401 screw or paddle steamers, and 112 sailing vessels—carrying in all 4,443 guns.

The following are the most remarkable vessels of the fleet of war of the United States :—

1. The Colorado, screw frigate, 3,425 tons ; 1 11-inch and 1 150-pounder rifled pivot gun ; 42 9-inch and 4 100-pounder rifled broadside guns ; 2,606lb. broadside shot ; 2,123lb. broadside shell.

2. The Brooklyn, screw corvette, 2,200 tons ; 20 9-inch, 2 100-pounder rifled, and 2 60-pounder rifled broadside guns ; 1,220lb. broadside shot ; 990lb. broadside shell.

3. The Lackawanna, screw sloop, 1,533 tons ; 2 11-inch and 1 100-pounder rifled pivot guns ; 10 9-inch broadside guns.

4. The Iroquois, screw sloop, 1,016 tons ; 1 11-inch and 1 150-pounder rifled pivot gun ; 4 9-inch broadside guns.

5. The Tallapoosa, paddle sloop, 974 tons ; 2 11-inch pivot guns ; 4 9-inch broadside guns.

6. The Penobscot, screw gunboat, 500 tons ; 1 11-inch pivot gun ; 4 howitzer broadside guns.

7. The Powhattan, paddle corvette, 2,400 tons ; 1 11-inch and 1 150-pounder pivot gun ; 16 9-inch broadside guns.

8. The New Ironsides, iron-clad frigate, 3,486 tons; 14 11-inch and 2 150-pounder broadside guns; 600-horse power; estimated steam rate, six to seven knots.

9. The Roanoke, 3 turrets, 3,435 tons; 6 15-inch pivot guns; 350-horse power; estimated steam rate, five knots.

10. The Dictator, one turret, 3,033 tons; 2 15-inch pivot guns; 950-horse power; estimated steam rate, ten knots.

11. The Monadnock, two turrets, 1,600 tons; 4 15-inch pivot guns; 600-horse power; estimated steam rate, eight knots.

12. The Mahopac, one turret, 1,034 tons; 2 15-inch pivot guns; 350-horse power; estimated steam rate, seven knots.

13. The Montauk, one turret, 880 tons; 1 15-inch and 1 150-pounder rifled pivot gun; 250-horse power; estimated steam rate, six knots.

The largest iron-clad in the navy of the United States is the ram Dunderberg, built at New York 1862-5, and launched at the beginning of 1865. The ram of the Dunderberg is part of the ship, and is not bolted or fastened on as is usually the case, but is an extension of the bow, which for 50ft. is a firm and solid mass of timber. This is covered over with heavy wrought-iron armour, and forms a beak, which, driven at a high rate of speed, it is said will pierce through the strongest ships. On the side of the vessel below the casemate the armour is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and placed on vertically in screw bolted slabs, from 12 feet to 15 feet long and 3 feet wide. The propeller and two rudders are protected by a shelf, which runs out aft and is braced to the stern and sides. One of the rudders is common to all ships, the other is placed above and forward of the propeller. The Dunderberg carries 16 guns, and has a total burthen of 5,090 tons.

The United States Navy, as at present organised, contains 2,048 officers of all ranks, there being one admiral, one vice-admiral, and twenty-seven rear-admirals. Nearly all the officers are on the active list, the reserve and retired lists being much smaller than the usual proportion, owing to the weeding out of the war.

The United States possess eight dockyards, namely, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has an area of 63 acres, but nearly five acres must be filled in before the land can be used. The yard is situate on an island, and has a water front of about 1,000 feet; it has one floating dry dock and three building slips. Charlestown, near Boston, covers 80 acres of ground, but 16 acres of this are marsh, and must be filled in. The water frontage that is of any value is only about 600. The yard has one stone dry dock and two building slips. Brooklyn covers a surface of 80 acres of available ground and 40 acres of marsh that can be filled in—120 acres in all. There is at present an available water frontage of 1,200 feet, one stone dry dock, and two building slips.

Philadelphia yard has only 15 acres surface, and one acre of this must be filled in to be available. The yard has one floating dry dock, two building slips, and a water front of about 600 feet. Washington yard has an area of 42 acres, two acres of which are marsh, and there is a water frontage of 900 feet with two building slips. The yard has no dry dock. Norfolk and Pensacola yards were destroyed in the civil war, and at present no work of any importance is done at either of them; and Mare Island, on the Pacific, is yet unfinished, and is used only as a place of temporary repair.

Area and Population.

The area of the United States, according to Land-office measurements, is 2,819,811 square miles. This is equal to 1,921,288,233 acres, of which 1,400,549,033 are public lands for sale by the Government Land-office. Only one-fourth of the country is inhabited to any great extent by civilised people.

The population of the United States has been ascertained at all times with great accuracy. The census is taken in the States in obedience to Article 1, section 2 of the Constitution, which provides that 'Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers;' and the same section directs that 'the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years.' Under these provisions, and the laws passed in pursuance of them, the census of the United States has been taken eight times, namely, in 1790, in 1800, 1810, in 1820, in 1830, in 1840, in 1850, and in 1860.

The following table gives the total population of the United States, distinguishing white, free coloured, and slave, in each decennial period from 1800 to 1860:—

Years	White	Free coloured	Slave	Total
1800	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	5,305,925
1810	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814
1820	7,861,937	233,524	1,538,038	9,638,131
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020
1840	14,195,695	386,303	2,487,455	17,069,453
1850	19,553,114	434,449	3,204,313	23,191,876
1860	26,975,575	488,005	3,953,760	31,445,089

The area, population, and number of inhabitants to the square mile in various groups of states, in the year 1860, and the increase, in per-centage, over the last decennial period, is given in the following table, in which the States are arranged in groups :—

States	Area in sq. miles	1860		1850
		Population	Number of inhabitants to sq. mile	Number of inhabitants to sq. mile
Six New England States	63,272	3,135,283	49·55	43·11
Six Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio	151,760	10,597,661	69·83	56·36
Six Coast Planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana	286,077	4,364,927	15·25	12·43
Six Central States, namely, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas	309,210	6,471,887	20·93	16·71
Seven North-western States, namely, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas	250,295	5,543,382	22·14	10·92
Texas	237,321	604,215	2·55	0·89
California	188,982	379,994	2·01	0·87

It will be seen, from the above table, that the population, during the decennial period 1850–60, increased most rapidly in the seven North-Western States, and least in the six New England States. The six middle States have the densest population, which, however, is considerably less so than that of Turkey in Europe. Sweden and Norway itself, which has the thinnest population of any State in Europe, has seven times as many inhabitants to the square mile as Texas and California. The population of Prussia and Austria is three times, and that of Great Britain five times as dense as that of the six New England States. As for the Southern States, comprising the six Coast Planting, and the six former central Slave States, their population, at the census of 1860, was only half as dense as that of Russia in Europe.

The subjoined table gives the total population of each State and territory of the United States, distinguishing white, free coloured persons, Indians, and those which were slaves, in the year 1860, according to the census returns :—

POPULATION.

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States	White	Free coloured	Indians	Slaves	Total
Alabama . . .	526,271	2,690	160	435,080	964,201
Arkansas . . .	324,143	144	48	111,115	435,450
California . . .	338,005	4,086	14,555	—	379,994
Connecticut . . .	451,504	8,627	18	—	460,147
Delaware . . .	90,589	19,829	—	1,798	112,216
Florida . . .	77,747	932	1	61,745	140,425
Georgia . . .	591,550	3,500	38	462,198	1,057,286
Illinois . . .	1,704,291	7,628	32	—	1,711,951
Indiana . . .	1,338,710	11,428	290	—	1,350,428
Iowa . . .	673,779	1,104	65	—	674,948
Kansas . . .	106,390	625	189	2	107,206
Kentucky . . .	919,484	10,684	33	225,483	1,155,684
Louisiana . . .	357,456	18,647	173	331,726	708,002
Maine . . .	626,947	1,327	5	—	628,279
Maryland . . .	515,918	83,942	—	87,189	687,049
Massachusetts . . .	1,221,432	9,602	32	—	1,231,066
Michigan . . .	739,799	6,799	2,155	—	749,113
Minnesota . . .	171,227	259	2,369	—	173,855
Mississippi . . .	353,899	773	2	436,631	791,305
Missouri . . .	1,063,489	3,572	20	114,931	1,182,012
New Hampshire . . .	325,579	494	—	—	326,073
New Jersey . . .	646,699	25,318	—	18	672,035
New York . . .	3,831,590	49,005	140	—	3,880,735
North Carolina . . .	629,942	30,463	1,158	331,059	992,622
Ohio . . .	2,302,808	36,664	30	—	2,339,502
Oregon . . .	52,160	128	177	—	52,465
Pennsylvania . . .	2,849,259	56,849	7	—	2,906,115
Rhode Island . . .	170,649	3,952	19	—	174,620
South Carolina . . .	291,300	9,914	88	402,406	703,708
Tennessee . . .	826,722	7,300	60	275,719	1,109,801
Texas . . .	420,891	355	403	182,566	604,215
Vermont . . .	314,369	709	20	—	315,098
Virginia . . .	1,047,299	58,042	112	490,865	1,596,318
Wisconsin . . .	773,693	1,171	613	—	775,881
Total . . .	26,690,342	476,562	23,370	3,950,531	31,149,805
Territories :					
Colorado . . .	34,231	46	—	—	34,277
Dakota . . .	2,576	—	2,261	—	4,837
District of Columbia . . .	60,763	11,131	1	3,185	75,080
Nebraska . . .	28,696	67	63	15	28,841
Nevada . . .	6,812	45	—	—	6,857
New Mexico . . .	82,924	85	10,452	—	93,516
Utah . . .	40,125	30	89	29	40,273
Washington . . .	11,138	30	426	—	11,594
Total . . .	267,320	11,434	13,292	3,229	295,275
Total in states and territories	26,966,662	487,996	36,662	3,953,760	31,445,080

The total population of the principal towns of the United States, in each of the years 1850 and 1860, is shown in the following list :—

Cities and Towns	In the States of	Population	
		1850	1860
New York . .	New York . .	515,547	805,651
Philadelphia . .	Pennsylvania . .	340,045	562,529
Brooklyn . .	New York . .	96,838	266,661
Baltimore . .	Maryland . .	169,054	212,418
Boston . .	Massachusetts . .	136,881	177,812
New Orleans . .	Louisiana . .	116,375	168,675
Cincinnati . .	Ohio . .	115,436	161,044
St. Louis . .	Missouri . .	77,860	160,773
Chicago . .	Illinois . .	29,963	109,260
Newark . .	New Jersey . .	38,894	71,914
Louisville . .	Kentucky . .	43,194	68,033
Albany . .	New York . .	50,763	62,367
Washington . .	District of Columbia . .	40,001	61,122
San Francisco . .	California . .	34,776	56,802
Providence . .	Rhode Island . .	41,513	50,666
Charleston . .	South Carolina . .	42,985	40,578

Subjoined is a statement of the number of alien passengers who arrived in the United States by sea from foreign countries, from September 30, 1819, to December 31, 1860 :—

Year	Males	Females	Sex not stated	Total
Year ending Sept. 30, 1820	4,871	2,393	1,121	8,385
" " 1821	4,651	1,636	2,840	9,127
" " 1822	3,816	1,013	2,082	6,911
" " 1823	3,598	848	1,908	6,354
" " 1824	4,706	1,393	1,813	7,912
" " 1825	6,917	2,959	323	10,199
" " 1826	7,702	3,078	57	10,837
" " 1827	11,803	5,939	1,133	18,875
" " 1828	17,261	10,060	61	27,382
" " 1829	11,303	5,112	6,105	22,520
" " 1830	6,439	3,135	13,748	23,322
" " 1831	14,909	7,724	—	22,633
" " 1832	34,596	18,583	—	53,179
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1832	4,691	2,512	100	7,303
Year ending Dec. 31, 1833	41,546	17,094	—	58,640
" " 1834	38,796	22,540	4,029	65,365
" " 1835	28,196	17,027	151	45,374
" " 1836	47,865	27,553	824	76,242
" " 1837	48,837	27,653	2,850	79,340
" " 1838	23,474	13,685	1,755	38,914
" " 1839	42,932	25,125	12	68,069
" " 1840	52,883	31,132	51	84,066
" " 1841	48,082	32,031	176	80,289

Year	Males	Females	Sex not stated	Total
Year ending Dec. 31, 1842	62,277	41,907	381	104,565
First three quarters of 1843	30,069	22,424	3	52,496
Year ending Sept. 30, 1844	44,431	34,184	—	78,615
" " 1845	65,015	48,115	1,241	114,371
" " 1846	87,777	65,742	897	154,416
" " 1847	136,086	97,917	965	234,968
" " 1848	133,906	92,149	472	226,527
" " 1849	177,232	119,280	512	297,024
" " 1850	196,331	112,635	1,038	310,004
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1850	32,990	26,805	181	59,976
Year ending Dec. 31, 1851	217,181	162,219	66	379,466
" " 1852	212,469	157,696	1,438	371,603
" " 1853	207,958	160,615	72	368,645
" " 1854	256,177	171,656	—	427,833
" " 1855	115,307	85,567	3	200,877
" " 1856	115,846	84,590	—	200,436
" " 1857	146,215	105,091	—	251,306
" " 1858	72,824	50,002	300	123,126
" " 1859	69,161	51,640	481	121,282
" " 1860	88,477	65,077	86	153,640
Total	2,977,603	2,035,536	49,275	5,062,414

The following aggregates also exhibit the number of arrivals of passengers from foreign countries during periods of nearly ten years each, and thus indicate the accelerated progress of immigration :—

Periods	Passengers of foreign birth	American and Foreign
In the 10 years ending September 30, 1829	128,502	151,636
" 10½ years ending December 31, 1839	538,381	672,716
" 9¾ years ending September 30, 1849	1,427,337	1,479,478
" 11¼ years ending December 31, 1860	2,968,194	3,255,591
" 41¼ years ending December 31, 1860	5,062,414	5,459,421

The following is a statement in which the number of emigrants have been spread over equal decennial periods, by the aid of the quarterly reports. It shows, more clearly than the foregoing table, the tide of immigration into the United States :—

Four census periods	Passengers of foreign birth
In the 10 years previous to June 1, 1830	244,490
" 10 years previous to June 1, 1840	552,000
" 10 years previous to June 1, 1850	1,558,300
" 10 years previous to June 1, 1860	2,707,824

The following table shows the number of immigrants who landed in the port of New York during the five years 1861 to 1865 :—

	From Ireland	From Germany	Total
1861 . . .	27,754	27,159	65,529
1862 . . .	32,217	27,740	76,306
1863 . . .	92,681	38,236	155,223
1864 . . .	97,893	53,929	185,208
1865 . . .	70,338	82,454	195,075

It will be seen that the number who landed in the port of New York alone during the year 1865 exceeded the average of annual immigration in the United States from 1820 to 1860, and even that from 1840 to 1850.

The 195,075 immigrants who landed at New York in the year 1865 were natives of the following countries :—

Ireland . . .	70,338	Sweden . . .	2,337	Sicily . . .	3
Germany . . .	82,454	Denmark . . .	727	Mexico . . .	59
England . . .	27,144	Italy . . .	591	Russia . . .	93
Scotland . . .	3,961	Portugal . . .	42	East Indies . . .	7
Wales . . .	505	Belgium . . .	97	Turkey . . .	5
France . . .	2,054	West Indies . . .	281	Greece . . .	5
Spain . . .	222	Nova Scotia . . .	76	Poland . . .	423
Switzerland . . .	2,512	South America . . .	109	Africa . . .	37
Holland . . .	729	Canada . . .	43	Australia . . .	18
Norway . . .	157	China . . .	36		

From January 1 to August 8, 1866, there landed 155,799 emigrants at New York, being 55,033, more than during the same period of 1865. During the first six months of 1866 there arrived 124,769 immigrants in the United States from Europe, an increase of 50,681 over the immigrant arrivals of the corresponding period of 1865.

The places of birth of all the immigrants who arrived in the United States from 1820 to 1860, are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Place of birth	Number
England	302,665
Ireland	967,366
Scotland	47,890
Wales	7,935
Great Britain and Ireland	1,425,018
France	208,063
Spain	16,248
Portugal	2,614
Belgium	9,862

Place of birth	Number
Prussia	60,432
Germany	1,486,044
Holland	21,579
Denmark	5,540
Norway and Sweden	36,129
Poland	1,659
Russia	1,374
Turkey and Greece	286
Switzerland	37,733
Italy	11,202
Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Malta	2,718
Iceland	10
Europe	526
British America	117,142
South America	6,201
Central America and Mexico	18,734
West Indies	40,487
China	41,443
East Indies	127
Persia	22
Asia	27
Liberia, Egypt, Morocco, Algiers, and Barbary States	34
Cape of Good Hope	2
Africa	279
Azores, Canary, Madeira, and Cape Verd Islands	3,871
Sandwich and Society Islands	86
Australia	109
St. Helena	17
Isle of France	3
South Sea Islands and New Zealand	83
Not stated	180,854
Total aliens	5,062,414
United States	397,007
Total	5,459,421

The following is an estimate of the number of naturalised citizens residing in the United States, with the countries where they were born:—Ireland, 1,611,000; German States, 1,198,000; England, 430,000; British America, 250,000; France, 109,000; Scotland, 105,000; Switzerland, 54,000; Wales, 45,000; Norway, 43,000; Holland, 28,000; Turkey, 28,000; Italy, 10,000; Denmark, 10,000; Belgium, 9,000; Poland, 7,000; Mexico, 7,000; the Antilles, 7,000; China, 5,000; Portugal, 4,000; Prussia, 3,000; various countries, 204,000—total, 4,136,000.

Subjoined is a statement of the occupations of the 5,459,421 emigrants detailed in the preceding table, which arrived in the United States from 1820 to 1860:—

Occupation	Number	Occupation	Number
*Merchants . . .	231,852	Engineers . . .	2,016
*Farmers . . .	764,837	Artists . . .	2,490
*Mechanics . . .	407,524	Teachers . . .	1,528
*Mariners . . .	29,484	Musicians . . .	729
*Miners . . .	39,967	Printers . . .	705
*Labourers . . .	872,317	Painters . . .	647
Shoemakers . . .	3,474	Masons . . .	2,310
Tailors . . .	3,634	Hatters . . .	256
Sempstresses and milliners . . .	5,246	Manufacturers . . .	3,120
Actors . . .	588	Millers . . .	631
Weavers and spinners . . .	11,557	Butchers . . .	945
*Clergymen . . .	4,326	Bakers . . .	1,272
Clerks . . .	3,882	*Servants . . .	49,494
*Lawyers . . .	2,676	Other occupations . . .	26,206
*Physicians . . .	7,109	Not stated . . .	2,978,599
		Total . . .	5,459,421

The ten trades marked with an asterisk in the above list were always enumerated during the whole period; the other occupations were not reported during the four years 1856-59, except that their aggregate only was embraced under the single title of 'other occupations.'

The first negro slaves were imported into Virginia in 1619, and in 1670 there were about 2,000 negro slaves in the colony. The first slave ship fitted out in the English colonies sailed from Boston in 1648. The importation of slaves into the United States was interdicted by law in 1808. In 1774 the Legislature of Rhode Island interdicted the importation of slaves into that colony; and the next year, and while still a British colony, passed a law of emancipation by declaring the children of all slave mothers to be born free. Massachusetts abolished slavery by the Bill of Rights in 1780. Connecticut, in 1784, put a stop to the introduction of negroes, and declared all born after March 1 of that year free at the age of twenty-six. Pennsylvania prohibited the introduction of slaves in 1780, and declared free all children of slave mothers born after the passing of the law. Virginia prohibited the importation of slaves in 1778, and Maryland in 1783. Slavery was abolished in New Hampshire in 1792, in New York in 1799, and in New Jersey in 1825. The constitutional amendment of Dec. 18, 1865—see p. 571—abolished slavery throughout the United States.

The mortality of the entire population of the United States amounted to 392,821 in 1860, as against 323,272 in 1850, the average in each of those years being as 1·27 to 1·41. It varied,

in 1860, according to latitude, the nature of the population, the soil, and other causes, from 0.44 per cent. in Washington territory, to 2.06 per cent. in Arkansas. The next highest mortality to that in Arkansas, was in the two States of Massachusetts and Louisiana, and the same, 1.76 per cent., in both. The next highest (1.74 per cent.) is set down to the district of Columbia, in which the capital is situated. Taking the country by regions, the Pacific Coast and the North-Western States show the lowest, and the Mississippi Valley the highest, rate of mortality.

The subjoined table exhibits the value of real estate and personal property according to the census of 1850, and the census of 1860; also the increase, and the increase per cent. :—

States and Territories	Real estate and personal property		Increase	Increase per cent.
	1850	1860		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Alabama . . .	228,204,332	495,237,078	267,032,746	117.01
Arkansas . . .	39,841,025	219,256,473	179,415,448	450.32
California . . .	22,161,872	207,874,613	185,712,741	837.98
Connecticut . . .	155,707,980	444,274,114	288,566,134	185.32
Delaware . . .	21,062,556	46,242,181	25,179,625	119.54
Florida . . .	22,862,270	73,101,500	50,239,230	219.74
Georgia . . .	335,425,714	645,895,237	310,469,523	92.56
Illinois . . .	156,265,006	871,860,282	715,595,276	457.93
Indiana . . .	202,650,264	528,835,371	326,185,107	160.95
Iowa . . .	23,714,638	247,338,265	223,623,627	942.97
Kansas . . .	—	31,327,895	—	—
Kentucky . . .	301,628,456	666,043,112	364,414,656	120.81
Louisiana . . .	233,998,764	602,118,568	368,119,804	157.31
Maine . . .	122,777,571	190,211,600	67,434,029	54.92
Maryland . . .	219,217,364	376,919,944	157,702,580	71.93
Massachusetts . . .	573,342,286	815,237,433	241,895,147	42.19
Michigan . . .	59,787,255	257,163,983	197,376,728	330.13
Minnesota . . .	Not returned.	52,294,413	—	—
Mississippi . . .	228,951,130	607,324,911	378,373,781	165.26
Missouri . . .	137,247,707	501,214,398	363,966,691	265.18
New Hampshire . . .	103,652,835	156,310,860	52,658,025	50.80
New Jersey (partly estimated) . . .	200,000,000	467,918,324	267,918,324	133.95
New York . . .	1,080,309,216	1,843,338,517	763,029,301	70.63
North Carolina . . .	226,800,472	358,739,399	131,938,927	58.17
Ohio . . .	504,726,120	1,193,898,422	689,172,302	136.54
Oregon . . .	5,063,474	28,930,637	23,867,163	471.35
Pennsylvania . . .	722,486,120	1,416,501,818	694,015,698	96.05
Rhode Island . . .	80,508,794	135,337,588	54,828,794	68.10
South Carolina . . .	288,267,694	548,138,754	259,881,060	90.15
Tennessee . . .	201,246,686	493,903,892	292,657,206	145.42
Texas . . .	52,740,473	365,200,614	312,460,141	592.44
Vermont . . .	92,205,049	122,477,170	30,272,121	32.83

States and Territories	Real estate and personal property		Increase	Increase per cent.
	1850	1860		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
Virginia . . .	430,701,082	793,249,681	362,548,599	84·17
Wisconsin . . .	42,056,595	273,671,668	231,615,073	550·72
District of Columbia	14,018,874	41,084,945	27,066,071	193·06
Nebraska Territory	— —	9,131,056	— —	—
New Mexico Territory	5,174,471	20,813,768	15,639,298	302·24
Utah Territory . .	986,083	5,596,118	4,610,035	467·50
Washington Territory	— —	5,601,466	— —	—
Total . . .	7,135,780,228	16,159,616,068	8,925,481,011	126·45

The ratio of increase of the population of the United States was for the several decennial periods as follows :—

1790—	3,920,827		
1800—	5,305,937	35·02	per cent. ratio of increase.
1810—	7,239,814	36·45	
1820—	9,638,131	33·13	" "
1830—	12,866,020	33·40	" "
1840—	17,069,453	32·67	" "
1850—	23,191,876	33·87	" "
1860—	31,443,790	35·58	" "

This shows an average decennial increase of 34·60 per cent. in population through the seventy years from the first to the last census.

The actual and probable future progress of the population of the North American States, as shown in the preceding statement, was thus commented on by the late President of the United States in his Message to Congress :—‘ It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either two per cent. below or two per cent. above the average, thus showing how inflexible and consequently how reliable the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following results :—The population, in 1870, will be 42,323,372; in 1880 it will be 56,966,216; in 1890 it will be 76,677,872; in 1900 it will be 103,208,415; in 1910 it will be 138,918,526; in 1920 it will be 186,984,335; in 1930 it will be 251,680,914. These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is, at some point between 1920 and 1930, say about 1925, our territory, at 73½ persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000.’*

* Message of President Abraham Lincoln to the Congress of the United States, dated Washington, December 1, 1862.

Trade and Industry.

The returns of the domestic manufactures of the United States, including fisheries and the produce of the mines, show that whereas, according to the census of 1850, their total value was 1,019,106,616 dollars, it amounted for the year ending on June 1, 1860, to 1,900,000,000 dollars, or an increase of more than 86 per cent. in ten years. It is assumed that one-third of the whole population is supported, directly or indirectly, by manufacturing industry.

The subjoined table gives the total value of the imports and exports of the United States in each year—ended June 30—from 1855 to 1864:—

Years (ended 30th June)	Imports		Exports	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1855	257,808,708	53,710,147	218,909,502	45,606,146
1856	310,432,310	64,673,398	281,219,423	58,587,380
1857	348,428,342	72,589,238	293,823,760	61,213,283
1858	263,338,654	54,862,220	272,011,274	56,669,015
1859	331,333,341	69,027,779	292,902,051	61,021,260
1860	353,616,119	73,670,024	333,576,057	69,495,011
1861	304,436,224	63,424,213	374,974,528	78,119,693
1862	189,404,771	39,459,327	193,052,204	40,219,209
1863	242,631,939	50,548,320	267,652,849	55,761,010
1864	315,358,853	65,699,761	235,539,830	49,070,797

The commercial intercourse of the United States with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the imports from the United States, and of the exports thereto of British and Irish produce and manufactures, in each of the eleven years, 1855 to 1865:—

Years	Imports from the United States into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to the United States
	£	£
1855	25,741,752	17,318,086
1856	36,047,773	21,918,105
1857	33,647,227	18,985,939
1858	34,267,515	14,491,448
1859	34,294,042	22,553,405
1860	44,727,202	21,667,065
1861	49,389,584	9,064,504
1862	27,715,157	14,327,870
1863	19,572,010	15,344,392
1864	17,923,577	16,708,505
1865	21,549,115	21,235,790

The immense fluctuations visible in the preceding table were caused chiefly by the supply of the single article, cotton. In 1854, the United States sent 722,151,346 pounds of cotton to the British market, and in 1860 the amount had risen to 1,115,890,608 pounds. But the supply fell as low as 6,394,080 pounds in 1863, and only rose to 14,148,064 pounds in 1864. Subjoined is a tabular statement of the total quantities and value of cotton exported from the United States to all countries in each of the twelve years—ending June 30—from 1853 to 1864. The last column gives the average price per pound of the cotton exported each year:—

Years	Quantities	Value	Average price per pound
	Pounds	Dollars	Cents
1853	1,111,570,370	109,456,404	9·85
1854	987,833,106	93,696,220	9·47
1855	1,008,424,601	88,143,844	8·74
1856	1,351,431,701	128,382,351	9·49
1857	1,048,282,475	131,575,859	12·55
1858	1,118,624,012	131,386,661	11·72
1859	1,386,468,556	161,434,923	12·72
1860	1,767,686,338	191,806,555	10·85
1861	307,516,099	34,051,483	11·07
1862	5,064,564	1,180,113	23·30
1863	11,384,986	6,652,405	58·43
1864	10,840,534	9,044,840	83·43

Next to cotton, the most valuable export article of the United States, for the above period, was corn, particularly wheat. The exports of corn to the United Kingdom, formerly very inferior in value to those of cotton, became greatly superior in amount subsequently to the year 1861. In the year 1863, the exports of wheat to the United Kingdom amounted to 27,325,739 bushels, of the value of 36,752,807 dollars, and in 1864 to 18,078,999 bushels, valued at 24,549,834 dollars. There were exported, besides, to the United Kingdom 1,794,496 barrels of wheat flour, of the value of 11,074,908 dollars, in 1863, and 979,754 barrels, valued at 6,872,496 dollars, in 1864. It will be seen that the value of the exports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States to the United Kingdom had become, in 1863-64, nearly fivefold that of cotton, the total value of the former articles, during these two years, having amounted to 79,250,045 dollars, and that of the latter to 17,947,404 dollars.

The following table gives the value of the various articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported to the United States in each of the three years, 1863 to 1865:—

Articles	1863	1864	1865
	£	£	£
Alkali, soda	356,574	384,259	498,128
Arms, ammunition, and military stores :—			
Fire-arms and parts of fire-arms	409,679	18,924	13,157
Gunpowder	226	2,015	46
Of all other kinds	17,422	18,304	11,499
Beer and ale	33,053	43,411	55,867
Coals and culm	170,529	129,470	119,208
Cotton piece goods	1,611,764	1,678,440	3,012,482
„ thread for sewing	280,330	214,050	202,354
Earthenware and porcelain	356,329	398,338	452,255
Haberdashery and millinery	665,609	761,778	937,709
Hardware and cutlery	429,011	472,932	638,129
Linen, piece goods	2,076,761	2,481,199	3,633,938
„ thread	200,228	187,560	149,363
Metals :—			
Copper, sheets, nails	16,347	16,426	42,404
Iron, pig	129,063	215,429	212,566
„ bar, bolt, and rod	517,697	731,805	257,541
„ railway, of all kinds	419,625	831,952	426,803
„ cast	28,911	16,544	5,701
„ hoops, sheets, and boiler plates	191,283	222,175	119,268
Iron, wrought, of all kinds	209,978	258,371	165,646
„ steel, unwrought	531,249	493,244	366,004
Lead, pig and lead shot	51,016	251,809	167,439
Tin plates	746,454	658,218	975,656
Oil seed	3,634	45,439	72,038
Salt	26,977	36,619	70,317
Silk manufactures :—			
Stuffs, handkerchiefs, and ribbons	128,543	119,873	117,948
Other articles of silk only	87,934	75,831	130,311
Mixed with other materials	19,153	39,093	46,539
Spirits, British	14,713	11,229	16,741
Wool, sheep and lambs'	38,828	16,300	31,410
Woollen manufactures :—			
Cloths, coatings	670,512	709,765	573,114
Worsted stuffs	2,003,690	2,058,103	3,784,301
Carpets and druggets	268,318	270,442	385,841
All other articles	2,632,952	2,839,158	3,544,067
	15,344,392	16,708,505	21,235,790

The most remarkable fact in connection with the above table is the great increase in the exports of cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures, the total value of which rose from 7,111,603*l.* in 1863 to 11,841,393*l.* in 1865, the value of the cotton piece goods alone increasing to the amount of nearly a million and a half sterling.

The total tonnage, sailing and steam, of the commercial navy of the United States, at the end of the years 1860-64, was as follows :—

Years	Sailing	Steam	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1860	4,485,931	867,937	5,353,868
1861	4,662,609	877,204	5,539,813
1862	4,401,702	710,463	5,112,165
1863	4,553,111	572,970	5,126,081
1864	4,026,066	960,335	4,986,401

The civil war had a very depressing effect on the shipping of the United States by transferring it from American vessels to those of other nations. To what an extent this was the case will be seen from the following table, which gives the imports and exports of New York, distinguishing those carried by American from those carried by foreign vessels, in each of the five years 1860-64 :—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	American vessels	Foreign vessels	American vessels	Foreign vessels
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1860	137,382,296	100,379,493	96,511,297	49,543,656
1861	70,382,977	91,301,522	95,221,536	47,682,153
1862	69,199,104	113,645,659	74,430,719	120,235,873
1863	38,113,376	145,902,954	44,387,879	174,868,325
1864	31,777,560	177,391,322	42,239,046	227,999,561

A glance at the above table will show that whereas in 1860 the greater part of both the imports and exports of New York was carried by American vessels, the latter had less than one-fifth of the trade in 1864. The transfer was mainly in favour of the shipping of the United Kingdom.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the United States are :—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* Average rate of exchange, 4s. 2d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are :—

Wine gallon = 0.83333 gallon.

Ale gallon . = 1.01695 „

Bushel . = 0.9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a quintal of 100 pounds is used.

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URUGUAY.

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Uruguay, or *Banda Oriental del Uruguay*, formerly a Brazilian province, on August 25, 1825, declared its independence, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The constitution of the republic was proclaimed July 18, 1831. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in the hands of a Parliament composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to the end of June. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration.

The executive is given by the constitution to the President of the Republic, who is elected for the term of four years, and cannot be re-elected till after the lapse of four years. A vice-president, also elected for four years, is at the head of the senate, but has no other political power.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Francisco Antonio Vidal, born at Montevideo in 1827; educated at Paris; appointed Minister of the Interior of Uruguay, February, 1865; elected President of the Republic, March 1, 1866.

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into four departments, namely, the *ministerio de gobierno*, or ministry of the interior; the *ministerio de relaciones exteriores*, or department of foreign affairs; the *ministerio de hacienda*, or department of finance; and the *ministerio de la guerra*, or department of army and navy.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

There have been no recent returns of public revenue and expenditure, owing to almost uninterrupted civil war. A budget extending over eighteen months, commencing July 1, 1860, and ending December 31, 1861, estimates the receipts at 3,579,802 dollars, or 715,960*l.*, and the expenditures at the same amount.

The public debt in February, 1862, amounted to 20,000,000 dollars, or 4,000,000*l.*, not including a debt to England of 50,000*l.* sterling. The consolidated debt amounted in 1862 to 4,500,000 dollars, or 900,000*l.* at 6 per cent. Other claims against Uruguay to the

amount of 6,000,000 dollars acknowledged, but not definitively settled, also exist. The Government issued, in 1863, 2,500,000 dollars additional Government obligations to cover the expenses of the intestine war then raging.

The army of Uruguay was composed as follows in 1864:—

Garrison of the capital	1,300
Garrisons in the provinces	1,500
National guard	20,000

According to newspaper reports the army was considerably increased in the spring of 1865, when Uruguay entered into an alliance with Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and declared war against Paraguay. The army which actually took the field was stated to number 3,500 men.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 73,538 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1860, of 240,965, or little more than three inhabitants per square mile. The country is divided into 13 provinces. The capital, Montevideo, had, according to an enumeration of the year 1862, a population of 45,765, of whom about one-half were foreigners.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is of some importance. Subjoined is a tabular statement of the value of the imports from Uruguay into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to Uruguay in each of the five years 1861 to 1865:—

Years	Imports from Uruguay into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to Uruguay
	£	£
1861	639,717	581,638
1862	992,328	453,790
1863	1,220,629	534,973
1864	1,099,271	993,259
1865	1,256,010	813,448

The chief articles of import from Uruguay into the United Kingdom are tallow, wool, and hides, the first of an average value of 250,000*l.* and the last of 300,000*l.* per annum. The exports from the United Kingdom to Uruguay consist chiefly of manufactured cotton and woollen goods. The total foreign trade of the Republic passes through the port of Montevideo.

The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of British

vessels employed in the *direct and indirect* trade at the port of Montevideo, in each of the five years 1861 to 1865 :—

Years	Direct trade with the United Kingdom		Indirect trade with Foreign Countries	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Entered				
1861	51	16,017	86	31,923
1862	48	18,329	80	30,241
1863	66	22,058	80	35,461
1864	103	42,690	119	65,099
1865	106	56,394	223	101,000
Cleared				
1861	48	12,299	92	36,052
1862	40	9,237	83	36,229
1863	64	19,553	78	35,528
1864	53	37,345	151	61,676
1865	64	37,073	217	100,926

The value of the exports shipped from Montevideo to various countries in each of the years 1863 to 1865, was as follows :—

Exports	1863	1864	1865
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
To France	3,330,964	2,495,916	3,781,686
„ Great Britain	3,413,274	2,209,844	3,091,639
„ Spain	1,212,437	1,012,962	971,538
„ Italy	519,096	928,625	1,016,660
„ Brazils	1,117,708	649,362	799,538
„ United States	2,446,176	1,409,907	929,630
Total	12,705,245	9,583,845	11,777,241

The rearing of cattle and other agricultural pursuits form the sole industry of the inhabitants. Commerce, foreign as well as internal, is chiefly in the hands of foreigners.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Uruguay, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*. Average rate of exchange, 3s. 6d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Quintal* = 101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.

„ *Arroba* = 25.35 „ „

„ *Fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

II. AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

Government, Revenue, and Army.

ALGERIA, the largest and most important of the colonial possessions of France, is entirely under military rule. The supreme administration is in the hands of a Governor-General, under whom are placed the whole of the civil and military authorities. The country is divided into five military districts, Aumale, Dellys, Médéah, Milianah, and Orléansville, which are subdivided into military *cercles*. The salary of the Governor-General was fixed, by Imperial decree of September 5, 1864, at 125,000 francs, or 5,000*l*.

The revenue of Algeria, in the year 1864, amounted to 18,734,000 francs, or 749,360*l*.; and the expenditure to 17,856,013 francs, or 714,241*l*. But the cost of maintenance of the army, the expenditure for public works, and other large sums disbursed by the Government are not included in this expenditure, being provided out of the French budget. It is calculated that the sum total of French expenditure in Algeria from the time of its conquest in 1830 till the end of the year 1865, amounted to 5,000,000,000 francs, or 200,000,000*l*. sterling.

The French troops in Algeria consist of one *corps d'armée*, the 7th, numbering about 60,000 men. The troops in Algeria are divided into two classes, namely, French corps, which remain there in garrison for a certain number of years and then return to France, and the so-called native troops, which never quit the colony except for fighting purposes. In these latter corps, however, there are a great number of Europeans. They consist of three regiments of Zouaves, three of Turcos, or 'Tirailleurs Algériens,' three of 'Chasseurs d'Afrique,' and three of 'Spahis,'—altogether 15,000 infantry and 3,000 horse. Besides these there are the punishment battalions, popularly known as the battalions of 'Zephyrs.'

Area and Population.

The boundaries of Algeria are not very well defined, large portions of the territory in the outlying districts being claimed both by the French Government and the nomade tribes who inhabit it, and hold themselves unconquered. According to the official estimates, the total area of the colony embraces 39,000,000 hectares, or 96,369,000 acres, being about three times the size of England. The number of the population and their nationality is given as follows in the census returns of 1856 and 1861 :—

Nationality	1856	1861
French	92,738	112,229
Other Europeans	66,544	80,517
Arabs in towns	123,250	358,760
„ in tribes	2,184,099	2,374,091
Jews	21,048	28,097
Other sects	8,388	13,142
Total	2,496,067	2,966,836

In 1862 there were 5,139,136 acres of land under cultivation in Algeria, of which 413,112 acres, or on an average, 8 per cent., were cultivated by the European colonists, and 4,726,024 acres, or 92 per cent., were cultivated by the natives. The total amount of cereals produced in 1862 was 4,159,712 imperial quarters, of which 426,023 imperial quarters, or 10 per cent., were produced by the colonists, and 3,733,690 imperial quarters, or 90 per cent., were produced by the natives. But of this vast quantity of grain only 82,448 imperial quarters, or 2 per cent., were exported.

Trade and Industry.

Since the days of the French conquest, trade in Algeria has, both as regards importations and exportations, made immense strides; for while in 1830 the trade of Algeria with France did not exceed 248,000*l.*, it reached 8,492,000*l.* in 1864. But, besides with France, the trade with other countries is not very important, being, imports and exports together, not much above the value of one million sterling per annum. Spain stands second in the list of countries trading with Algeria; while the Barbary States hold the third, and the United Kingdom the fourth place.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the imports from Algeria into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to Algeria in each of the five years 1861-65 :—

Years	Imports from Algeria into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to Algeria
	£	£
1861	30,322	20,955
1862	47,264	46,253
1863	104,204	13,732
1864	137,467	12,207
1865	90,505	10,916

Small quantities of corn and wool form the chief articles of Algerian import into the United Kingdom, while the exports consist almost entirely of coal and iron.

France draws large amounts of agricultural produce, particularly corn and cattle, from the colony. It appears from official returns that the importation of corn and cattle from Algeria into France is increasing rapidly. In 1863 there were 6,178 oxen imported into France from Algeria; and in 1864 the number increased to 11,233. The Algerian sheep imported into Marseilles in the year 1863 amounted to 77,659, and in 1864 to 100,763. In the year 1860 Marseilles received only 851 oxen from Algeria, and during the summer months of 1865 the markets of Marseilles, Toulon, Montpellier, and Cette, were in a great measure supplied with African beef.

The cultivation of the vine in Algeria has made great progress within the last few years. In the year 1862 the land planted with vines was estimated at 16,000 acres, of which 8,000 were situated in the province of Algiers, 5,500 in the province of Oran, and 1,500 in the province of Constantine. The vineyards produced in that year 43,222 hectolitres of wine, and 18,472,912 lbs. of grapes were sold for the table. The land was chiefly planted with the Chasselas-Burgundy, Alicante, and Grenache vines. The greatest fault to be found with the Algerian wines is their acidity. In 1863 additional plantations were made, both by the Arabs and colonists. The number of planters amounted to 17,281, of whom 22,300 were natives, and 5,000 Europeans. The vineyards covered 87,000 acres, of which 50,000 were planted with vines producing black, and the remainder with those producing white grapes. Of these vineyards 10,500 acres were situated in the province of Algeria, which produced 83,000 hectolitres of wine, and 8,500,000 lbs. weight of grapes for sale; 64,000 acres in the province of Constantine, pro-

ducing 30,000 hectolitres of wine, and 4,100,000 lbs. of grapes; and 12,500 acres in the province of Oran, producing 20,000 hectolitres of wine, and 2,000,000 lbs. of grapes.

In recent years the growth of cotton has also been attempted in Algeria. In the year 1864, there were 7,950 acres of land sown with cotton, producing upwards of 4,000,000 pounds of raw cotton, the whole of which was exported to France. To encourage the culture the French Government is granting a premium on the exportation of native cotton from Algeria.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Algeria, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Gold Sequin</i>	. . .	Average rate of exchange, 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
„ <i>Monzonnah</i>	. . .	„ „ „ 10d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Onguyah</i>	. . .	=	4 grammes.
„ <i>Hollah</i> (liquid)	. . .	=	16.66 litres, or about 17 pints.
„ <i>Psa</i> (dry)	. . .	=	48 litres, or about 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

The money, weights, and measures of France are also in general use.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was established in the year 1852. By Letters Patent, dated 23rd May, 1850, the Governor and Council were empowered to enact ordinances for the establishment of a Representative Government; two years later the present constitution was brought into force. It vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office-holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 15 elected members, presided over *ex-officio* by the Chief-justice, and a House of Assembly of 46 elected members, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. There is an election at the end of every five years for the Council, when eight and seven members are elected alternately. The qualification for members is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* With the exception of paid office-holders, and others specified in the Order in Council, any person may be elected a member of Assembly. Members of both houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by possession of property, of receipt of salary or wages, ranging between 25*l.* and 50*l.* per annum. The colonial secretary, the attorney-general, the treasurer-general, and the auditor-general, who are members of the Executive Council, can take part in the debates of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly; they can introduce new measures, but cannot vote in either House.

Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.—Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, born 1806; entered the Ceylon civil service as writer, May, 1828; promoted to be assistant colonial secretary and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, Oct. 1833; district judge of Kandy, 1840; Government agent for the western province, 1843; appointed superintendent of Honduras, 1851; governor of British Guiana, Feb. 1854; special envoy to the Government of Venezuela, 1858; appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, 1861.

The governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the forces within the colony.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony is derived mainly from import duties, which produced, on the average of the last five years, rather more than a quarter of a million sterling per annum. Comparatively little is derived from rent or sales of public lands, although enormous districts are waiting to be cultivated, and the price of agricultural produce is very high. A large portion of the expenditure is for police, gaols, and convicts. The income and expenditure of the colony during the eight years, from 1856 to 1864, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1856	348,362	333,151
1857	421,525	375,796
1858	463,010	494,989
1859	469,075	605,284
1860	742,771	763,236
1862	753,326	683,792
1863	757,602	682,666
1864	587,713	633,939

The revenue of 1863 was obtained from the following sources:—

Sources of Revenue	Amount £
Customs:—	
Import duties	273,916
Warehouse rent	622
Land sales	13,266
Land revenue	27,996
Rent, exclusive of land	7,927
Transfer duties	57,168
Auction „	20,517
Stamps and stamped licences	34,447
Taxes, arrear road rates	53
Postage	22,794
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court	10,306
Fees of office	5,073
Sale of Government property	3,227
Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government	6,370
Interest and premiums	17,340
Special receipts	3,336
Loans in aid of revenue	170,700
Miscellaneous receipts, including advances repaid	41,404
Total	716,489

The various branches of expenditure in 1863 were as follows :—

Branches of Expenditure	Amount £
Governor and other officers	34,636
Judicial	13,159
Administration of justice	92,38
Divisional courts	27,050
Civil commissioners	11,048
Allowances to court servants under Act 26 of 1860	7,220
Stamp Office	535
Police, gaols, and constables	49,398
Crown forests	1,215
Customs	13,199
Revenue services	394
Ecclesiastical	15,270
Educational	17,510
Post Office	9,269
Medical	7,280
Hospitals, lepers, and destitute	11,030
Port and boat establishments	4,885
Mounted frontier force	49,274
" inland "	4,268
Parliamentary expenses	9,444
Pensions, retired allowances, &c.	13,735
Conveyance of mails	42,969
Convict expenditure	32,675
Rent	6,379
Transport	14,045
Works and buildings	44,443
Roads, streets, and bridges	82,831
Aborigines	9,348
Special payments	3,590
Military	10,000
Immigration	13,145
Railways	8,594
Sums refunded	1,808
Interest and premiums	32,972
Advances outstanding	22,505
Loans repaid	29,000
Miscellaneous	20,431
Total	683,792

The colony had a public debt at the end of 1863, of 715,050*l*. The debt dates from the year 1859, when it amounted to 80,000*l*. It rose to 368,400*l*. in 1860; to 565,050*l*. in 1861; and to 715,050*l*. in 1863.

Area and Population.

The colony is divided into fourteen districts, differing greatly in extent, as shown in the following table, which also gives the chief towns:—

Districts	Area in square miles	Chief towns
Cape Town district	9	Cape Town
Cape Division	3,584	Simon's Town
Stellenbosch	2,280	Stellenbosch
Worcester	0,000	Worcester
Clanwilliam	2,111	Clanwilliam
Zwellendam	7,616	Zwellendam
George	4,032	George Town
Beaufort	13,050	Beaufort
Uitenhage	8,960	Uitenhage
Albany	1,792	Bathurst
Somerset	4,000	Somerset
Craddock	3,168	Craddock
Graaf Reinet	8,000	Graaf Reinet
Colesberg	11,654	Colesberg
Districts not organised	34,675	
Total	104,931	

The population, white and coloured, according to the last returns made in 1856, was then as follows :—

White	Coloured	Aliens	Various Malay and Africans	Total
102,156	129,167	10,584	25,189	267,096

The European inhabitants consist in part of the English authorities and English settlers; but the majority are of Dutch, German, or French origin, being the descendants of the original settlers. The coloured people are chiefly Hottentots and Kaffirs; the remaining portion of the population consists of Malays, and so-called Africans, the latter the offspring of a black woman and a Dutch father. Very little communication takes place between the Kaffirs, Africans, and Malays, each race holding the others in contempt.

Trade and Commerce.

The value of the total imports and exports of the Cape Colony, in the eight years from 1856 to 1864, was as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1856	1,588,393	1,327,175
1857	2,637,192	1,988,406
1858	2,495,341	1,798,176
1859	2,577,867	1,818,080
1860	2,665,902	1,920,279
1861	2,601,342	1,806,598
1862	2,623,159	1,936,751
1863	2,275,883	1,997,899
1864	2,470,836	2,385,305

The following table gives the quantities and value of the principal articles imported into the colony in each of the years 1863 and 1864:—

Imports		1863	1864
Apparel and slops	£	117,753	159,496
Beer and ale, bottled	<i>Gallons</i> £	141,094	179,255
„ „ in wood	<i>Gallons</i> £	25,230	31,744
Cabinet and upholstery ware	£	181,655	249,566
Coals	£	15,382	21,744
Coffee	£	27,033	27,086
Cotton manufactures	<i>Tons</i> £	20,630	38,248
Haberdashery and millinery	£	20,473	39,097
Hardware, cutlery, and ironmongery	<i>Cwts.</i> £	64,694	53,236
Iron, bar, bolt, and rod	£	170,280	155,636
Leather manufactured	£	137,661	337,054
Linen manufactures	£	191,230	270,533
Oilmen's stores	£	102,285	113,643
Rice	<i>Cwts.</i> £	38,600	21,880
Saddlery and Harness	£	16,506	11,605
Sugar, raw	£	71,791	73,307
Tea	£	9,937	14,682
Tobacco manufactured	£	51,976	61,444
Wood, deals	<i>Cwts.</i> £	124,678	85,735
Woollen manufactures	£	63,695	40,490
	£	15,914	16,244
	<i>Cwts.</i> £	129,238	116,432
	£	120,223	135,025
	<i>Lbs.</i> £	616,422	137,540
	£	36,632	9,923
	<i>Cwts.</i> £	5,758	4,112
	£	61,052	33,894
	<i>Cubic ft.</i> £	134,714	482,635
	£	9,393	32,523
	£	71,212	82,275
Total value of principal and other articles	£	2,275,833	2,493,389

Among the articles of export, wool is the most important, the value shipped annually constituting nearly three-fourths of the total exports. The sheep-farms are often of very great extent, comprising from 3,000 to 10,000 acres, and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy, paying a quit rent to Government as the original owner of the soil. Land on rent, from the farmer to a private owner, is almost unknown. The transfer of land from one individual to another is effected with the utmost facility by the laws of the colony, with the consequence that property seldom remains long in one family.

The following table gives the quantities and value of the principal articles exported from the colony in each of the years 1863 and 1864 :—

Exports		1863	1864
Copper ore	Tons	3,540	4,327
	£	103,214	122,722
Feathers, ostrich	Lbs.	10,275	17,873
	£	72,834	81,755
Hides, ox and cow	No.	25,263	34,289
	£	17,367	16,048
Ivory	Lbs.	53,226	26,013
	£	10,773	4,488
Skins:			
Goat	No.	510,171	450,247
	£	53,677	55,716
Sheep	No.	873,397	891,360
	£	69,495	76,453
Wine, ordinary	Gallons	319,146	175,601
	£	46,054	24,986
Wool, sheep's	Lbs.	31,148,176	36,413,689
	£	1,504,661	1,871,068
Total value of principal and other articles		£ 2,224,446	2,613,709

The inhabitants of the colony are employed, besides sheep-farming, in the production of wine, in the breeding of horses and cattle, and in the growth of wheat, barley, oats, and maize. The export of all these articles of agricultural produce is gradually, though slowly, increasing.

EGYPT.

Government.

EGYPT, formerly a province of the Turkish empire, became independent in 1811. By the Imperial Hatti-Schériff of Jan. 12, 1841, confirmed by the firman of June 1, 1841, the Government of Egypt is hereditary in the family of Mehemet Ali. His descendants bear the title of Viceroy. The law of succession is the same as in the imperial house of Turkey.

Viceroy of Egypt.—*Ismail* Pasha, born 1816, the eldest surviving son of Ibrahim Pasha, eldest son of Mehemet Ali; succeeded to the Government at the death of his uncle, Said Pasha, Jan. 18, 1863. The present viceroy is the fifth hereditary ruler of Egypt of the family of Mehemet Ali.

Heir Presumptive.—*Mustapha* Pasha, second surviving son of Ibrahim Pasha, born 1816.

The administration of the country is under a Council of State, consisting of four military and four civil dignitaries, nominated by the viceroy. At the side of the council stands a ministry, divided into five departments, of finance, of war, of marine, of home, and of foreign affairs. A governor is at the head of each of the seven provinces.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The budget for the year 1864 estimated the revenue at 4,250,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 3,575,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 675,000*l.* Former years showed a great deficit, amounting to from 500,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.* annually.

A tribute of 80,000 purses, or 400,000*l.*, has to be paid yearly to the Turkish Government. The deficit of several years created a floating debt, amounting, at the end of 1859, to 5,000,000*l.* sterling. In August 1860, the Government contracted a loan of 28,000,000 francs, or 1,120,000*l.*, at Paris; and, in March 1862, another loan of 40,000,000*l.* francs, or 1,600,000*l.* In August, 1864, the Government borrowed 700,000*l.* of two English joint-stock banks. The negotiation of another loan of 5,000,000*l.* was effected in October, 1864, at Paris and London. The latter was

issued for fifteen years, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent., and a proportionate amount set aside for a sinking fund.

The army is raised by conscription. It consisted, in January 1863, of four regiments of infantry, of 3,000 men each; of a battalion of chasseurs, of 1,000 men; of 3,500 cavalry; 1,500 artillery; and two battalions of engineers, of 1,500 each. There is, besides, a regiment of black troops, of Sudan, 3,000 men strong. The present viceroy decided, soon after his accession, to reduce the regular army to 14,000 men, namely, 8,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, artillery, and engineers, and 3,000 black troops.

The Egyptian navy comprised, in 1865, seven ships of the line, six frigates, nine corvettes, seven brigs, eighteen gunboats and smaller vessels, and twenty-seven transports. The viceroy has the command-in-chief of the fleet.

The area of Egypt is estimated at 175,812 square miles, with a population of about 5,000,000, including 150,000 Copts, 90,000 Bedouin Arabs, 8,000 Jews, 3,000 Armenians, and about 15,000 domiciled Europeans, one-third of them Greeks. The population of Alexandria, according to a superficial enumeration of the year 1859, numbered 400,000, while Cairo had 4,590 inhabitants.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Egypt with the United Kingdom is very important, on account of the direct as well as the transit trade. The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the imports from Egypt into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to Egypt, in each of the five years 1861 to 1865 :—

Years	Imports from Egypt into the United Kingdom	Exports of Home Produce from the United Kingdom to Egypt
	£	£
1861	8,398,493	2,278,848
1862	12,225,783	2,405,982
1863	16,495,581	4,406,295
1864	19,602,235	6,050,221
1865	21,773,250	5,985,087

The magnitude of the commercial transactions as regards the imports from Egypt into the United Kingdom is partly owing to the costly transit trade which flows from India through Egypt. The single article, raw silk, enumerated among Egyptian imports into the United Kingdom, but chiefly Indian produce, was of the value of 6,768,601*l.* in 1860; of 4,224,565*l.* in 1861; of 5,009,361*l.* in

1862; of 4,637,455*l.* in 1863; and of 3,715,132*l.* in 1864. The second staple article of Egyptian imports into the United Kingdom is raw cotton, the value of which rose from 1,480,895*l.* in 1860, to 3,723,440*l.* in 1862, to 8,841,557*l.* in 1863, and to the enormous sum of 14,300,507*l.* in 1864. The third staple article of Egyptian imports is corn, especially wheat, the value of which averages 1,000,000*l.* per annum. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to Egypt, in the years 1863 and 1864, comprised the following principal articles:—

Exports, principal articles	1863	1864
	£	£
Apparel and haberdashery	269,130	283,236
Arms and ammunition:		
Fire-arms (small)	24,905	18,601
Gunpowder	3,697	5,009
Books, printed	84,750	94,064
Carriages, of all sorts	23,517	77,354
Coals, cinders, and culm	123,138	168,651
Copper, wrought and unwrought	266,482	405,337
Cotton yarn	122,960	146,658
Cottons entered by the yard	1,810,980	2,492,997
" " at value	20,429	35,954
Drugs and chemical products	16,117	24,223
Earthenware and porcelain	13,804	17,482
Hardwares and cutlery, unenumerated	53,116	67,620
Iron, wrought and unwrought	161,689	236,090
Linens, entered by the yard	42,949	151,151
Machinery: steam engines	161,195	312,884
" all other sorts	252,621	402,071
Mathematical instruments	21,790	13,688
Paper of all sorts (including paper hangings)	3,754	3,098
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches	153,434	132,512
Provisions (not otherwise described)	17,462	19,155
Silk manufactures	258,418	271,850
Stationery, other than paper	44,752	46,794
Telegraphic wire, &c.	570	30,547
Woollens, entered by the yard (including those formerly entered by the piece)	55,615	90,554
Woollens entered at value	6,877	10,922
All other articles	392,244	493,178
Total	4,406,295	6,051,680

A large part of these exports of the United Kingdom pass merely in transit through Egypt on the way to British India.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Egypt, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Sequin</i>	=	Average rate of exchange, 5s. 4d.
„ <i>Piastre</i> , of 40 <i>paras</i>	=	„ „ 2½d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Killow</i>	=	0.9120 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Almud</i>	=	1.151 imperial gallons.
<i>Oke</i> , of 400 <i>drams</i>	=	2.8326 lbs. avoirdupois.

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LIBERIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Liberia is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a president and a non-active vice-president, and the legislative power is exercised by a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The president and vice-president are elected for two years; the House of Representatives also for two years, and the senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House; each county sending 2 members to the senate. It is provided that, on the increase of the population, each 10,000 persons will be entitled to an additional representative. Both the president and the vice-president must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*. In case of the absence or death of the president, his post is filled by the vice-president. The latter is also President of the Senate, which, in addition to being one of the branches of the legislature, is a Council for the President of the Republic, he being required to submit treaties for ratification and appointments to public office for confirmation.

President of Liberia.—Daniel Bashiell Warner, elected May 5, 1864, for the term of two years, and re-elected in 1866.

Vice-President of Liberia.—James W. Priest, elected May 5, 1864.

The first president was Joseph Jenkins Roberts; he was succeeded by Stephen Allen Benson. Each of these two presidents served four terms of two years each. Mr. Daniel B. Warner, the actual chief magistrate of the republic, is the third president.

For political and judicial purposes, the republic is divided into counties, which are further subdivided into townships. The counties are four in number, and called Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland. The townships are commonly about eight miles in extent. Each town is a corporation, its affairs being managed by officers chosen by the inhabitants. Courts of monthly and quarter sessions are held in each county. The civil business of the county is administered by four superintendents appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate. The county system of

government is capable of indefinite extension over new districts of territory that may be acquired, giving all the advantages which local self-government affords to the inhabitants. The Government of Liberia is entirely in the hands of men of the African race.

Population, Revenue, and Trade.

The settlement of Liberia, founded in 1822, was, on August 24, 1847, proclaimed a free and independent state, as the Republic of Liberia. The state was first acknowledged by England, afterwards by France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Denmark, and Portugal, and, in 1861, by the United States. The republic has about 600 miles of coast line, and extends back about 100 miles on an average, but with the facility of almost indefinite extension into the interior. It is stated that the natives everywhere manifest the greatest desire that treaties should be formed with them, so that the limits of the republic may be extended over all the neighbouring districts. The Liberian territory has been purchased by more than 20 treaties, and in all cases the natives have freely parted with their titles for a satisfactory price. The chief solicitude has been to purchase the line of sea-coast, so as to connect the different settlements under one Government, and to exclude the slave trade, which formerly was most extensively carried on at Cape Mesurado, Tradetown, Little Bassa, Digby, New Sesters, Gallinas, and other places at present within the republic.

The population is estimated to number 500,000, of which 16,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 484,000 aboriginal inhabitants. In the year 1862, the public revenue amounted to 30,190*l.*, and the expenditure to 29,973*l.* The Liberians have built and manned 30 coast traders, and they have a number of large vessels engaged in commerce with Great Britain and the United States. The principal articles of export are coffee, sugar, palm oil, and various other products of the soil of Africa. In the Board of Trade returns, including the 'Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom,' the imports and exports of Liberia are not distinguished, but thrown with others together under the heading 'Western Coast of Africa.'

NATAL.

Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected into a separate Government by Letters Patent issued in November, 1845. A Lieutenant-Governor was appointed, as well as an Executive Council created. The Lieutenant-Governor was subordinate to the Governor of the Cape, and the Legislative Council of the latter continued to frame laws for Natal till 1848, when a separate Legislative Council was established. In 1856 Natal was erected into a distinct and separate colony, and from that time has not been under the control of the Governor of the Cape. Its affairs are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Chief-justice, the senior officer in command of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary for Native Affairs; and a Legislative Council, composed of four official members, namely, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, and 12 members elected by the counties and boroughs.

Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.—John Maclean, C.B.; formerly Chief Commissioner for British Kaffraria, 1852–60; Lieutenant-Governor of British Kaffraria, 1860–4; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, April 6, 1864.

The Lieutenant-Governor has a salary of 1,200*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary of 700*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony in the six years, 1859–64, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1859	50,904	49,916
1860	86,871	80,384
1861	114,087	126,560
1862	109,299	113,237
1863	123,089	117,980
1864	135,210	127,757

About one-third of the revenue is derived from customs, and the rest from miscellaneous sources of income, chief among them a 'hut-tax on natives.' The latter produced 17,926*l.* in the year 1862. The chief item of expenditure is for police and the administration of justice. The public debt, which was 50,000*l.* in 1860, had risen to 100,000*l.* at the end of 1863.

Natal is a solitary instance of a colony having been established by Great Britain without cost to imperial funds. In its early days it had a loan of ten thousand pounds, which has long since been repaid. Its military expenditure is, however, still paid by Great Britain.

Population.

The colony has an estimated area of about 18,000 square miles, with a seaboard of 150 miles. But the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown. The following table gives the area of the best explored counties and divisions, and the population of each, according to Government returns of the year 1863 :—

Counties and divisions	Area in square miles	Population
County of Pietermaritzburg	—	32,050
City of " "	—	4,913
County of Durban	3,774	5,020
Borough of "	—	4,313
County of Klip River	—	25,995
Ladysmith Division	2,232	5,347
Newcastle "	—	—
County of Victoria :		
Inanda Division	482	13,585
Tugela "	1,000	386
County of Umvoti	2,000	4,179
County of Weenen	—	20,595
Division of the Upper Umkomanzi	1,440	12,661
" Lower "	1,600	12,258
Total	—	156,165

About one-seventh of the population enumerated in the above table are of European origin. Comparatively few emigrants arrived in recent years, the former Government aid to this effect having come to an end. (*See Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 287.) The number of emigrants from Great Britain in the year 1863—when there existed Government aid—was 256, of whom 35 were married men, 31 married women, 78 single men, 42 single women, 35 boys between the ages of 1 and 12, 23 girls between the same ages, 7 male infants,

and 5 female; 184 were English, 59 Scotch, and 13 Irish. A number of Indian coolies, from 500 to 800 per annum, have also been recently introduced into Natal.

Trade and Commerce.

The value of the total imports and exports of the colony, in the six years 1860–65, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1860	354,987	129,390
1861	402,689	119,207
1862	449,469	127,228
1863	473,333	158,565
1864	591,686	220,267
1865	455,206	210,254

The staple article of export is sheep's wool; next to which in importance stand sugar, ivory, and hides. Many of the exports, particularly wool, come from the neighbouring Dutch republics, which also absorb more than one-third of the imports. The native population, though extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, have not as yet been able to produce any articles of export from Natal.

III. ASIA.

CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April, 1831, and supplementary orders of March, 1833. According to the terms of this constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members; viz., the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 15 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and six unofficial members.

Governor of Ceylon.—Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt., formerly in the 87th Fusiliers; subsequently, 1846–53, a member of the Irish Poor-law Board; appointed President of Montserrat, 1854; Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher, 1855; Governor of Hong-Kong, 1859. Appointed Governor of Ceylon, 1864.

The Governor has a salary of 7,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary 2,000*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the eight years 1857 to 1864, was as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1857	578,028	535,803
1858	654,961	594,333
1859	747,036	698,268
1860	767,100	705,440
1861	751,997	635,230
1862	759,135	626,653
1863	952,790	738,194
1864	867,728	1,843,292

Rather more than one-third of the revenue is derived from import and export duties, and the rest from miscellaneous indirect taxes, of which the most productive, 'licences,' furnishes about 125,000*l.* per annum. The items 'land sales,' and 'land revenue,' produce together little more than 100,000*l.* The largest item of the expenditure is for public works, and the next largest for police and administration of justice. About 17,000*l.* per annum are spent for educational purposes.

Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Ceylon, in the several provinces, according to a return of the year 1862 :—

Provinces	Area in square miles	Total population	Population per square mile
Western	3,820	725,812	190·00
North-western	3,362	204,924	60·95
Southern	2,147	334,759	155·91
Eastern	4,753	83,738	17·61
Northern	5,427	419,062	77·21
Central	5·191	306,939	59·12
Total	24,700	2,075,234	84·01
Military	—	4,647	·18
Total (including military) .		2,079,881	84·20

Of the total population here enumerated, 15,231 were white, and the rest coloured. The male sex preponderated over the female in the proportion of ten to nine both among the white and the coloured inhabitants of Ceylon.

Trade and Commerce.

The trade and commerce of Ceylon has greatly expanded in recent years, having more than trebled from 1851 to 1864. The total imports, which were of the value of 1,998,450*l.* in 1851, had risen to 5,526,964*l.* in 1864, while the total exports, which were of the value of 1,805,877*l.* in 1851, amounted to 3,112,268*l.* in 1864. In the subjoined tables, the quantities and values of principal articles imported and exported from Ceylon, in each of the years 1863 and 1864, are given :—

Imports			1863	1864
Coals and coke	<i>Tons</i>		51,104	55,187
	<i>£</i>		127,729	143,400
Cotton manufactures	<i>Pieces</i>		1,074,653	1,363,244
	<i>Packages</i>		11,603	14,723
" Twist	<i>£</i>		790,408	997,272
	<i>Packages</i>		908	1,433
Cutlery and hardware	<i>Cwts.</i>		96	74
	<i>£</i>		60,694	93,851
Curry stuffs.	<i>Packages</i>		8,228	6,326
	<i>Cwts.</i>		109	22,651
Fish, salted and dried	<i>Pieces</i>		11,085	5,371
	<i>£</i>		66,547	70,604
Grain: Paddy	<i>Packages</i>		7	—
	<i>Cwts.</i>		87,607	74,052
" Rice	<i>£</i>		59,617	38,798
	<i>Cwts.</i>		60,905	75,248
Haberdashery and millinery	<i>£</i>		60,905	75,248
	<i>Bushels</i>		798,280	680,364
Specie and bullion	<i>£</i>		119,742	102,055
	<i>Bushels</i>		4,415,820	3,943,396
Total value of principal and other articles	<i>£</i>		1,324,746	1,183,019
	<i>Packages</i>		1,659	1,397
	<i>Pieces</i>		6,573	—
	<i>£</i>		66,263	53,505
	<i>£</i>		1,842,974	1,771,053
	<i>£</i>		5,433,807	5,526,964

Exports			1863	1864
Areca nuts	<i>Cwts.</i>		68,406	54,326
	<i>£</i>		51,304	40,715
Cinnamon	<i>Lbs.</i>		734,038	776,675
	<i>£</i>		36,702	38,833
Coffee, plantation	<i>Cwts.</i>		670,068	576,315
	<i>£</i>		1,809,186	1,555,513
" Native	<i>Cwts.</i>		158,517	95,548
	<i>£</i>		317,034	190,897
Cotton manufactures	<i>Packages</i>		5,861	3,925
	<i>Pieces</i>		341,084	211,541
" Twist	<i>£</i>		340,263	251,276
	<i>Bundles</i>		—	351
" Wool	<i>Cwts.</i>		—	4
	<i>Packages</i>		906	652
	<i>£</i>		59,105	43,668
	<i>Packages</i>		—	1,326
	<i>Bags</i>		6,217	—
	<i>Cwts.</i>		1,682	493
	<i>£</i>		89,963	25,479

Exports		1863	1864
Oil, cocoa-nut	<i>Cwts.</i>	152,076	180,761
	£	189,232	224,955
Specie and bullion	£	408,050	450,621
Spirits, arrack	<i>Gallons</i>	100,250	165,511
	£	7,499	17,428
Tobacco, unmanufactured	<i>Cwts.</i>	22,113	1,090
	£	22,144	1,222
Total value of principal and other articles		£ 3,587,234	3,112,268

The commercial intercourse of Ceylon with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the imports from Ceylon into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to Ceylon, in each of the five years 1861 to 1865:—

Years	Imports from Ceylon into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to Ceylon
	£	£
1861	2,251,019	486,655
1862	2,488,262	573,998
1863	3,699,425	1,075,927
1864	3,173,820	826,368
1865	3,707,615	685,308

The quantities and value of the principal articles imported from Ceylon into the United Kingdom, in the year 1864, were as follows:—

Imports from Ceylon into the United Kingdom	Quantities	Value
		£
Cinnamon <i>Lbs.</i>	596,769	61,482
Coffee "	69,011,290	2,370,129
Coir, coir rope, twine, strands, and yarn } <i>Cwts.</i>	33,635	43,911
Cotton, raw "	32,499	272,685
Cowries "	4,210	4,113
Ebony <i>Tons</i>	538	5,460
Hemp <i>Cwts.</i>	422	806
Lead, black (or plumbago) <i>Tons</i>	3,547	44,355
Oil, chemical, essential and perfumed . <i>Lbs.</i>	22,321	9,423
" cocoa-nut <i>Cwts.</i>	185,257	348,706
All other articles <i>Value</i>	—	12,750
Total	—	3,173,820

The staple article of imports from Ceylon into the United Kingdom is coffee, of the average value of 2,000,000*l.* per annum. The only other articles of note are cocoa-nut oil and raw cotton, the former averaging 240,000*l.*, and the latter 100,000*l.* during the five years 1861–65. Manufactured cotton goods, of the average value of about 360,000*l.* per annum, form the principal British export to Ceylon.

(For *Money, Weights, and Measures*, see INDIA.)

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CHINA.

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the Chinese empire is strictly patriarchal. The sovereign called 'Ta-hwang-li,' or the Great Emperor, is regarded as the father of his people, and has unlimited power over all his subjects. The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the first of the 'Four Books' of Confucius, which prescribe the government of the State to be based upon the government of the family.

Reigning Emperor.—Ki-tsiang, 'High Prosperity,' formerly Prince Tsai-sung, born April 5, 1855, the eldest son of the Emperor Hien-fung, 'Perfect Bliss,' succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, August 22, 1861.

The present sovereign is the 8th Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Ta-tsing, 'The Sublimely Pure,' which succeeded to the native dynasty of Ming in the year 1644.

The emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and, as high priest of the empire, can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the 'Interior Council Chamber,' comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the fundamental laws of the empire, contained in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hyo-si,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Le-poo, or six boards of government. They are:—1. The board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; 2. The board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; 3. The board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; 4. The military board, superintending the administration of the army; 5. The board of public works; and 6. The high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-che-yiven, or board of public

censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor is to be present at the meetings of each of the six government boards, without taking any part in the deliberation, and others have to travel through the various provinces of the empire to inspect and superintend the administration of the chief public functionaries.

Revenue and Population.

The estimates of the public revenue of China vary greatly, and while they are stated by some to exceed 100 millions sterling, are held by others not to come up to half that amount. Official returns of the Chinese Government—intended for a special public use, and as such not very reliable—which were published in 1844, give the revenue as follows:—

	Taels
Land-tax, in money	53,730,218
Ditto in kind, valued at.	113,398,057
Salt tax	7,486,380
Tea duties	204,530
Duties on merchandise	4,335,459
Duties on foreign ditto, at Canton	3,000,000
Sundries	1,052,706
Duties on marketable articles	1,174,932
Duties on shops and pawnbrokers	5,000,000
Ginseng	1,000,000
Coinage	1,000,000
Total taels	191,804,139
Sterling	£63,934,713

The above was returned as the net revenue of the country. No statement of the expenditure is given in the official accounts; but from missionary reports, as well as the accounts published in the 'Peking Gazette,' it would appear that there are almost constant deficits, which the governors and high officers of provinces must make good by loans or extraordinary taxation.

The public revenue is mainly derived from three sources, namely, customs duties, licences, and a tax upon land. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports; their total produce at the thirteen treaty ports open to Europeans amounted to 8,691,817 taels, or 2,897,272*l.* in 1863, and to 8,138,102 taels, or 2,712,701*l.* in 1864. A large portion of the land-tax is paid in kind, and the amount is chiefly discharged in rice, wheat, and pulse, which is kept by the Government in immense granaries in the suburbs of Peking and Tung-chow.

The revenues of the various provinces of the empire were stated as follows in the official report of 1844:—

REVENUE AND POPULATION.

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Provinces	Sent to the capital		Provincial treasury
	Money taels	Shih rice	Money taels
Chih-le	1,939,941	—	1,180,614
Keang-soo	2,564,728	1,431,273	1,471,543
Gan-hwuy	1,194,914	—	3,274,683
Keang-si	1,602,431	795,063	795,224
Che-Keang	2,287,346	678,320	907,905
Foo-Keen	1,055,290	—	309,380
Hoo-Pih	776,173	96,934	365,741
Hunan	944,432	96,314	280,192
Honan	2,441,110	221,342	658,923
Shan-tung	2,730,736	353,963	743,532
Shan-se	2,702,285	—	898,081
Shen-se	1,344,548	—	308,121
Kan-suh	182,644	218,550	133,061
Sze-Chuen	306,366	—	24,271
Kwang-tung	719,370	—	542,601
Kwang-si	278,559	—	113,725
Yun-Nan	188,927	227,626	87,852
Kwei-Choo	53,346	—	27,056
Totals	23,313,146	4,119,385	12,120,407
Total in money . 35,430,552 taels			

The empire is divided into eighteen provinces, the area and population of which, according to the imperial census of 1812, is as follows:—

Provinces	Provincial capital	Distance from Peking in lys *	Area in English statute miles	Population
Chih-le	Peking . .	—	58,949	27,900,871
Shan-tung	Tse-nan-foo .	800	65,104	28,958,764
Shan-se	Tae-yuen-foo .	1,200	55,268	14,004,210
Honan	Kae-fung-foo .	1,540	65,104	23,037,171
Keang-soo	Nanking . .	2,400	92,661	37,843,501
Gan-hwuy	Gan-king-foo .	2,700		34,168,059
Keang-si	Nan-chang-foo .	2,850	72,176	30,426,999
Foo-Keen	Fuh-choo-foo .	4,845	53,480	14,777,410
Che-Keang	Hang-choo-foo .	3,300	39,150	26,266,784
Hoo-Pih	Woo-chang-foo .	3,155	144,770	37,370,098
Hunan	Chang-cha-foo .	4,550		18,652,507
Shen-se	Se-gan-foo .	2,650	154,008	10,207,256
Kan-suh	Lan-choo-foo .	4,040		15,193,135
Sze-Chuen	Ching-too-foo .	5,700	166,800	21,435,678
Kwang-tung, or Canton	Kwang-choo-foo .	7,570	79,456	19,147,030
Kwang-si	Kwe-lin-foo .	7,460	78,250	7,313,895
Yun-Nan	Yun-nan-foo .	8,200	107,869	5,561,320
Kwei-Choo	Kwei-yang-foo .	7,640	64,554	5,288,219
Total			1,297,999	67,832,807

* Lys—194 to a degree, or about one-third English mile each.

The above population, giving 283 souls per square mile throughout the empire, appears to be excessive, considering that some of the outlying portions of the immense territory are by no means densely inhabited. Nevertheless, later returns than those of 1812, likewise said to be official, give still higher figures. It is stated that in a census taken in 1842, the population of China was ascertained to number 414,686,994, or 320 per English square mile.

Since the accession of the present dynasty, a census, or rough enumeration of the population, takes place every ten years, but the results are not always, and never completely, made public. From what has become known of these computations of the people, it would appear that China nearly trebled its population in the hundred years 1742 to 1842, and that it doubled in the seventy years 1772 to 1842.

The standing military force of China consists nominally of four divisions—the Manchooks, in 678 companies of 100 men each, the Mongols, in 211 companies, and 106,000 Chinese, all cavalry, and 500,000 native infantry, besides 125,000 irregular troops or militia; in all, 829,900 men. Besides these, many irregular troops are stationed in the provinces of Mongolia, Turkestan, Tibet, where the Government is military, and in all considerable cities there is a garrison of Tartar troops. But recent reports state the Chinese army to be composed of only 600,000 men, scattered over the surface of the empire. A standing army, in the European sense of the word, is not in existence. The soldiers do not live in barracks, but in their own houses, pursuing as chief business some civil occupation, frequently that of day-labourers, and meeting only on certain occasions, pursuant to orders from the military chieftains.

Trade and Commerce.

The first attempt on the part of Great Britain to open a trade with China was made in 1637, when four merchant vessels arrived at Macao; but through the intrigues of the Portuguese there established, the enterprise failed. Afterwards the East India Company carried on a small traffic at the different maritime ports, and chiefly at Canton. In 1792, Lord Macartney's embassy attempted to put the trade on a more liberal basis, but with little success. In 1816, Lord Amherst's mission for a similar purpose also failed, though the English trade continued for the next twenty years. In 1834 the exclusive trade of the East India Company with China terminated, and the country was thrown open to general traders. The opening thus made was followed by a commercial treaty, signed on August 29, 1842, by *the plenipotentiaries of the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of China*, by the terms of which five ports of the empire were opened

to European trade. The five ports comprised those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai. To these five ports were subsequently added eight others—namely, Swatow, Tientsin, Che-foo, Hankow, Kiu-kiang, Chin-kiang, Formosa, and New-Chang.

The relative importance of these thirteen gates of Chinese commerce is shown in the following table, which gives the total value of the imports and exports of each, during the years 1863 and 1864:—

Ports	Imports		Exports	
	1863	1864	1863	1864
	£	£	£	£
Shanghai . .	29,709,575	21,610,757	12,227,153	13,282,589
Foo-chow-foo . .	2,616,637	2,378,044	4,521,203	4,374,685
Canton . .	2,281,354	2,421,482	3,862,039	3,414,863
Ningpo . .	3,348,601	3,421,538	1,454,569	2,083,435
Amoy . .	2,046,033	2,354,913	994,129	943,494
Swatow . .	1,526,404	2,133,262	694,807	1,233,371
Tientsin . .	2,205,739	2,593,065	304,405	576,929
Che-foo . .	759,178	1,008,325	498,932	919,516
Hankow . .	3,308,772	3,620,738	4,247,302	4,484,475
Kiu-kiang . .	1,061,788	1,044,217	2,436,780	1,356,983
Chin-kiang . .	1,522,603	1,557,784	230,276	402,979
Formosa . .	—	193,213	—	154,498
New-chang . .	—	236,579	—	570,133
Total . .	50,386,684	44,573,919	31,471,595	33,797,950

The amount of duties collected at each of the treaty ports, in the years 1863 and 1864, was as follows:—

Ports	1863	1864
	Taels	Taels
Shanghai	2,526,621	2,042,331
Canton	926,315	727,890
Swatow	326,056	355,183
Amoy	470,992	474,909
Foo-chow	1,703,674	1,601,260
Formosa	—	47,851
Ningpo	352,946	395,323
Hankow	1,314,003	1,289,619
Kiu-kiang	713,778	629,187
Chin-kiang	37,596	30,049
Che-foo	156,153	228,921
Tientsin	163,681	210,850
New-chang	—	104,729
Total	8,691,817 £2,897,272	8,138,192 £2,712,701

The following table gives the value, in taels—equal to 6s. 8d.—of the imports at each of the thirteen treaty ports in the year 1864—distinguishing between foreign goods and native produce, and imports from Great Britain and British colonies, and from other Chinese ports:—

Imports in 1864	From Great Britain, British possessions, and colonies	From other Chinese ports	Total value of Imports
Shanghai:—	Taels	Taels	Taels
Foreign goods . . .	30,667,447	316,440	} 64,832,271
Native produce . . .	—	30,602,294	
Canton:—			
Foreign goods . . .	—	1,863,798	} 7,264,445
Native produce . . .	5,307,901	—	
Swatow:—			
Foreign goods . . .	2,904,425	16,483	} 6,399,786
Native produce . . .	—	3,448,421	
Amoy:—			
Foreign goods . . .	—	2,827,810	} 7,064,739
Native produce . . .	3,379,718	16,259	
Foo-chow:—			
Foreign goods . . .	4,379,988	—	} 7,134,133
Native produce . . .	—	2,727,503	
Formosa:—			
Native goods . . .	—	150,456	} 579,638
Foreign goods . . .	297,066	132,116	
Ningpo:—			
Foreign goods . . .	2,922,108	2,219,889	} 10,264,616
Native goods . . .	—	3,923,722	
Hankow:—			
Native goods . . .	—	4,912,677	} 10,862,216
Foreign goods . . .	71,964	5,834,382	
Kiu-kiang:—			
Foreign goods . . .	—	1,772,302	} 3,132,652
Native goods . . .	—	1,360,350	
Chin-kiang:—			
Native goods . . .	—	3,667,867	} 4,673,353
Foreign goods . . .	—	1,005,486	
Che-foo:—			
Foreign goods . . .	601,678	532,775	} 3,024,974
Native goods . . .	—	1,550,673	
Tientsin:—			
Native goods . . .	—	3,752,601	} 7,779,197
Foreign goods . . .	576,320	3,404,383	
New-chwang:—			
Foreign and native goods . . .	—	709,738	709,738
Total . . .	51,126,615 £17,042,205	76,748,025 £25,582,675	133,721,758 £44,573,919

The following table gives the value of the exports at each of the thirteen treaty ports, distinguishing between exports to Great Britain and British colonies, and to other open Chinese ports :—

Ports	To Great Britain, British possessions and colonies	To other open Chinese ports	Total exports
	Taels	Taels	Taels
Shanghai . . .	27,243,189	8,549,365	39,847,768
Canton . . .	6,581,245	2,884,305	10,244,590
Swatow . . .	111,437	3,573,608	3,700,112
Amoy . . .	465,674	1,467,251	2,830,482
Foo-chow . . .	10,587,880	1,335,476	13,124,056
Formosa . . .	7,031	456,462	463,493
Ningpo . . .	1,747,747	4,495,518	6,250,306
Hankow . . .	1,394,683	12,058,742	13,453,425
Kiu-kiang . . .	66,762	4,004,186	4,070,948
Chin-kiang . . .	—	1,208,939	1,208,939
Che-foo . . .	877,871	1,868,400	2,758,547
Tientsin . . .	573,637	1,153,457	1,730,786
New-chang . . .	—	1,710,398	1,710,398
Total . . . }	49,657,156 £16,552,385	44,766,105 £14,922,035	101,393,850 £33,797,950

The following table gives the total value of the re-exports from each of the thirteen treaty ports in the year 1864—distinguishing between foreign and native goods, and exports sent to Great Britain and British colonies and to other Chinese ports :—

Re-exports in 1864	To Great Britain, British possessions, and colonies	To other Chinese ports	Total value of re-exports
	Taels	Taels	Taels
Shanghai :—			
Foreign goods . .	406,531	16,091,953	} 38,652,666
Native goods . .	12,225,418	3,634,336	
Canton :—			
Foreign goods . .	3,623,678	165,553	} 3,815,561
Native goods . .	5,123	1,086	
Amoy :—			
Foreign goods . .	22,896	495,319	} 582,098
Native goods . .	22,800	40,764	
Swatow :—			
Foreign goods . .	8,463	48,065	} 74,603
Native goods . .	1,023	7,789	
Foo-chow :—			
Foreign goods . .	—	189,484	} 238,063
Native goods . .	12,581	15,172	

Re-exports in 1864	To Great Britain, British possessions, and colonies	To other Chinese ports	Total value of re-exports
Formosa :—			
Native goods . .	410	4,636	5,151
Ningpo :—			
Foreign goods . .	7,171	135,586	} 261,503
Native goods . .	12,742	104,419	
Hankow :—			
Foreign goods . .	450	141,714	} 191,544
Native goods . .	—	49,380	
Kiu-kiang :—			
Foreign goods . .	—	66,734	} 91,553
Native goods . .	—	24,819	
Chin-kiang :—			
Foreign goods . .	—	31,448	} 51,621
Native goods . .	—	20,173	
Che-foo :—			
Foreign goods . .	382	123,209	} 208,758
Native goods . .	103	81,407	
Tientsin :—			
Foreign goods . .	1,542	114,297	} 133,775
Native goods . .	344	17,558	
New-chang . .	—	31,228	31,228
Total . . {	16,351,657 £5,450,552	21,636,129 £7,212,043	44,337,719 £14,779,239

Subjoined is a statement of the total value of the trade of China with other countries in the year 1864 :—

Countries	Imports		Re-exports		Exports	
	Taels	£	Taels	£	Taels	£
Great Britain, British possessions, and colonies . . .	51,126,615	17,042,205	—	—	49,657,156	16,552,385
Japan	1,832,205	610,735	3,051,458	1,017,153	344,947	114,982
United States	460,678	150,226	—	—	4,482,859	1,494,287
Other countries . . .	3,564,235	1,188,078	—	—	2,142,783	714,261
Chinese open ports, or international trade . .	76,748,025	25,582,675	21,636,129	7,212,043	44,766,105	14,922,035
Total	133,721,758	44,573,919	—	—	101,393,850	33,797,950

It will be seen from the preceding table that Great Britain and the British colonies absorb almost the whole of the foreign commerce of China. The values of the total imports from China to the United Kingdom and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to China—inclusive, in either case, the British colony of Hong Kong, strictly a free port in the Chinese empire—were as follows in each of the ten years from 1856 to 1865 :—

Years	Imports from China and Hong Kong into the United Kingdom.	Exports of Home Produce from the United Kingdom to China—with Hong Kong
	£	£
1856	9,421,648	2,216,123
1857	11,448,639	2,449,982
1858	7,073,509	2,876,447
1859	9,014,310	4,457,573
1860	9,323,764	5,318,036
1861	9,070,445	4,848,657
1862	12,137,095	3,137,342
1863	14,186,310	3,889,927
1864	15,673,930	4,711,478
1865	11,447,028	5,171,152

The quantities and value of the principal articles imported from China—inclusive of Hong Kong—into the United Kingdom in the year 1864, were as follows :—

Imports from China into the United Kingdom.	Quantities	Value
		£
Camphor <i>Cwts.</i>	18,399	90,074
Canes or sticks of all sorts <i>Value</i>	—	16,307
Cassia lignea <i>Lbs.</i>	755,765	29,172
China or porcelain ware and earthen-ware <i>Cwts.</i>	1,082	13,464
Cotton, raw <i>„</i>	769,259	6,242,504
Cotton, piece goods <i>Pieces</i>	1,262	2,003
Ginger, preserved <i>Lbs.</i>	202,002	8,654
Hemp <i>Cwts.</i>	4,570	5,627
Japanned and lacquered ware <i>„</i>	214	3,177
Mats and matting <i>Value</i>	—	5,540
Oil: Chemical, essential, and perfumed: cassia <i>Lbs.</i>	29,882	13,201
„ „ other sorts <i>„</i>	83,903	18,505
Rhubarb <i>„</i>	66,644	12,501
Silk, raw <i>„</i>	461,357	472,636
„ waste, knubs or husks <i>Cwts.</i>	2,210	28,582
„ Thrown <i>Lbs.</i>	—	—
„ Manufactures:		
Crape shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs, and crape in pieces „	6,273	15,908
China damask <i>Running yards</i>	4,120	1,097
Pongees and pongee handkerchiefs <i>Pieces</i>	3,078	2,573
„ Unenumerated <i>Value</i>	—	1,427
Sugar, unrefined <i>Cwts.</i>	4,283	5,588
Tea <i>Lbs.</i>	115,102,527	8,606,705
Tin <i>Cwts.</i>	2,548	13,322
Wax, vegetable <i>„</i>	—	—
Wool, sheep and lambs' <i>Lbs.</i>	147,784	5,760
All other articles <i>Value</i>	—	59,594
<i>Total</i>	—	15,873,930

(For separate tables of imports into the United Kingdom from the colony of *Hong Kong*, see pp. 640-3.)

The following tabular statement gives the quantities and value of the principal articles of British and Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom to China—inclusive of *Hong Kong*—in the year 1864:—

Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to China		Quantities	Value
			£
Apparel and haberdashery	<i>Value</i>	—	44,298
Arms and ammunition	"	—	75,223
Beer and ale	<i>Barrels</i>	11,592	47,117
Coals, cinders and culm	<i>Tons</i>	145,598	77,732
Copper, wrought and unwrought	<i>Cwts.</i>	12,612	56,001
Cotton yarn	<i>Lbs.</i>	1,961,813	241,942
Cottons, entered by the yard	<i>Yards</i>	73,526,512	2,007,880
" " at value	<i>Value</i>	—	3,287
Earthenware and porcelain	"	—	8,925
Glass manufactures	"	—	25,808
Hardwares and cutlery, unenumerated	<i>Cwts.</i>	6,741	31,231
Iron, wrought and unwrought	<i>Tons</i>	15,519	181,900
Lead and shot	"	7,822	170,364
Linens, entered by the yard	<i>Yards</i>	656,651	36,689
Paper of all sorts (including paper } hangings)	<i>Cwts.</i>	1,545	9,083
Pickles and sauces	<i>Value</i>	—	21,062
Provisions, unenumerated	"	—	21,856
Stationery other than paper	"	—	6,881
Tin plates	"	—	44,852
Woollens, entered by the yard (including } those formerly entered by the } piece)	<i>Yards</i>	16,756,215	1,329,222
" " at value	<i>Value</i>	—	8,269
All other articles	"	—	261,856
Total		—	4,711,478

China is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, most of which, however, are badly kept. There is, nevertheless, a postal service, but of a very rude kind. The couriers who are despatched by the local functionaries are allowed to carry private letters for a trifling remuneration. Letters from *Pekin* reach *Shanghai* in 15 or 20 days, and *Canton* in 40, 50, and sometimes 60 days. The postage of a letter from *Pekin* to *Shanghai* is about fivepence. The couriers change horses every twenty miles. It is expected that the Chinese Government will be induced to grant a post-office contract to Europeans, which cannot fail to render great services to commerce.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures, in ordinary use at the treaty ports, and in the intercourse with foreigners, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The <i>Tael</i>	.	.	.	=	Average rate of exchange, 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
„ Mexican <i>Dollar</i>				=	The rates of exchange fluctuate from 4 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Tael</i>	.	.	.	=	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Picul</i>	.	.	.	=	133 lbs.
„ <i>Catty</i>	.	.	.	=	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
„ <i>Chang</i>	.	.	.	=	4 yards.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nankin, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Honk Kong is mainly a factory for British commerce with China, and a military and naval station for the protection of that commerce.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the officer commanding the troops, and the Attorney-General. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, the Surveyor-General, and three unofficial members nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Governor.

Governor of Hong Kong.—Sir Richard Graves *MacDonnell*, Knt.; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated B.A. 1835, M.A., 1838, hon. LL.D., 1844; called to the bar in Ireland, 1838, and at Lincoln's Inn, London, 1840; chief justice of the Gambia colony from 1843 to 1847; governor of Gambia from 1847 to 1851; conducted several exploring expeditions up the Gambia, and in the interior of Africa, between that river and the Senegal; governor of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, in 1852; captain-general and governor-in-chief of South Australia, 1855 to 1862; governor of Nova Scotia, 1864–65, appointed governor of Hong Kong, 1865.

The Governor has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum.

There is a large police force in the colony, numbering 550 men, of whom 60 are Europeans, 382 Indians, and 108 Chinese.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The occupation of Hong Kong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to Imperial funds, the vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly 50,000*l.* in addition to military expenditure. The colony may be considered to have paid its local establishments in 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony in each of the eighteen years from 1847 to 1864 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
1847	31,078	50,959	1856	35,500	42,426
1848	25,091	62,658	1857	58,842	65,497
1849	23,617	38,986	1858	62,476	62,979
1850	23,526	34,314	1859	65,225	66,109
1851	23,721	34,115	1860	94,182	72,390
1852	21,331	34,765	1861	127,241	109,632
1853	24,700	36,418	1862	131,512	122,423
1854	27,015	34,635	1863	120,078	122,201
1855	47,973	40,813	1864	132,885	159,022

The subjoined table shows the principal branches of both the revenue and expenditure of the colony in the year 1863:—

Revenue	Amount	Expenditure	Amount
	£		£
Land revenue . . .	28,707	Establishments :—	
Rents, exclusive of land . . .	9,116	Governor . . .	5,255
Direct taxes . . .	27,331	Colonial Secretary . . .	4,364
Licences :—		Treasurer . . .	1,940
Opium . . .	16,175	Clerk of Councils . . .	206
Spirit retailers . . .	5,903	Registrar General . . .	1,493
Pawnbrokers . . .	1,117	Surveyor General . . .	3,666
Auctioneers . . .	1,000	Chief Magistrate . . .	6,111
Other licences . . .	517	Post Master General . . .	4,214
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court . . .	3,240	Harbour Master . . .	2,993
Fees of office . . .	4,700	Auditor General . . .	2,107
Post office . . .	12,738	Surgeons . . .	1,696
Reimbursements . . .	2,087	Police . . .	21,549
Interest . . .	4,573	Judicial . . .	5,558
Miscellaneous . . .	2,764	Ecclesiastical . . .	941
		Educational . . .	1,306
		Medical and hospital . . .	1,484
		Administration of justice . . .	341
		Gaols . . .	18,732
		Pensions, and retired allowances . . .	2,076
		Revenue services and rent . . .	658
		Works and buildings . . .	17,263
		Land and houses purchased . . .	669
		Roads, streets, and bridges . . .	13,620
		Miscellaneous . . .	3,959
Total . . .	120,078	Total . . .	122,201

It will be seen that about one-half of the public revenue of the colony is derived from land and other direct taxes, which more than cover the expenses of administration. But the extremely small sum spent upon education, and the very large amount disbursed for police and gaols—nearly one-third of the total expenditure—appear very unfavourable as regards the social state of the colony.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands called by the Portuguese 'Ladrones,' or thieves, from the notorious habits of the old inhabitants. It is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, about 40 miles east of Macao. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its abrupt peaks rising to the height of 1,800 feet above the sea level. The length of the island is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Koo-loon was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China; it now forms part of Hong Kong.

The population of Hong Kong was as follows at the end of each of the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, according to official returns:—

Years	European population		Total population, including Chinese		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
1861	1,146	411	87,945	31,376	119,321
1862	1,101	503	93,824	29,687	123,511
1863	1,118	526	91,268	33,582	124,850

About one-fourth of the Chinese population of Hong Kong live in boats on the river, as shown in the subjoined table which gives the numbers of both sexes dwelling on land and water, at the end of each of the years 1860, 1861, and 1863.

Description of dwellings	Years	Native population		
		Males	Females	Total
Houses . . . {	1860	42,909	15,283	58,192
	1861	53,059	20,114	73,173
	1863	60,148	23,385	83,533
Boats . . . {	1860	19,588	9,001	28,559
	1861	20,478	10,431	30,909
	1863	21,124	9,413	30,537
Total . . . {	1860	62,467	24,284	86,751
	1861	73,537	30,545	104,082
	1863	81,272	32,798	114,070

It will be seen that in the two years from 1861 to 1863 the boat population has been declining, while there was, at the same time, a great increase of natives.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. The following table gives the number, tonnage, and nationality of the vessels which entered and cleared from Hong Kong in the year 1863:—

Nationality of Vessels	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
British	816	472,125	840	471,949
American (U.S.)	211	150,504	206	162,905
Russian	8	2,852	8	2,312
Swedish	26	8,057	30	8,162
Norwegian	9	3,275	9	3,182
Danish	136	35,844	123	35,796
Dutch	65	25,605	61	23,728
Hanse Towns	264	74,678	271	77,552
Prussian	25	12,640	16	13,290
Oldenburgh	14	3,816	17	4,216
Mecklenburgh	2	604	1	208
Hanoverian	19	5,436	21	5,725
Belgian	4	1,187	4	1,205
Austrian	3	2,010	3	2,009
French	50	31,933	50	29,781
Portuguese	8	2,565	9	3,322
Spanish	57	16,439	55	16,036
Siamese	100	41,197	93	44,351
Peruvian	3	3,543	5	5,175
Chilian	2	614	2	598
Hawaian	—	—	1	455
Total	1,822	894,924	1,835	911,987

The imports from Hong Kong into the United Kingdom have been registered only since the year 1861, being formerly included with those of China. The value of these imports amounted to 137,864*l.* in 1861; to 154,721*l.* in 1862; to 1,288,907*l.* in 1863; and to 2,881,929*l.* in 1864, showing an increase more than twelvefold in the course of three years.

The subjoined table gives the value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from 1845 to 1864, exhibiting separately the exports to China and to Hong Kong, and jointly to both, so as to show the share of Hong Kong in the commerce of the Chinese empire :—

Years	Exports of British produce to China	Exports of British produce To Hong Kong	Total to China and Hong Kong
	£	£	£
1845	855,196	1,539,631	2,394,827
1846	565,212	1,226,227	1,791,439
1847	735,089	768,880	1,503,969
1848	795,465	650,494	1,445,959
1849	885,140	651,969	1,537,109
1850	975,954	598,191	1,574,145
1851	1,528,869	632,399	2,161,268
1852	1,918,244	585,355	2,503,599
1853	1,373,689	375,908	1,749,597
1854	532,639	468,077	1,000,716
1855	888,679	389,265	1,277,944
1856	1,415,478	800,645	2,216,123
1857	1,728,885	721,097	2,449,982
1858	1,730,778	1,145,669	2,876,447
1859	2,525,997	1,931,576	4,457,573
1860	2,872,045	2,445,991	5,318,036
1861	3,114,694	1,733,963	4,848,657
1862	2,024,118	1,113,224	3,137,342
1863	2,416,705	1,473,222	3,889,927
1864	3,093,865	1,618,867	4,711,478

It will be seen that the British trade with Hong Kong underwent immense fluctuations in the twenty years from 1845 to 1864, but which corresponded throughout with the general Chinese commerce, differing only in so far as showing a trebling in the value of the exports sent direct to China during this period, and a standstill of those sent by way of Hong Kong.

The quantities and value of the principal articles imported from Hong Kong into the United Kingdom in the year 1864 were as follows :—

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The quantities and value of the principal articles imported from Hong Kong into the United Kingdom in the year 1864 were as follows :—

Imports from Hong Kong into the United Kingdom		Quantities	Value
			£
Camphor	Cwts.	18,399	90,074
Cassia lignea	Lbs.	755,467	29,160
Cotton, raw	Cwts.	309,412	2,570,600
Oil, chemical, essential, or perfumed :			
Cassia	Lbs.	29,882	13,261
Other sorts	"	75,376	16,105
Silk, raw	"	10,873	11,556
Sugar, unrefined	Cwts.	4,272	5,571
Tea	Lbs.	1,316,654	98,537
All other articles	Value	—	47,125
Total		—	2,881,929

The following table gives the quantities and value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Hong Kong in the year 1864 :—

Exports of Home Produce from the United Kingdom to Hong Kong		Quantities	Value
			£
Apparel and haberdashery	Value	—	17,913
Arms and ammunition	"	—	15,824
Beer and ale	Barrels	5,879	23,873
Coals, cinders, and culm	Tons	66,236	35,102
Copper, wrought and unwrought	Cwts.	9,578	42,300
Cotton yarn	Lbs.	1,793,564	219,901
Cottons, entered by the yard	Yards	22,618,669	605,145
" " at value	Value	—	972
Earthenware and porcelain	"	—	3,944
Glass manufactures	"	—	13,129
Hardwares and cutlery, unenumerated	Cwts.	2,665	12,259
Iron, wrought and unwrought	Tons	4,894	63,843
Lead and shot	"	4,203	92,064
Linens, entered by the yard	Yards	397,657	23,234
Paper, of all sorts (including paper hangings)	Cwts.	649	3,729
Tin plates	Value	—	29,309
Woollens, entered by the yard (including those formerly entered by the piece)	Yards	3,112,664	280,994
" entered at value	Value	—	4,135
All other articles	"	—	131,197
Total		—	1,618,867

The staple of British exports to Hong Kong, that of cotton fabrics, underwent great fluctuation in the five years 1860-64. The value of 'cotton fabrics entered by the yard,' exported from the United

Kingdom to Hong Kong amounted to 1,149,671*l.* in 1860; but fell to 877,475*l.* in 1861; fell still further to 316,193*l.* in 1862; slightly rose to 384,843*l.* in 1863; and to 605,145*l.* in 1864. The quantities of cotton goods exported to Hong Kong fell from 81,644,698 yards in 1860 to 22,618,669 yards in 1864.

(For *Money, Weights, and Measures*, and *Books of Reference*, see CHINA, pp. 635-6.)

INDIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, called 'An Act for the better Government of India,' sanctioned August 2, 1858. By the terms of this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name; all territorial and other revenues and all tributes and other payments are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone, subject to the provisions of this Act. One of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, called the Secretary of State for India, is invested with all the powers hitherto exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control, and all warrants and orders under Her Majesty's sign-manual must be countersigned by the same.

The executive authority in India is vested in a governor-general or viceroy, appointed by the Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. The Governor-General has power to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, and for all servants of the Government of India within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with Her Majesty.

Governor-General of India.—Sir John Laird Mair *Lawrence*, Bart., born March 4, 1811, the fourth son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. Wm. Lawrence, of Londonderry; educated at Haileybury for the Indian civil service, 1827–29; Assistant, Agent, Collector and Magistrate at Delhi, 1831–48; Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, 1849–58; nominated member of the Council of State for India, 1858; appointed Governor-General of India, Nov. 28, 1863.

The salary of the Governor-General is 30,000*l.* a-year, exclusive of allowances, which may be estimated at 10,000*l.*

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India, since the battle of Plassy, with the dates of their appointments:—Colonel Clive, 1759; Mr. Holwell, 1760; Mr. Vansittart, 1761; Mr. Spencer, 1765; Lord Clive, 1765; Mr. Verelst, 1767; Mr. Cartier, 1769; Mr. Warren Hastings, 1772; Sir J. M'Pherson, 1785; *Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis*, 1786; Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore),

1793; the Earl of Mornington (Marquis Wellesley), 1798; the Marquis Cornwallis, 1805; Sir G. Barlow, 1805; the Earl of Minto, 1807; Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings), 1813; Earl Amherst, 1823; Lord W. Bentinck, 1828; Lord Auckland, 1835; Lord Ellenborough, 1842; Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge, 1844; Earl (Marquis of) Dalhousie, 1847; Lord Canning, 1855; Lord Elgin, 1862; Sir John Lawrence, 1863.

The administration of the Indian empire is entrusted by the charter of August 2, 1858, to a Council of State for India. The Council consists of fifteen members, of whom seven are elected by the Court of Directors from their own body, and eight are nominated by the Crown. Vacancies in the Council, if among those nominated, are filled up by Her Majesty, and if among the elected, by an election by the other members of the Council; but the major part of the Council must be of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and not have left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be elected or appointed, unless nine of the continuing members be so qualified. The office is held during good behaviour: but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament. No member is to sit or vote in Parliament. The salary of each is fixed at 1,200*l.* a-year, payable, together with that of the Secretary of State, out of the revenues of India.

The duties of the Council of State are, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of and the correspondence with India; but every order sent to India must be signed by the secretary, and all despatches from governments and presidencies in India must be addressed to the secretary. The secretary has to divide the Council into committees, to direct what departments shall be under such committees respectively, and to regulate the transaction of business. The secretary is to be president of the Council, and has to appoint from time to time a vice-president. The meetings of the Council are to be held when and as the secretary shall direct; but at least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The Government in India is exercised by a 'Supreme Council,' sitting at Calcutta, and consisting of five ordinary and from six to ten extraordinary members, presided over by the governor-general. The ministry, divided in the departments of foreign affairs, finances, the interior, military administration, and public works, form part of the Supreme Council. The appointment of the ministers, the members of the Council, and the executive governors and lieutenant-governors of the various territories and provinces of the empire rests with the governor-general.

Revenue and Expenditure.

According to the Act of 1858, the revenue and expenditure of the Indian empire is subjected to the control of the Secretary in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of such revenue can be made without the concurrence of a majority of the Council.

Such parts of the revenues of India as may be remitted to England, and moneys arising in Great Britain, are to be paid into the Bank of England; and paid out on drafts or orders signed by three members of the Council, and countersigned by the secretary or one of his under-secretaries. The sovereign of Great Britain is empowered to appoint from time to time an auditor of the accounts, with power to inspect all books and examine all officers, and his report is to be laid before Parliament. The accounts of the whole revenue and expenditure of the Indian empire must be laid annually before Parliament.

The financial state of the Indian empire has undergone immense changes in recent years, both the revenue and the expenditure having nearly doubled since 1851. In the year ending April 30, 1851, the public revenue amounted to 97,625,360*l.*, and the expenditure to 27,000,624*l.*, leaving a surplus of 624,736*l.* In the year 1856-57, immediately preceding the mutiny, the total expenditure of the East India Company, both in India and England, including the interest guaranteed by the Government on the paid-up capital of the various Indian Railway Companies, exceeded the revenue of the year by 474,208*l.* The enormous cost of the military operations in the years 1857-58 and 1858-59 produced a deficit, in the finances of India, which amounted, in those two years, and in 1859-60 respectively, to 8,390,642*l.*, 14,187,617*l.*, and 10,769,861*l.* The cessation of war and consequent reduction of the army, and the efforts of the several Governments and administrations in India, resulted in the conversion of the large deficit of upwards of ten millions in 1859-60 into a surplus in 1862-63, which, owing to an unusually large receipt from opium, was no less than 1,827,346*l.* In the following year the surplus amounted to 78,347*l.*; the falling-off being attributable to diminished receipts from opium and income-tax; but in 1864-65 there was a deficit of 193,520*l.* This deficit was not attributable to any falling-off in the revenue, which, on the contrary, rose from 44,613,032*l.* in 1863-64, to 45,652,897*l.*, in 1864-65, showing an increase of 1,039,865*l.* within the year, mainly due to the improvement of 529,406*l.* in the receipts from opium, and of 487,888*l.* in those from salt. But the increase of revenue was more than counterbalanced by an augmented ex-

penditure, exhibited chiefly in the two items of public works and cost of the army.

The subjoined table gives the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, in each of the years ending April 30, from 1859 to 1865 :—

Years ended April 30	In India		Home charges
	Revenue	Expenditure	
	£	£	£
1859	36,060,788	43,590,794	7,466,136
1860	39,705,822	44,622,269	7,239,451
1861	42,903,234	41,529,973	5,394,646
1862	43,829,472	37,245,756	6,634,344
1863	45,143,752	36,800,806	6,515,601
1864	44,613,032	38,087,772	6,446,913
1865	45,652,897	38,246,926	7,599,491

Adding together the Indian expenditure and the home charges, the financial accounts of India for the year 1864–65 stand as follows :—

The total revenue of 1864–65 was	£ 44,652,897
The total expenditure	45,846,417
Deficit	193,520

The financial statement for the two years 1865–66, and 1866–67, the former containing the revenue and expenditure as provisionally returned, saving corrections, and the latter the budget estimates, is as follows :—

	1865–66	1866–67
	£	£
Estimated revenue	47,041,540	47,321,000
„ expenditure	47,377,487	47,393,800
Deficit	335,947	72,800

The subjoined table gives a general statement of the actual and estimated sources of the revenue of India for five years, from 1861 to 1866. It will be seen that the receipts from land are by far the most important, forming nearly one-half of the total income. The other half is made up from miscellaneous sources, opium standing at the head of the list :—

Sources of Revenue	Actual revenue 1861-62	Actual revenue 1862-63	Actual revenue 1863-64	Calculated revenue 1864-65	Budget estimate 1865-66
	£	£	£	£	£
Land	19,684,670	19,570,147	20,303,423	20,094,800	20,268,190
Forest	460,728	520,580	304,443	356,130	383,000
Abkaree	1,786,157	1,951,080	2,060,270	2,272,950	2,235,320
Assessed taxes	2,054,696	1,882,212	1,483,622	1,236,490	551,140
Customs	2,876,139	2,464,366	2,384,061	2,255,470	2,191,280
Salt	4,563,081	5,244,150	5,035,696	5,624,250	5,782,880
Opium	6,359,269	8,055,476	6,831,999	7,514,120	7,723,600
Stamps	1,693,217	1,489,638	1,735,216	1,912,140	2,058,500
Mint	380,735	371,116	369,759	414,800	461,640
Post-office	402,135	425,528	459,882	347,220	370,180
Electric telegraph	73,452	75,525	91,762	93,590	130,350
Law and justice, and police	511,513	494,842	631,798	716,470	848,790
Marine	155,723	189,046	307,715	312,270	225,630
Public works	588,858	443,553	461,785	1,016,650	1,000,000
Tributes and contribu- tions	780,162	725,763	715,990	742,280	722,350
Miscellaneous, civil	468,500	404,057	615,903	492,976	413,300
„ military	956,219	802,309	747,431	700,000	850,000
Interest	34,218	34,364	72,277	181,500	262,610
	43,829,472	—	—	46,284,106	46,488,760
Loan to be raised in England for new military and irriga- tion works	—	—	—	—	1,200,000
Deficit, incldg. railways	50,628	—	—	344,143	—
Total	43,880,100	45,143,752	44,613,032	46,628,249	47,688,760

The amount of the various branches of public expenditure of India, in each of the years—ending April 30—1862 to 1866, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Branches of Expenditure	Actual expenditure 1861-62	Actual expenditure 1862-63	Actual expenditure 1863-64	Calculated expenditure 1864-65	Budget estimate 1865-66
	£	£	£	£	£
Allowances, refunds, and drawbacks	341,538	342,066	333,565	289,470	242,960
Land, revenue, forest, and abkaree	2,030,489	2,076,970	2,384,412	2,601,300	2,740,640
Assessed taxes	121,043	72,676	45,116	40,370	19,390
Customs	243,547	178,706	177,491	190,350	190,660
Salt	646,931	501,411	305,065	361,740	347,325

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Branches of Expenditure—continued.

Branches of Expenditure	Actual expenditure 1861-62	Actual expenditure 1862-63	Actual expenditure 1863-64	Calculated expenditure 1864-65	Budget estimate 1865-66
	£	£	£	£	£
Opium	1,449,465	1,856,278	2,306,493	2,707,840	1,954,800
Stamps	68,268	98,097	103,393	97,100	102,340
Mint	106,688	180,723	162,182	138,340	133,480
Post-office	481,328	481,196	502,671	416,310	431,490
Electric telegraph	358,223	352,689	321,856	385,000	441,150
Allowances and assign- ments under treaties and engagements	1,640,466	1,735,663	1,721,335	1,712,900	1,682,900
Allowances to district and village officers	599,682	568,046	585,089	629,940	343,860
Miscellaneous	20,742	26,581	26,625	81,510	100,100
Contingencies, special and temporary	—	9,783	841		
Army	13,681,900	12,764,325	12,697,069	13,327,760	13,754,560
Marine charges	686,193	744,590	567,555	532,410	538,200
Public works, includ- ing 1 per cent. in- come-tax fund, and loss by exchange on railway transactions	4,742,183	4,400,632	5,375,523	5,685,817	5,888,640
Salaries and expenses of public depart- ments	1,106,749	1,091,936	1,157,451	1,171,220	1,231,560
Law and justice	1,951,217	2,074,146	2,120,636	2,306,890	2,500,060
Police	2,163,163	2,141,269	2,300,482	2,347,240	2,442,590
Education, science, and art	342,593	400,361	441,856	585,780	622,210
Political agencies and other foreign ser- vices	210,670	241,515	214,148	238,760	234,940
Superannuation and retired allowances, and gratuities for charitable and other purposes	703,297	740,896	692,218	962,730	811,970
Miscellaneous	309,702	285,405	334,856	804,520	311,600
Civil contingencies	204,783	103,165	116,594		
Interest	3,134,897	3,351,680	3,093,250	3,130,500	3,201,820
Expenditure in India	37,245,756	36,800,805	38,087,772	40,349,797	40,469,540
Net expenditure in England	5,203,264	4,943,428	4,777,630	4,890,036	5,483,390
Guaranteed interest on railway capital less net traffic receipts	1,425,080	1,572,174	1,869,283	1,388,416	1,234,000
Total expenditure	—	43,316,407	44,534,685	46,628,249	47,186,930

By far the most important source of revenue to which rulers in India have, in all ages, looked for obtaining their income is the land, the tax on which, in the year before the Mutiny, furnished more than one-half of the total receipts of the East India Company's Treasury. Even now, when the necessities of the Indian empire have rendered it compulsory to resort more largely to the aid of duties levied on the continually increasing trade of the country, no less a sum than 20,087,728*l.*, out of a total income of 45,652,897*l.*, is derived from the land revenue.

The land revenue of India, as of all eastern countries, is generally regarded less as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a joint proprietorship in the soil, under which the produce is divided, in unequal and generally undefined proportions, between the ostensible proprietors and the State. It would seem a matter of justice, therefore, as well as of security for the landowner, that the respective shares should, at a given period, or for specified terms, be strictly defined and limited. Nevertheless, the proportion which the assessment bears to the full value of the land varies greatly in the several provinces and districts of India. Under the old native system, a fixed proportion of the gross produce was taken; but the British system deals with the surplus or net produce which the land may yield after deducting the expenses of cultivation, and the directions to the revenue settlement officers provide that at least one-third of this net produce shall always be left to the cultivator as his profit.

In Bengal, a permanent settlement was made by Lord Cornwallis, in 1793, with the zemindars or principal landowners, who pay direct to the Government a sum probably somewhat exceeding one-half of the amount which they receive as rent; by this measure, the Government was debarred from any further direct participation in the agricultural improvement of the country. In the north-western provinces, a general settlement of the revenue was completed in 1840, fixing the amount to be paid by each village for a period of thirty years; and a similar course has been adopted in the Punjab. It is estimated that in this case the assessment was about two-thirds of the yearly value—that is, the surplus after deducting expenses of cultivation, profits of stock, and wages of labour. In the revised settlements, more recently made, it was reduced to one-half of the yearly value.

In the Madras Presidency there are three different revenue systems. The zemindary tenure exists in a few districts, but principally in the northern Circars; the proprietors, of whom some possess old ancestral estates, and others were created landholders in 1802, hold the land direct from the Government, on payment of a fixed annual sum. The prominent defects of this system are, that the whole of

the waste lands are alienated from the State, and form part of the emoluments of the proprietor, to whom a considerable allowance, estimated at from 15 to 33 per cent. of the revenue, is also made for expenses of management, so that the influence of the landowner, which is very powerful, owing to the state of dependence in which all classes are placed under him, is often injuriously exercised, particularly in matters of police. In the village-renting system, the villagers stand in the position of the zemindar, and hold the land jointly from the Government, allotting the different portions for cultivation among themselves; but this involves the serious defect of joint responsibility, and the want of clearly defined individual property in the land. Under the ryotwar system, every registered holder of land is recognised as its proprietor, and pays direct to the Government: he can sublet, transfer, sell, or mortgage it: he cannot be ejected by the Government, and, so long as he pays the fixed assessment, he has the option of annually increasing or diminishing the cultivation on his holding, or he may entirely abandon it. In unfavourable seasons remissions of assessment are granted for loss of produce. The assessment is fixed in money, and does not vary from year to year, except when water is obtained from a Government source of irrigation; nor is any addition made to the rent for improvements effected at the ryot's own expense. He has, therefore, all the benefit of a perpetual lease without its responsibilities, as he can at any time throw up his lands, but cannot be ejected so long as he pays his dues, and receives assistance in difficult seasons. The original assessment was unfortunately fixed too high, but the reductions and re-assessments made of late years are materially improving the position of the cultivators. An annual settlement is made, not to re-assess the land, but to determine upon how much of his holding the ryot shall pay; when no change occurs in a holding, the ryot is not affected by the annual settlement, and is not required to attend it. The ryotwar system may be said essentially to prevail throughout the Presidency of Madras, as the zemindar and village renter equally deal with their tenants on this principle.

In Bombay, the revenue management is, generally speaking, ryotwar; that is, as a rule, the occupants of Government lands settle for their land revenue, or rent, with the Government officers direct, and not through the intervention of a middle-man. Instances, however, occasionally occur, in which the Government revenues of entire villages are settled by individual superior holders, under various denominations, or by a co-partnership of superior holders. The survey and assessment of the Bombay Presidency has been almost completed on a system introduced and carefully elaborated about twenty years ago. The whole country is surveyed and mapped, and the fields distinguished by permanent boundary marks which it

is penal to remove; the soil of each field is classed according to its intrinsic qualities and to the climate; and the rate of assessment to be paid on fields of each class in each subdivision of a district is fixed on a careful consideration of the value of the crops they are capable of producing, as affected by the proximity to market towns, roads, canals, railways, and similar external incidents, but not by improvements made by the ryot himself. This rate was probably about one-half of the yearly value of the land, when fixed; but, owing to the general improvement of the country, it is not more than from a fourth to an eighth in the districts which have not been settled quite recently. The measurement and classification of the soil are made once for all; but the rate of assessment is open to revision at the end of every thirty years, in order that the ryot, on the one hand, may have the certainty of the long period as an inducement to lay out capital, and the State, on the other, may secure that participation in the advantages accruing from the general progress of society to which its joint proprietorship in the land entitles it. In the thirty years' revision, moreover, only public improvements and a general change of prices, but not improvements effected by the ryots themselves, are considered as grounds for enhancing the assessment. The ryot's tenure is permanent, provided he pays the assessment.

The important questions of the expediency of settling in perpetuity the amount of revenue to be paid to the Government by landholders, of permitting this revenue to be redeemed for ever by the payment of a capital sum of money, and of selling the fee simple of waste lands not under assessment, have been within the last few years fully considered by the Government of India. The expediency of allowing owners of land to redeem the revenue has long been advocated as likely to promote the settlement of European colonists; but experience seems to show that advantage is very rarely taken of the power which already exists in certain cases to redeem the rent by a quit payment; and it appears unlikely that such a permission would be acted upon to any great extent, while the rate of interest afforded by an investment in the purchase of the land assessment is so far below that obtained in ordinary transactions, as is at present the case in India. Entertaining no doubt of the political advantages which would attend a permanent settlement, and considering it most desirable that facilities should be given for the gradual growth of a middle class connected with the land, without dispossessing the present proprietors and occupiers, the Government of India recently decided to sanction the redemption of the revenue only in cases where lands are required for dwelling-houses, factories, gardens, plantations, and similar purposes, but to authorise a permanent settlement being effected throughout the empire at the present or revised rates, in all districts or parts of districts in which no consider-

able increase can be expected in the land revenue, and where its equitable apportionment has been, or may hereafter be, satisfactorily ascertained. In proceeding to carry this measure into effect, it was decided that, where agriculture is backward, population scanty, and rent not fully developed, permanency of settlement must be refused; and that, on the other hand, where the estates are so fairly cultivated, and their resources so fully developed, as to warrant the introduction of a permanent settlement at the existing rates, it may at once be granted.

Next in importance to the land-tax, as a great source of Indian revenue, is the income derived from the opium monopoly. The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited in Bengal, except for the purpose of selling the juice to the officers of the Government at a certain fixed price. It is manufactured into opium at the Government factories at Patna and Benares, and then sent to Calcutta, and sold by auction to merchants who export it to China. In the Bombay Presidency, the revenue is derived from the opium which is manufactured in the native states of Malwa and Guzerat, on which passes are given, at a certain price per chest, to merchants who wish to send opium to the port of Bombay. The poppy is not cultivated in the Presidency of Madras. The gross revenue derived from opium has averaged during the last ten years about 6,500,000*l.* sterling, having risen from 5,011,525*l.* in 1856-57 to 8,055,476*l.* in 1862-63. The price was, however, exceptionally high in the last-mentioned year, and in 1863-64 the sum realised was 6,831,999*l.*, while in 1864-65 it again rose to 7,361,405*l.*

In Bengal, the number of chests of opium sold in 1864-65 was the largest ever offered in any one year, being 54,486 as compared with 42,619 in 1863-64. The area of land under cultivation was, however, only 801,003 beegahs—a beegah being about five-eighths of an acre—or 8,353 less than in the preceding year; and the quantity of opium made during the season was 47,777 chests, besides that sold at the Government Treasuries under the excise system. The gross receipts of the year were 5,255,447*l.*, or 91,329*l.* less than was realised in 1863-64; but the difference in the net receipts was more considerable, owing to an increase of 46,499*l.* in the charges attendant on the cultivation. The net revenue, accordingly, which amounted to 2,894,095*l.*, showed a falling off from the previous year of 148,590*l.*; but against this had to be set an increase of 45,886*l.* from the sale of the abkaree opium, which produced a sum of 158,525*l.* in the year under report. In 1861-62 the price paid to the cultivators being deemed insufficient, was raised from 8*s.* to 10*s.* a seer. It was, however, found that the effect of this measure was to very nearly double the area of cultivation in three years, and to raise the provision from 29,358 chests in 1860-61 to 64,269 chests

in 1863-64; while the selling price, which in 1861-62 was 137*l.* per chest, fell to 85*l.* in 1863-64, and the charges were considerably increased. It was, therefore, determined to reduce the price paid to the growers to 9*s.* the seer. The further extension of poppy cultivation has been prohibited, both in Benares and Behar, and the less productive sub-agencies in Benares have been closed.

The revenue derived from the opium monopoly is more than sufficient, even in the lowest years, to pay the interest of the public debt of India. The amount of the debt, including that incurred in Great Britain, was, on April 30, 1857, 54,490,793*l.* In the course of the next five years the debt was very largely increased, and on April 30, 1862, it had risen to 98,779,911*l.* Since that time, the Government have been enabled to pay off some portion of it, and at the end of the financial year 1866, the principal sum had been reduced to 92,811,793*l.*

The subjoined tables show the total amount of the public debt of British India, distinguishing the debt in England. In the following table, the various descriptions of that part of the debt contracted in India are given, for each of the years 1862, 1863, and 1864:—

Years ended April 30	Registered debt	Indian treasury notes	Temporary Loans	Deposits, including the civil and military funds	Total capital of debt in India	Interest paid on debt in India
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1862	64,580,173	1,562,512	466,763	5,809,411	72,418,859	3,134,897
1863	64,584,294	1,655,118	465,763	5,950,960	72,656,135	3,351,680
1864	64,233,538	1,775,694	447,437	5,750,976	72,207,645	3,093,250

Subjoined is the account of the debt of India in England, as well as the total debt of India, for each of the years 1862, 1863, and 1864:—

Years ended April 30	Debt of India in England			Total debt of India	
	Bond debt	Debenture and other loans	Interest paid	Capital of total debt	Interest paid on total debt
	£	£	£	£	£
1862	4,872,200	30,223,100	1,426,008	107,514,159	4,560,905
1863	3,116,000	28,723,100	1,486,916	104,495,235	4,838,596
1864	3,114,900	23,195,600	1,372,599	98,518,145	4,465,849

A return issued by the Secretary of State for India, in March, 1866, stated the amount of the Indian debt, chargeable in India, including treasury notes, service funds, bills payable, and deposits,

at 85,835,957*l.*, the return of the previous year having been 87,017,929*l.* The amount chargeable in England—India Stock, War Office demands, &c. in 1866 amounted to 28,872,836*l.*, the return of the previous year having been 28,509,776*l.*

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India, providing for the issue of a paper currency by a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes for sums of not less than ten rupees, or 1*l.* in value. Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle in which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency within which that place was situated. A further Act was passed in 1862 authorising the banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to enter into arrangements with the Government for managing the issue, payment, and exchange of the currency notes, and such of the business previously transacted by the Government treasuries as it might be desirable to transfer to them; and on February 28 of the same year an Act was passed, repealing the power previously held by the bank of Bengal to issue its own promissory notes, placing the affairs of the bank on a new footing, with power to enlarge its capital very considerably, and transferring to it the management of a large part of the treasury business of the Government, and also that connected with the paper currency. Similar acts were passed with reference to the banks of Madras and Bombay.

An arrangement was more recently concluded with the bank of Bengal for carrying out the details of this measure. In the first instance, the issue of notes was entrusted to the bank, but it being, in the opinion of the Secretary of State in Council, necessary that the functions of banking and currency should not be united in one establishment, the management of the issue was shortly afterwards placed in the hands of a commissioner, whose office is at the Mint.

Ten currency circles have been established, the head-quarters of which are at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, and Nagpore, Madras, Calicut, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam, Bombay, and Kurrachee, and instructions have been issued for receiving the notes of branch circles at any Government treasury in payment of taxes, and for converting them at any place of issue where the officer in charge anticipates no risk in doing so. The total amount of notes now in circulation is in value a little above 7,000,000*l.*

Army.

The Act of Parliament which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, in 1858, directed that the military forces of the East India Company should be deemed to be Indian Military Forces of

Her Majesty, and should be 'entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.' It was at the same time provided, that the Secretary of State for India should have 'all such or the like powers over all officers appointed or continued under this Act as might or should have been exercised or performed by the East India Company.'

The number of the European troops in India at the beginning of 1866, exclusive of commissioned officers, was 68,336, and the Native troops at the same date were 114,833. Some diminution in the army was effected recently by the conversion of three field batteries of the Madras artillery into garrison batteries, the reduction of a battery at Bombay, and the disbandment of the Southern Mahratta Horse at that presidency and of the East India regiment in Bengal, and the reduction of four regiments of the Madras Native Infantry. The body-guard of the Governor of Bombay, which was previously formed by a detachment from one of the Native Cavalry regiments, was at the same time constituted as a separate corps. At the beginning of the year 1864, the whole of the native infantry regiments in Bengal and Bombay were placed on a new organisation, under which there are only seven combatant European officers with each corps, the troops and companies being commanded by native commissioned officers, as was previously the case in the irregular force; and on November 1, 1865, the Madras army was assimilated in organisation to those of the other presidencies.

In the army estimates laid before Parliament in the session of 1866, the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in India was given as follows:—

British forces in India	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Rank and File	All ranks	
				1866-67	1865-66
Royal horse artillery . . .	200	249	2,680	3,129	3,130
Cavalry of the line . . .	352	603	4,466	5,421	6,009
Royal artillery . . .	699	790	8,140	9,629	10,771
Royal engineers . . .	336	—	—	336	336
Infantry of the line . . .	2,028	3,664	41,080	46,772	50,798
Total . . .	3,615	5,306	56,366	65,287	71,044

The charges for the whole Indian army rose from 14,546,410*l.* in 1863-64 to 15,774,486*l.* in 1864-65. Part of this increase was caused by the high price of provisions, and the large demand for labour throughout the country, which rendered it necessary to give compensation to the native officers and soldiers, especially in Madras. Good-conduct pay, moreover, was granted after shorter periods of

service than hitherto, and the cost of these measures was estimated at not less than 110,000*l.* a year.

Since its embodiment and reduction to its present position after the great Mutiny, the native army of India has been twice tried in action—in the Sittana war on the north-west frontier, and in the Bhootan war on the north-east frontier. On both occasions the behaviour of the troops revealed a somewhat defective organisation.

Population.

The total area and population of India are as follows, according to the latest returns :—

Presidencies	Area in English sq. miles	Population
Governor-General's district	170,330	14,165,161
Bengal	280,200	41,498,608
Madras	125,805	23,127,855
Bombay	137,743	11,937,512
Punjaub	100,406	14,794,611
North-west Provinces	116,493	30,110,497
Total	933,722	135,634,244

The above numbers of the population are but the result of estimates, as an accurate enumeration has never been made—and, probably, cannot be made—owing to religious prejudices, and the peculiar mode of life of the natives of India. Some authorities estimate the population of the empire at close upon 200 millions.

The English population in India amounted, according to the returns made by the several Governments, to only 125,945 persons in 1861. Of these 125,945 people, 84,083 went to compose the British officers and men of the Indian army; while 22,556 consisted of men and boys in civil life, including the civilians in the public service; the remaining 19,306 being females, of whom 9,773 were over 20 years of age. When the census was taken, the number of females of English origin in India above the age of 15 was 11,636, including 8,356 wives and 1,146 widows. Of the officers and men of the Royal army 93 per cent. of all ages were unmarried, while the proportion of civilians above the age of 20 unmarried amounted to 50 per cent.

The two largest towns in India are Calcutta and Bombay. A partial census of Calcutta was taken in January, 1866, the results referring to only that third of the whole city which is under the jurisdiction of the justices, at the head of whom is a 'Lord Mayor.' In this third, excluding Hourah, the Surrey side, and all the great

suburbs like Garden Reach, there were found to be 378,066 inhabitants, of whom 11,067 were Europeans and Americans, 10,950 Indo-Europeans, 33 Greeks, 722 Armenians, 1,443 other Asiatics, 548 Jews, 113 Parsees, 37 Africans, 408 Chinese, 113,365 Mussulmans, and 239,380 Hindoos. Of the latter there were found to be 100 children to 475½ adults, and 100 females to 159 males. The whole of the inhabitants occupied 15,976 brick houses and 42,917 huts, so that there were 6½ to each house. As many of the census papers were never called for, the municipal authorities admitted the figures to be below the truth. It is believed that ten inhabitants to a house would be a fairer average in a densely crowded oriental city, where native families live in clans and Europeans in boarding-houses. Omitting Hourah, the population of Calcutta proper, city and suburbs, must be above a million, with at least about 15,000 Europeans.

A census of Bombay was taken in 1865, and showed the existing population to amount to 816,562. Two hundred years ago, at the time of the cession by Portugal, it was only 10,000. The Indo-Europeans in 1865 numbered 1,891; the Europeans 4,814; the Jews, 2,872; and the native Christians 19,903. The Parsees numbered 49,201; the Mussulmans, 145,880; the Brahmins, 30,604; and the Hindoos, 191,540. There were only 2,074 negroes, and 358 Chinese. The whole population of Bombay lived in 24,206 houses.

The great bulk of the population of India are Hindoos, calculated to number above 100 millions. Of adherents of minor Christian sects, there are 70,000 Syrians, 200,000 'Jacobites' in Malabar and Travancore, several thousand Armenians, and a small number of Abyssinians. In the seventeenth century, the Reformed religion was introduced, but with little success, by the Dutch. In 1793, the Baptist Missionary Society sent out its first agents, and several other societies rapidly augmented the number of missionaries all over the country. According to recent returns, there are 22 missionary societies, which have established 260 stations, employing 403 preachers, and 551 native catechists. They have founded 309 native churches, having a communion roll of 7,356, besides numerous male and female schools, tract societies, and printing-presses.

In the North-Western Provinces and Madras the foundation has been laid of a national system of Education; but the general position for the whole of India is, that the Government has succeeded in establishing a system of public instruction for the upper and middle classes, but has as yet made little or no impression upon the body of the people.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of the Indian empire, including treasure, was as follows, in each of the years 1862, 1863, and 1864 :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1862 . . .	37,272,417	37,000,397
1863 . . .	43,141,351	48,970,785
1864 . . .	50,108,171	66,895,884

Divided into merchandise and treasure, the imports in each of the three years were as follows :—

Years	Imports of merchandise	Imports of treasure	Total imports
	£	£	£
1862 . . .	22,320,432	14,951,985	37,272,417
1863 . . .	22,632,384	20,508,967	43,141,351
1864 . . .	27,145,590	22,962,681	50,108,171

Similarly divided, the exports were as follows :—

Years	Exports of merchandise	Exports of treasure	Total exports
	£	£	£
1862 . . .	36,317,042	683,355	37,000,397
1863 . . .	47,859,645	1,111,140	48,970,785
1864 . . .	65,625,449	1,270,435	66,895,884

The total imports, including treasure, in each presidency, were as follows :—

Years	Imports into Bengal	Imports into British Burmah	Imports into Madras	Imports into Bengal
	£	£	£	£
1862 . . .	14,307,358	533,790	3,474,519	18,956,750
1863 . . .	14,979,456	572,956	3,408,640	24,180,299
1864 . . .	15,080,219	565,519	4,055,024	30,407,409

The total exports, including treasure, from each presidency, were as follows :—

Years	Exports from Bengal	Exports from British Burmah	Exports from Madras	Exports from Bombay
	£	£	£	£
1862 . .	13,110,859	1,425,871	3,413,634	19,050,032
1863 . .	15,627,387	1,377,203	5,089,726	26,876,469
1864 . .	19,328,765	1,630,733	7,367,662	38,568,724

Taking the value of imports and exports together, India stands first in the list of both foreign countries and colonial possessions in commercial intercourse with the United Kingdom. The commerce between India and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the imports from India into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to India in each of the five years 1861 to 1865 :—

Years	Imports from India into the United Kingdom	Exports of Home Produce from the United Kingdom to India
	£	£
1861	21,968,752	16,411,756
1862	34,133,551	14,617,673
1863	48,434,640	20,002,241
1864	52,295,599	19,951,637
1865	37,395,372	18,254,570

The values of the principal articles imported from India into the United Kingdom, in each of the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, are shown in the subjoined table :—

Imports	1862	1863	1864
	£	£	£
Aloes	959	12,231	3,113
Berries, Myrobolan	19,194	35,553	22,334
Borax	4,819	15,248	16,323
Caoutchouc	9,813	31,116	26,324
Cardamoms	37,590	39,288	17,557
Cassia lignea	551	2,599	—
Cloves	11,200	40,012	14,130
Coffee	384,474	392,679	539,258
Coir rope, twine, and strands	77,374	109,429	105,274
Corn, wheat	10,247	16,665	1,251
Cotton, raw	21,933,774	34,409,260	37,899,651
Cotton piece goods	106,754	92,053	17,529
Cutch	44,084	41,819	53,535
Dates	14,058	19,415	248

The value of the principal articles imported from India in the years 1862, 1863, and 1864—*continued.*

Imports	1862	1863	1864
	£	£	£
Ginger	22,687	48,223	55,244
Gum, animi	16,908	26,286	13,848
„ arabic	5,058	13,671	4,912
„ lacdye	38,347	52,289	73,849
„ shellac	301,182	264,383	243,099
Hemp, rough or undressed	27,154	52,192	85,783
„ jute	906,834	1,506,997	2,173,414
„ other vegetable substances, of the nature of undressed hemp	—	4	300
Hides, not tanned	793,200	870,316	599,596
„ tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed	13,811	14,423	9,662
Horns, horn tips, and pieces of horns	29,518	37,235	31,294
Indigo	1,784,554	2,001,777	1,890,956
Madder root, including Munjeet	27,460	17,324	19,212
Nutmegs	436	120	785
Nuts and kernels, unenumerated, for expressing oil therefrom	16,557	19,984	11,024
Oil, castor	48,503	107,695	44,068
„ cocoa-nut	156,626	325,035	294,072
„ seed	7,692	67,735	31,952
„ train	15,655	3,129	23,296
Olibanum	25,353	36,868	25,998
Pepper	37,521	7,638	6,053
Petroleum	41,580	—	9,197
Rice, not in the husk	2,131,167	1,728,340	1,722,054
Safflower	82,738	38,356	53,414
Saltpetre	759,755	726,581	499,437
Seeds: linseed and flax	1,368,495	1,982,971	2,030,781
„ mustard	4,557	3,843	1,510
„ poppy	24,663	52,492	41,853
„ rape	243,639	586,184	359,415
„ sesamum	14,264	9,828	4,271
„ unenumerated, for expressing oil therefrom	109,649	192,850	78,610
Senna	7,952	11,969	13,123
Silk, raw	438,572	194,058	164,619
„ waste	46,123	28,640	46,272
„ manufactures: corahs, choppas, bandannas, and tussock cloths	139,148	112,698	48,173
Skins, goat, undressed	7,166	3,356	4,274
„ „ tanned, tawed, or dressed	111,110	138,657	135,228
„ sheep, tanned or tawed	41,507	53,177	43,351

The value of the principal articles imported from India in the years 1862, 1863, and 1864—*continued*.

Imports	1862	1863	1864
	£	£	£
Spirits: rum	2,889	1,189	919
Sugar, unrefined	364,038	255,100	817,252
" refined	4,455	265	30,727
Tallow	2,660	2,775	3,148
Tea	161,768	292,323	390,584
Teeth, elephants'	78,010	70,013	82,549
Tin	—	—	—
Turmeric	4,532	6,840	33,831
Wax, bees'	2,963	5,320	12,199
Wood, teak	95,905	37,096	50,038
Wool, sheep and lambs' . .	742,807	1,003,372	976,229
All other articles	171,482	165,676	291,605
Total	34,133,551	48,434,640	52,295,599

The value of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to India in each of the three years 1862, 1863, and 1864, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Exports	1862	1863	1864
	£	£	£
Apparel and haberdashery .	175,942	245,467	248,828
Arms and ammunition :			
Fire-arms (small) . . .	11,643	12,944	18,430
Gunpowder	11,520	5,470	7,639
Beer and ale	418,404	395,584	486,135
Books, printed	42,973	43,625	52,774
Carriages	100,744	40,831	117,751
Coals, cinders, and culm . .	89,006	126,580	135,265
Copper, wrought and unwrought	896,965	1,315,590	1,547,153
Cotton yarn	1,336,470	2,613,237	2,190,924
Cottons, entered by the yard .	7,178,514	10,437,724	10,279,078
" at value	80,150	92,408	96,204
Drugs and chemical products .	36,546	51,354	45,958
Earthenware and porcelain .	60,195	70,500	84,431
Glass manufactures	98,268	142,429	160,456
Hardwares and cutlery, unenumerated	169,379	231,452	218,358
Iron, wrought and unwrought	1,446,730	1,536,299	1,445,500
Lead and shot	33,779	75,830	36,607
Leather, wrought and unwrought	19,273	32,843	38,096
Leather : saddlery and harness	26,116	28,830	46,881
Linens, entered by the yard .	59,697	82,562	106,877

British and Irish produce exported to India—*continued*.

Exports	1862	1863	1864
	£	£	£
Machinery: steam engines . . .	456,236	350,235	213,988
„ all other sorts . . .	290,686	255,199	286,765
Paper of all sorts (including paper hangings) . . .	100,337	92,803	98,015
Painters' colours (not otherwise described) . . .	89,372	46,721	46,826
Pickles and sauces) . . .	30,372	46,253	43,282
Provisions (not otherwise described) . . .	68,325	81,776	74,754
Salt . . .	89,708	91,594	80,988
Stationery, other than paper . . .	26,860	31,651	28,263
Telegraphic wire, &c. . .	212,138	45,243	32,671
Tin plates . . .	17,219	16,979	10,766
Umbrellas and parasols . . .	36,815	43,814	44,821
Woollens, entered by the yard (including those formerly entered by the piece) . . .	352,542	563,333	803,068
Woollens, entered at value . . .	16,841	28,946	21,707
Zinc, wrought and unwrought . . .	46,181	43,488	52,928
All other articles . . .	542,227	682,656	669,650
Total . . .	14,617,673	20,002,241	19,951,637

There is a constant flow of bullion from the United Kingdom to India. In the year 1863 the bullion, gold and silver, imported into India exceeded the export of bullion from India by a value of 19,398,315*l.*—namely, gold 6,848,159*l.* and silver 12,550,156*l.* In 1864 the import exceeded the export by 21,629,751*l.*—namely, gold 8,893,334*l.*, and silver 12,736,417*l.* The total thus absorbed in India from the year 1800 till the end of 1864, exceeded 256,000,000*l.* The bullion, gold and silver, coined in India, amounted to 9,382,132*l.* in 1863, and 11,479,685*l.* in 1864, and the total from the year 1800 till the end of 1864 exceeded 231,000,000*l.*

Railways.

The internal commerce of India has been greatly developed of late years by the construction of several great lines of railways, made under the guarantee of the Government. In the year 1845 two private associations, termed the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies, were formed for the purpose of constructing lines of railroad in India; but the projectors found it impossible to raise the necessary funds for their proposed schemes without the assistance of the State. It was, therefore, determined by the East India Government to guarantee to the railway companies;

for a term of 99 years, a certain rate of interest upon the capital subscribed for their undertakings; and, in order to guard against the evil effects of failure on the part of the companies, power was reserved by the Government to supervise and control all their proceedings by means of an official director in England and of officers appointed for the purpose in India. The land required for the railways and works connected therewith was given, and continues to be given, by the Government free of expense, and the stipulated rate of interest is guaranteed to the shareholders in every case, except that of the traffic receipts of the line being insufficient to cover the working expenses, in which event the deficiency is chargeable against the guaranteed interest. Should the net receipts, on the other hand, be in excess of the sum required to pay the amount guaranteed, the surplus is divided in equal parts between the Government and the shareholders, until the charge to the Government for interest in previous years, with simple interest thereon, has been repaid, after which time the whole of the receipts are distributed among the shareholders. The railway companies have the power of surrendering their works, after any portion of the line has been opened for three months, and of receiving from the Government the money expended on the undertaking; and, on the other hand, the Government has the power at the expiration of a period of 25 or 50 years from the date of the contracts, of purchasing the railways at the mean value of the shares for the three previous years, or of paying a proportionate annuity until the end of the 99 years, when the land and works will revert to the Government, unless the railway companies have previously exercised their powers of surrender. As a rule, all Indian railways are constructed, in the first instance, for a single line of rails, the bridges, tunnels, and cuttings being made suitable for a second line. The gauge in all cases is 5 feet 6 inches.

There are at present eight great railway companies in India, comprising, 1, The East Indian; 2, the Great Indian Peninsula; 3, the Madras; 4, the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India; 5, the Sindh; 6, the Eastern Bengal; 7, the Calcutta and South Eastern; and 8, the Great Southern of India Railway.

The East Indian Railway Company, first and greatest of the eight companies, was originally formed in 1845, with a view to the construction of a line from Calcutta to Raneegunge, in order to bring down the coal which abounds in that neighbourhood, and to develop the mineral resources of the district. The company was incorporated by an Act of Parliament on August 1, 1849, and the engineers commenced work in 1851. In September, 1854, 37 miles were opened for traffic; and in February, 1855, the whole line of 121 miles to Raneegunge was completed. In the meantime, however, a general system of trunk railways for India had been determined upon, and

the line from Calcutta to Agra and Delhi was offered to the East Indian Railway Company. The offer was accepted, and the line constructed accordingly. Starting from Hourah, on the right bank of the Hooghly, opposite to Calcutta, the line proceeds in a north-westerly direction to Burdwan, where the branch to Raneeunge strikes off to the west, while the main line runs due north to Rajmahal, thus connecting Calcutta with the Ganges, and enabling traders to avoid the navigation of 250 miles of one of the most dangerous portions of the river. At Rajmahal the railway turns westward and proceeds up the right bank of the Ganges, past Monghyr, where it is driven through the only tunnel in its course, a length of 900 feet through a hill of clay slate and hard quartz rock, to Patna, Benares, and Allahabad. Soon after leaving Patna, it is conveyed across the river Soane by a magnificent bridge, which consists of 27 iron girders of 150 feet each, supported on brick foundations, and which, it is believed, is exceeded in magnitude by only one other in the world. At Allahabad the railway crosses the river Jumna by another great bridge, which was opened for traffic on August 15, 1865. It has 15 spans of 200 feet, the rails being laid upon the top of the girders, and the space beneath made available for an ordinary carriage road 11 feet in width. The line then takes a north-westerly course through Cawnpore, into the heart of the Upper Provinces, and at a point 20 miles from Agra—with which it is connected by a branch—it strikes northward past Allyghur to Ghazeeabad, where it meets the Punjab Railway, and whence a short junction line of 12 miles unites it with the city of Delhi. The total length of the East Indian Railway, with all its branches, is about 1,500 miles, of which 1,127 were opened in the summer of 1866. The line of rail is at present single throughout its course, except for the first 67 miles from Calcutta; but the cord line to Luckieseraï will be made double, and also the portion between Luckieseraï and Allahabad.

Scarcely inferior to the East Indian Railway in actual length, and, perhaps, even more remarkable as an engineering work, is the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the object of which is to establish means of communication between the three Presidency towns, and to connect the great cotton growing districts of Central India with the sea-port of Bombay. As in the case of the East Indian Railway, the operations of this company were at first very limited. It was incorporated in the year 1849, and entered into a contract for the construction of a line from the town of Bombay, through the island of Salsette, and across the Tannah estuary, to Callian, a distance of 33 miles, together with a short branch to Mahim, at the northern extremity of Bombay Island. The works were commenced in October, 1850, and finished in May, 1854. At the end of that year the company undertook the extension of the line into the interior.

to unite with the East Indian and Madras Railways. At Callian it is divided into two great branches, the one going to the north-east, the other taking a south-easterly direction. The great physical difficulty, in either case, was to surmount the Ghauts, a lofty range which runs parallel to the sea along the whole west coast of the peninsula, and forms a barrier to the conveyance of the rich produce of the Deccan to the port of Bombay. The northern line is carried over the Thull Ghaut by an incline nine miles and a quarter in length, in the course of which it attains an elevation of 972 feet. It then proceeds, by Nassick and Chalisgaum, to Bhosawul, at which point an important branch runs eastward, through the great cotton district of Oomrawuttee, to Nagpore. The main line, shortly after Bhosawul, crosses the river Taptee, and continues its course to the north-east, up the valley of the Nerbudda, to Jubbulpore, where it meets the East Indian Railway. The southern of the two great branches is taken through the mountains of the Bhore Ghaut by an incline nearly 16 miles long, with a total elevation of 1,831 feet, the difficulties of the course being overcome by a series of cuttings, tunnels, viaducts, and embankments, hardly rivalled in any other part of the world, except on the sister incline over the Thull Ghaut. The railroad is then continued to Poona, Sholapoor, and Kulburga, at which place it has been proposed that a line of 119 miles should branch off eastward to Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam's territories, while the main line proceeds across the River Kistna to Raichore, where it forms a junction with the railway from Madras. The distance from Bombay to Jubbulpore is 615 miles, and that to Raichore 441; and the operations of the company extend over a total length, including the branches, of 1,266 miles. The section over the Bhore Ghaut was opened on April 21, 1863; but in consequence of damage done by the rains, it was found necessary to suspend traffic operations until the following November, when the line was again opened for the conveyance of both goods and passengers. The Thull Ghaut incline was opened on February 1, 1865; and traffic is now carried on between Bombay and Khundwa, 352 miles, on the north-east portion; between Bhosawul and Kowtah, 177 miles, on the Nagpore branch; and between Bombay and Sholapoor, 282 miles on the line to the south-east.

The Madras Railway Company was established in the year 1852, with the view of constructing a railway from the city of Madras to the western coast. Operations were commenced in June, 1853, and on July 1, 1856, the first section, as far as Arcot, a distance of 65 miles, was opened to the public. In 1858, a further contract was entered into, for a line towards the north-west, to meet the south-eastern branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and thus *form a direct communication between the Presidency towns of*

Madras and Bombay. The country through which the line to the western coast passes presented few obstacles to its progress, the only engineering difficulties being to convey the line across the several rivers which traverse its path. Leaving Arcot and Vellore a short distance on the left, and throwing out a branch on the right to the important military station of Bangalore, it turns southward through the Shevaroy Hills to Salem, beyond which point it resumes a westerly direction, and, passing through the cotton fields of Coimbatore, finds its way by a break in the Ghauts to the port of Beypoor on the coast of Malabar. The whole of this line, from Madras to Beypoor, 406 miles in length, was opened for traffic in May, 1862, and on August 1, 1864, passengers were conveyed on the Bangalore branch, which is 86 miles long, and attains a height of 3,000 feet on the Mysore table land. The north-west line, leaving the other at Arconum, 42 miles from Madras, proceeds through Cuddapa, and across the river Pennar, to Gooty, near which point a branch strikes off on the left to the town of Bellary, while the main line crosses the Toongabudra, and at Raichore joins the line from Bombay. This portion of the railway is 338 miles in length; and, as its path is crossed by twelve rivers and two ranges of hills, the works in some parts were very heavy. The line was opened to Cuddapa, a distance of 119 miles, in 1865, and a further section of 32 miles was ready for traffic at Midsummer, 1866.

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company was forced to connect Bombay with the cotton districts of Guzerat and Central India. It was incorporated in July, 1855, and the cutting of the first sod took place in May, 1856. Starting northwards from Bombay, through the island of Salsette, and crossing the Bassein Channel and the Veturnee River, the railway follows the line of the coast, passing Damaun and Surat, at which place it is carried over the Taptee River by an iron bridge of about 2,000 feet in length. A more serious obstacle to its progress presented itself in the river Nerbudda, which the railway crosses by another iron bridge, 3,800 feet long. Continuing its northerly direction, it proceeds through Broach to Baroda, at which point it turned to the north-west, over the Mhye River, and terminates its course at Ahmedabad, 310 miles from Bombay. The whole line is open, except a section of four miles within Bombay Island, from Grant Road to Colaba, which is to be conducted over land now in course of being reclaimed from Back Bay.

The Sindh Railway Company was incorporated by an Act of Parliament passed on July 2, 1855, and was reconstituted in August, 1857. Although its affairs are under a single Board, the operations of the company in reality embrace four separate concerns, for each of which the capital raised is kept distinct from that of the other three. The

object of the combined undertakings is to establish communication between the port of Kurrachee and the Punjab, and to connect the chief cities of that province with the East Indian Railway at Delhi. The first portion, or Sindie Railway proper, proceeds from the harbour of Kurrachee, across the Rivers Bahrum and Mulleer, and through the Karatolla Hills, to Kotree, on the Indus, opposite Hyderabad, and thereby enables traders to avoid the delays attendant on the navigation of the delta of the river. The length of the line is 109 miles; it was commenced in April, 1858, and was opened for traffic on May 11, 1861, with the immediate effect of developing a considerable trade in cotton which had been previously seen on the Indus, as well as in indigo, grain, wool, and other products. The navigation of the Indus from Kotree to Mooltan, a distance of 570 miles, is performed by vessels of the Indus Steam Flotilla, which ply twice a month over the course, the larger vessels being employed on the portion of the river above the Sukkur Pass, and smaller steamers being used between that place and Kotree. The Punjab Railway starting from Sher Shah, on the banks of the Chenaub, about 12 miles below Mooltan, passes through that city, and thence follows a nearly straight course up the left bank of the Ravee, as far as Lahore, at which place it turns directly to the east, until it reaches Umritsur. This line, which is 253 miles long, was commenced in February, 1859; on April 10, 1862, the section between Umritsur and Lahore, 32 miles in length, was opened; in May, 1863, the section between Mooltan and Sher Shah was pronounced to be in working order; and on April 24, 1865, the complete line was declared available to the public. The railway from Umritsur to Delhi follows a south-easterly direction through the Punjab, and crossing the Beas at Wuzeer Ghaut, proceeds by Jullunder to Phillour, at which place it is conveyed over the Sutlej. Continuing its course through Loodiana, Sirhind, and Umballa, it crosses the Jumna shortly before reaching Seharunpore, where it turns southward, and passing through Mozuffernugger and Meerut, arrives at Ghazeeabad, whence the trains will run into Delhi over the branch constructed by the East Indian Railway Company. The length of the whole line is 320 miles; the contractors commenced work in 1864, and, although no portion had been opened in the summer of 1866, it was anticipated that the section between Ghazeeabad and Meerut would be ready for traffic by the end of the year.

In 1857, the Eastern Bengal Railway Company was formed for the purpose of affording railway accommodation to the thickly populated districts lying north and east of Calcutta, which are richly cultivated with indigo, sugar, oil-seeds, rice, and other grain. *Starting from the Calcutta side of the Hooghly, the railway proceeds up the right bank of the Matabanga, to Koochtee, on the Ganges,*

opposite Pubna, thus enabling merchants to send their goods direct to and from Calcutta, without undergoing the delay and danger of the navigation of the Sunderbunds. The works were commenced in April, 1859, and the line was opened throughout its entire length of 114 miles, in November, 1862. Arrangements have been made for conveying passengers and goods by steamboats from Kooshtee to Dacca, and also to Assan. In August, 1865, it was determined to extend the line, a distance of 45 miles, to Goalundo, at the confluence of the Bramapootra and the Ganges, with the view of intercepting the traffic from the countries on the north-east, and the railway company have agreed to construct it as part of their original undertaking.

The necessity for increased accommodation for ships trading to Calcutta, and the dangers of navigating the Hooghly, led to the formation, in 1857, of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company, with the object of constructing a short line of 29 miles from Calcutta in a south-easterly direction to the harbour and town which it was contemplated to establish on the Mutlah estuary. The whole railway was opened for traffic in March, 1862, with the exception of the bridge over the Piallee, which was not finished till a rather later date; but it was not until the beginning of 1865 that a company was formed to build the necessary jetties and wharves required to make Canning Town a trading port.

The Great Southern of India Railway Company was constituted in 1857, its object being, as its name implies, to construct railways in the Southern Provinces of India. The line at first sanctioned runs due west from Negapatam on the east coast, by Tanjore, to Trichinopoly, through a country extensively cultivated with rice and cotton crops. Operations were commenced in May, 1859, and the whole line of 79 miles was thrown open for traffic in March, 1862. An extension of 87 miles was subsequently authorised to enable it to be taken through Caroor, and up the right bank of the Cauvery, to join the Madras Railway at Errode.

The total length of lines open or in course of construction by the eight Indian railway companies is 4,944 miles, of which 2,519 were in working order on January 1, 1864. Between that date and May 1, 1865, there came to be 667 miles completed, making the total length open on May 1, 1865, 3,186 miles, a distance which was increased to 3,332 miles by May 1, 1866. The net profits in the year ending June 30, 1863, on 2,151 miles of railway, amounted to 690,834*l.*; and to 915,077*l.* in the year ending June 30, 1864, on 2,489 miles. The number of passengers conveyed in the latter year was 11,781,683, compared with 9,242,540 in the former. The total expenditure of capital on the lines which were open, or in course of construction, amounted on May 1,

1865, to 54,942,029*l*. The expenditure in 1865 amounted to rather more than 5,000,000*l*.—about 1,800,000*l*. expended in England, and 3,350,000*l*. in India. The total amount estimated to be required for the undertakings, as now sanctioned, will reach 77,500,000*l*. The number of shareholders at the end of the year 1864 was 29,303 in England, and 777 in India, the latter number consisting of 384 Europeans and 393 natives. There were also 6,453 debenture holders. Up to the end of 1864, the Government had advanced 13,160,539*l*. to the railway companies for guaranteed interest, but about 3,300,000*l*. had been paid back out of the earnings of the railways, leaving nearly 10,000,000*l*. still due to the Government. The charge upon the Government was 2,567,748*l*. in the year 1864; but the receipts from traffic which went in diminution of this charge amounted to about 1,000,000*l*., and in 1865 reached 1,300,000*l*. It is calculated that year by year the revenues will approach nearer to the amount of the guaranteed interest, so that at last the Government will not only be relieved of the annual payment altogether, but the railways will begin to earn more than the guaranteed rate, and discharge their debt for previous advances out of half the excess profits above 5 per cent. It is also expected that, before many years are over, the whole of the lines will form a complete network of railways, contributing greatly to the extension of trade and the progress of civilisation in the vast Indian empire.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

	£	s.	d.
The <i>Mohur</i> of Bengal, average rate of exchange . . .	1	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ <i>Mohur</i> of Bombay „ . . .	1	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ <i>Rupee</i> of Bombay „ . . .	1	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ <i>Rupee</i> of Madras of 15 Silver <i>Rupees</i> „ . . .	1	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ <i>Star Pagoda</i> of Madras „ . . .		7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Madras or Company's <i>Rupee</i> of 16 <i>Annas</i> or 192 <i>Pice</i> . . .	1	10	
„ <i>Sicca Rupee</i> : 16–15ths of Company's <i>Rupee</i> . . .	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Maund</i> of Bengal, of 40 <i>seers</i> . . .	= 2.054 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ Bombay . . .	= 28 lbs.
„ „ Madras . . .	= 25 lbs.
„ <i>Candy</i> , of 20 <i>maunds</i> . . .	= 24.3 bushels.
„ <i>Tola</i> . . .	= 180 gr.
„ <i>Guz</i> of Bengal . . .	= 36 inches.

JAPAN.

Constitution and Government.

THE system of government of the Japanese empire is as yet but imperfectly known. The nominal head of the State is a Spiritual Emperor called the 'Mikado,' invisible to the people, and considered of semi-divine origin. At his side stands a Temporal Emperor, the 'Ziogun,' or, as commonly called, the Tycoon, whose office also is hereditary in his family, and who represents the central executive. But neither the Mikado nor the Tycoon appear to be possessed of general authority, extending over the whole State. The actual government is vested in a number of feudal princes, or 'Daimios,' proprietors in their own right of a more or less extensive territory, over which they exercise absolute sway. The central authority is not only powerless as far as they are concerned, but they claim the right even of removing the Tycoon and his ministers.

Tycoon of Japan.—*Mina Motto I.*, born about 1845; obtained the title of Daisiogoong, or 'great commander of the army,' 1860.

The administration of the empire is carried on by two Councils of State, the first, called the 'Gorogio,' composed of five members, and the second, the 'Onwakadouchisri,' of seven members. Over the first council, which more immediately represents the executive authority, presides the 'Gotario,' or prime-minister, who occupies the post of regent of Japan, in the event of the minority, or during the temporary illness of the Tycoon. The 'Gotario' is elected by the two Councils of State and the principal 'Daimios' of the empire, from among the latter class.

The following is a list of the chief feudal princes of the empire, with their revenues and territorial possessions, taken from the Japanese 'Official Almanack':*—

* After Sir Rutherford Alcock's *The Capital of the Tycoon*, London, 1863. Vol. II., Appendix D.

Names and titles of principal Daimios	Revenues in kokous of rice	Pounds sterling	Lord of the castles and cities of	Situated in the provinces of
Prince of Kanga, Maida Kaga no Kami	1,202,700	769,728	Kanasawa, Daisodgi, Koumatsou	Kaga and Noto
Prince of Satsouma, Matsdaira Satsouma no Kami	760,800	486,912	Kagosima,* Sadowara	Satsouma and Fouigo
Prince of Owari, Tokungawa Owari dono	629,500	402,880	Nagosa, Inu Yama	Owari
Prince of Moutsen or Xendai, Matsdaira Moutsen no Kami, or Xendai	626,000	400,640	Siraisi, Xendai, Taïra	Moutsen, or Oshion Xendai
Prince of Ksiou, Tokungawa Kidono, or Ksiou	555,000	355,200	Wakayama, Tanabe, Singo	Ki, or Ksiou
Prince of Etzu, Hosokawa Etzu no Kami	540,000	345,600	Koumamoto, Jatsosiro, Oudo	Chigo or Figo
Prince of Mino, Matsdaira Mino no Kami	520,000	332,800	Foukôoka	Tzikoudzen
Prince of Aki, Matsdaira Aki no Kami	436,000	279,040	Ghirosima	Aki
Prince of Daisen, Matsdaira Daisen no Taiou	369,000	236,160	Yewakuni, Tokuyama, Hagi-Chiofou	Nagato and Soulio
Prince of Fizen, Matsdaira Fizen no Kami	357,000	228,480	Saga	Fizen
Prince of Mito, Tokungawa Mito Dono	350,000	224,000	Mito	Filats
Prince Ikamono, Ikamono Kami	350,000	224,000	Ghikomé	Oömi
Prince of Igo, Matsdaira Igo no Kami	330,000	211,200	Wakamatsou	Oshion, or Moutsen Xendai
Prince of Itsuni, Todo Itsuni no Kami	323,950	207,320	Wérno	Iga
Prince of Etsaisen, Matsdaira Etsaisen no Kami	320,000	204,800	Toukôsi	Etsaisen
Prince of Koura, Matsdaira Koura no Kami	310,000	198,400	Okayama	Bidzen
Prince of Awa, Matsdaira Awa no Kami	250,000	160,000	Sôomoto, Tokusima	Awa and Awadai
Prince of Tosa, Matsdaira Tosa no Kami	242,000	154,880	Takatchi	Tosa
Prince Okoubo Raga, Okoubo Raga no Kami	213,000	136,320	Odawara	Sagami
Prince of Ghemba, Arima Ghemba no Kami	210,000	134,400	Koormé	Taikongo
Prince of Okio, Sataké Okio no Taiou	205,000	131,200	Akita	Dewa
Prince of Nambou, Nambou Sinano no Kami	200,000	128,000	Morioka, Hatchinoké	Oshion Moudzen Xendai

* Bombarded by the British fleet under Adml. Sir Wm. Kuper, Aug. 14-16, 1863.

Names and titles of principal Daimios	Revenues in kokous of rice	Pounds sterling	Lord of the castles and cities of	Situated in the provinces of
		£		
Prince of Matsdaïra Dewa no Kami	180,000	115,200	Madzi	Idzumo
Prince of Matsdaïra Kai no Kami	150,000	96,000	Koriyama	Yamat
Prince of Matsdaïra Okino Kami	150,000	96,000	Ousôo, Takou, Matsyama	Igo or Iho
Okasawa Sakio no taïou	150,000	96,000	Kokourâ	Boudzen
Okoudaira Daïsen no taïou	150,000	96,000	Nakatzou	Boudzen
Sakai Sayemon no dzio	150,000	96,000	Shouai	Dewa
Wiezougui Danio no Daihitzou	150,000	96,000	Iguesawa	Dewa
Sakakibari Sikibou no taïou	150,000	96,000	Takata	Etsigo
Prince of Ooto, Sakai Ooto no Kami	150,000	96,000	Ghimedgi	Harima
Tachibana Sakou Siogen	120,000	76,800	Yanagawa	Chikongo
Prince of Awa, Kourousima Awa no Kami	102,500	65,600	Takeda	Boungo
Prince of Simosa, Matsdaïra Simosa no Kami	100,000	64,000	Oshi	Mousachi
Toda Ouemenou no Ziô	100,000	64,000	Ogaki	Mino
Prince of Sinano, Sanada Sinano no Kami	100,000	64,000	Matsiro	Sinano
Prince of Igo, Abe Igo no Kami	100,000	64,000	Sirakawa	Oshiou
Prince of Etjou, Tsougâro Etjou no Kami	100,000	64,000	Ghiéromasé	Oshiou
Prince of Wakasa, Sakai Wakasa no Kami	100,000	64,000	Obama	Wakasa
Maaïda Keenoské	100,000	64,000	Togawa	Etjou
Prince of Inaba, Matsdaïra Inaba no Kami	100,000	64,000	Sikano Totori, Yonoka	Inaba, Houki
Prince of Mikawa, Matsdaïra Mikawa no Kami	100,000	64,000	Tsouyâma	Mimasakka
Prince of Isen, Abé Isen no Kami	100,000	64,000	Tokouyâma	Bingo
Prince of Totomi, Daté Totomi no Kami	100,000	64,000	Owadzima	Igo
Prince of Tsousima, Tsousima no Kami	100,000	64,000	Foutchou	Tsôsima
Prince of Ouémene, Tsouzya Ouénémi no Kami, or Sono Matsdaïra Okionoské	95,000	60,800	Soutioura	Fitats
Makino Ghiobouno Sono Matsdaïra Hiobonou taïou	82,000	52,480	Taka Sakié	Kodzouké
	80,000	51,200	Kasawa	Fitats
	80,000	51,200	Akaza	Arima
Prince of Owi, Doi Owi no Kami	80,000	51,200	Touroukawa	Simosa

Names and titles of principal Daimios	Revenues in kokous of rice	Pounds sterling	Lord of the castles and cities of	Situated in the provinces of
Onoyama Daisen Noské	78,000	£ 49,920	Ghef	Mino
Prince of Yamasiro, Toda Yamasiro no Kami	78,000	49,920	Outzounomia	Simodzouké
Nakagawa Siouri no Taiou	70,400	45,040	Oka	Boungo
Prince of Itsou, Matsdaïra Itsou no Kami	70,000	44,800	Joshida	Mikawa
Prince of Bouzen, Makino Bouzen no Kami	70,000	44,800	Nagaonaka	Etsigo
Matsdaïra Yas no djo	70,000	44,800	Simabara	Fizen
Prince of Noto, Naito Noto no Kami	70,000	44,800	Nobonôka	Chiouga
Prince of Hoki, Matsdaïra Hoki no Kami	70,000	44,800	Myatsou	Tango
Koussé Yamato no Kami	68,000	43,520	Séki-yado	Simosa
Prince of Iki, Matsdaïra Iki no Kami	61,000	39,040	Firando	Firando
Prince of Itsoumi, Matsdaïra Itsoumi no Kami	60,000	38,400	Nishiou	Mikawa
Prince of Tonomo, Ishikawa Tonomo no Kami	60,000	38,400	Kami-yamo	Isse or Idze
Prince of Kawatchi, Inoié Kawatsi no Kami	60,000	38,400	Hama-matsou,	Totomi
Prince of Ghiobou, Honda Ghiobou no taiou	60,000	38,400	Djen-shô	Oômi
Prince of Tamba, Matsdaïra Tamba no Kami	60,000	38,400	Matsmoto	Sinano
Prince of Tajima, Akimoto Tajima no Kami	60,000	38,400	Fatsi-Bajasi	Kodzouké
Soma Daisen Noské	60,000	38,400	Nakamoura	Oshiou
Prince of Soôo, Matsdaïra Soôo no Kami	60,000	38,400	Tanagoura	Oshiou
Prince of Kasousa, Tosaoua Kasousa Noské	60,000	38,400	Sin	Dewa
Prince of Ki, Naito Ki no Kami	60,000	38,400	Mourakami	Etsigo
Prince of Simosa, Owayama Simosa no Kami	60,000	38,400	Sinoyama	Tamba
Matsdaïra Oukou Schio-gen	60,000	38,400	Hamada	Iwami
Prince of Satou, Oga Souara Satou no Kami	60,000	38,400	Karaouô	Fizen
Prince of Naizen, Okabé Naizen no Kami	59,000	37,760	Kishou Ouada	Idzoumi
Prince of Bitzu, Yenaba Bitzu no Kami	56,000	35,840	Oz en Kiné	Boungo
Prince of Sourî, Hoa Szuri no Taiou	51,000	32,540	Ebi	Chiouga

Names and titles of principal Daimios	Revenue in kokous of rice	Pounds sterling	Lord of the castles and cities of	Situated in the provinces of
Prince of Dewa, Mitsouo Dewa no Kami	50,000	£ 32,000	Noumatzou	Sourouga
Prince of Iga, Matsdaira Iga no Kami	50,000	32,000	Whouéda	Sinano
Prince of Totomi, Makino Totomi no Kami	50,000	32,000	Koumoso	Sinano
Prince of Sou, Hakoura Sou no Kami	50,000	32,000	Anaka	Kodzouké
Prince of Awa, Akita Awa no Kami	50,000	32,000	Miharo	Oshiou
Prince of Daïken, Midzouo Daïken Motzo, or Sakon-siogen	50,000	32,000	Yama-gata	Dewa
Prince of Chinga, Arima Chinga no Kami	50,000	32,000	Marôka	Etzizen
Prince of Fizen, Misogoudtzi Fizen no Kami	50,000	32,000	Sibata	Etsigo
Prince of Ki, Matsdaira Ki no Kami	50,000	32,000	Kamiyama	Tamba
Prince of Awatsi, Wakisaka Awatsi no Kami	50,000	32,000	Tazouno	Harima
Prince of Soo, Hakoura Soo no Kami	50,000	32,000	Matsyama	Bitzou
Prince of Nagato, Kisgotou Nagata no Kami	50,000	32,000	Marougame	Sanoki
Prince of Kaï, Kourouda Kaï no Kami	50,000	32,000	Akidzouki	Chikouzen
Honda nakats kasa no taïou	50,000	32,000	Okasaki	Mikawa
Prince of Bitzu, Ota Bitzu no Kami	50,000	32,000	Kakégawa	Totomi
Prince of Totomi, Nagai Totomi no Kami	46,000	29,440	Kotching	} Setsou
Matsdaira Totomi no Kami	40,000	25,600	Amagasaki	
Prince of Bouzen, Honda Bouzen no Kami	40,000	25,600	Tanaka	Sourouga
Prince of Uoto, Doi Uoto no Kami	40,000	25,600	Oue	Etsisen
Prince of Oki, Nishono Oki no Kami	35,000	22,400	Totooka	Totomi
Prince of Kawatchi, Makino Kawatchi no Kami	35,000	22,400	Tanabé	Tango
Prince of Souragano, Matsdaira Souragano Kami	35,000	22,400	Iwadzi	Igo
Prince of Higo, Nagai Higo no Kami	32,000	20,480	Kano	Mino
Prince of Omi, Koutchidi Omi no Kami	32,000	20,480	Foukoudgi Yama	Tamba

Names and titles of principal Daimios	Revenues in kokous of rice	Pounds sterling	Lord of the castles and cities of	Situated in the provinces of
Prince of Setsou, Inagaki Setsou no Kami	30,000	£ 19,200	Toba	Xima
Matsdaïra Setsou no Kami	30,000	19,200	Takatzou	Mino
Prince of Noto, Matsdaïra Noto no Kami	30,000	19,200	Iouamoura	Mino
Prince of Sona, Sona Juaba no Kami	30,000	19,200	Takasima	Sinano
Prince of Tosi, Tosi Tambano Kami	30,000	19,200	Mibou	} Simodzouké
Prince of Okoubo, Okoubo Sado no Kami	30,000	19,200	Krani Yama	
Prince of Itakoura, Itakoura Uaïgen no Sono	30,000	19,200	Toukousima	Oshiou
Prince of Nakaskasa, Matsdaïra Nakaskasa no Sono	30,000	19,200	Kami Yama	Dewa
Prince of Hori, Hori Tambano Kami	30,000	19,200	Mouramatsou	Etsigo
Prince of Saki, Matsdaïra Sakio no Taiou	30,000	19,200	Saidzio	Igo
Prince of Akidzouki, Akidzouki Sado no Kami	27,000	17,810	Saïfou	Chouïga
Omoura Tanga no Kami	25,000	16,000	Omoura	Fizen
Kinosita Yamato no Kami	25,000	16,000	Shidé	Boungo
Matsdaïra Sayemon no djô	25,000	16,000	Foumayé	Boungo
Prince of Oumoura, Oumoura Dewa no Kami	25,000	16,800	Takatori	Yamato
Prince of Nickawa, Mioura Bingo no Kami	23,000	14,720	Katzou-Yama	Mimasakka
Prince of Naïto, Naïto Sourouga no Kami	23,000	14,720	Takato	Sinano
Prince of Ooka, Ooka Sizen no Kami	22,000		Ionaski	Morashi
Prince of Mionaké, Mionaké Tosan no Kami	20,000	12,800	Taouara	Mikawa
Prince of Moari, Moari Awa no Kami	20,000	12,800	Saéki	Boungo
Prince of Mori, Mori Etsou no Kami	20,000	12,800	Akôo	Harima
Prince of Zengokou, Zengokou Sanoki no Kami	20,000	12,800	Desi	Tadsima
Prince of Ghoïnga, Matsdaïra Ghoïnga no Kami	20,000	12,800	Itowogawa	Etsigo
Prince of Rokougio, Rokougio Shïogo no Kami	20,000	12,800	Hounguio	Dewa
Prince of Sakai, Sakai Sima no Kami	20,000	12,800	Mayabashi	Kodzouké

Names and titles of principal Daimios	Revenues in kokous of rice	Pounds sterling	Lord of the castles and cities of	Situated in the provinces of
Prince of Honda, Honda Bongo no Kami	20,000	£ 12,800	Hie Yama	Sinano
Prince of Omi, Ichikaoua Omi no Kami	20,000	12,800	Simodate	Fitats
Prince of Tamba, Naïto Tamba no Kami	20,000	12,800	Kolomo	Mikawa
Prince of Kawatsi, Madsyama Kawatsi no Kami	20,000	12,800	Nagasima	Idzé
Prince of Shinga, Midzouno Shinga no Kami	18,000	11,520	Youki	Simosa
Prince of Hiogo, Hori Hiogo no Kami	17,000	10,880	Jeda	Sinano
Prince of Samouki, Matsdaira Samouki no Kami	12,000	7,680	Takamatzo	Sanouki
Prince of Shieda, Otawara Shieda no Kami	11,000	7,040	Otaoura	Simozouké
Prince of Bittjou, Hota Bittjou no Kami	11,000	7,040	Sakoura	Simosa
Prince of Etjou, Matsdaira Etjou no Kami	11,000	7,040	Konano	Idzé
Prince of Sakio, Noiona Sakio no Taiou	10,000	6,400	Nihou-Matz	Oshiou
Hitotsou Yanaghé Nio-bonoské	10,000	6,400	Komadzou	Igo
Godjima Saijemmo no Djo	12,000	7,680	Fukaï	Fizen
Prince of Kawatchi, Matsdaira Kawatchi no Kami	22,000	14,080	Kidziki	Boungo
Shto Sayemmo no Dsio	22,000	14,080	Fkoui	Fizen
Prince of Simano, Sagara Simano Kami	22,000	14,080	Nagasa	Igo
Prince of Oki, Kame Oki no Kami	30,000	19,200	Tsouano	Iwami

Each of the great territorial magnates above enumerated is absolute lord within his own territory, and has power of life and death over all his subjects and dependents. Certain districts only are under the immediate control of the central Government, and their revenues are assigned to the maintenance of the first dignitaries of the State, the Mikado and the Tycoon. Besides their landed influence, the power of the Daimios is secured by their command of more or less considerable bodies of troops, consisting of their servants and retainers, to which most of them have added in recent years, small steam navies. According to a report of the British Consul at Nagasaki, there were imported into Japan in the one year 1865 *twelve armed vessels, mostly iron screw steamers, the list of which,*

with all particulars of origin, size, price, &c., is given in the following table :—

Name and nationality of vessel	Registered tonnage	Number of guns	Where built	Price of vessel in Mexican dollars	Name of purchaser
BRITISH.					
Kin Lin . . .	270	4	Lanarkshire .	100,000	Prince of Satsouma
Sir Harry Parkes . .	541	6	Sunderland .	112,000	Prince of Kanga
Union . . .	204	8	Rotherhithe .	60,000	Prince of Satsouma
Pembroke . . .	243	3	Boston, U.S. .	25,000	Prince of Satsouma
Ayrshire Lass . . .	67	2	Dumbarton .	25,000	Prince of Mino
Gerard . . .	410	4	Ditto . . .	80,000	Prince of Satsouma
Elgin . . .	396	6	Birkenhead .	125,000	Prince of Mino
AMERICAN.					
Star . . .	250	2	U. S. A. . .	12,500	Prince of Kanga
Huntress . . .	383	4	Ditto . . .	19,000	Prince of Satsouma
Matthew Luce . . .	305	2	Ditto . . .	35,000	The ' Ziogun '
PRUSSIAN.					
Berlin . . .	207	2	New York . .	11,000	Prince of Etsisen
DUTCH.					
Viola . . .	684	6	British built .	95,000	Prince of Satsouma
Total . . .	3,960	49		699,500	

Although little is known of the forms of Government in Japan, there seems no doubt that all political power is in the hands of the Daimios, who form a feudal aristocracy not dissimilar to that of Europe in the early Middle Ages.

Army and Population.

The armed force of Japan is composed of two distinct elements :—

1. The troops maintained by the Daimios, and destined for the defence of their domains.
 2. The troops kept by the Tycoon, and constituting the imperial army.
- The number of Daimios who have troops in their service amounts to 200, and they together keep up an effective of 370,000 infantry, and 40,000 cavalry, forming the Federal army, and placed at the orders of the Tycoon when the independence of the country is threatened. The imperial army, kept up by the Tycoon himself, reaches the nominal figure of 100,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry, but its actual force does not exceed half of that amount. The present Tycoon reorganised the force in 1865-66.

Henceforth it will comprise 80,000 men, infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. The infantry is formed into regiments, manœuvring like the French soldiers, and armed on the same model. A number of Japanese officers and sub-officers were instructed by French military men at Yokohama in 1866.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 156,604 square miles, with a population of 35,000,000, or 229 per square mile.

The number of foreigners settled in Japan is as yet very small. At the end of the year 1862, the foreign community at Kanagawa, the principal of the three ports of Japan open to aliens, consisted of fifty-five natives of Great Britain; thirty-eight Americans; twenty Dutch; eleven French; and two Portuguese; and in the latter part of 1864 the permanent foreign residents at Kanagawa had increased to 300, not counting soldiers, of which number 140 were British subjects, and about 80 Americans and 40 Dutch. At Nagasaki, the second port of Japan thrown open to foreign trade by the Government, the number of alien settlers was as follows on the 1st of January, 1866:—

British subjects . . .	70	Portuguese . . .	3
American citizens . . .	32	Swiss . . .	2
Dutch . . .	26		
Prussian . . .	19	Total .	166
French . . .	14		

A third port opened to European and American traders, that of Hakodadi, in the north of Japan, was deserted, after a lengthened trial, by nearly all the foreign merchants settled there, it having been found impossible to establish any satisfactory intercourse with the natives. Hakodadi is situated on an island, where there is little or no cultivation, separated from the continent of Nippon by the Sangar Straits. No Japanese can enter Hakodadi, or have commercial intercourse with any foreigner, without permission from the officials, who claim a large percentage on the business transacted.

There is an edict of 1637 still in force in the whole of Japan, which makes it a capital offence for natives to travel into other countries. Japanese seamen, even when accidentally cast on foreign shores, are on their return subjected to a rigorous examination, and sometimes imprisonment, to purify them from the supposed pollution contracted abroad. The laws of Japan are severe, vindictive, and sanguinary. Fines are seldom imposed; banishment to the mines, imprisonment, torture, death by decapitation, poison, and impaling on a cross, are the ordinary penalties of crime, the shades of which are little distinguished. It frequently happens, also, that the courts visit with punishment not only the delinquents themselves, but their relatives and dependents, and even strangers who have accidentally been spec-

tators of their crimes. The prisons are gloomy and horrid abodes, containing places for torture and private executions, besides numerous cells for solitary confinement.

The Japanese police is extremely strict in the maintenance of order, and the punishment of delinquents. It is also charged with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Japan with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total imports from Japan into the United Kingdom, and of the total exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to Japan in each of the five years 1861 to 1865 :—

Years	Imports from Japan into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to Japan
	£	£
1861	538,687	43,100
1862	591,885	21
1863	1,283,631	108,897
1864	1,423,819	627,383
1865	614,743	1,520,895

The trade of Japan with foreign countries showed an immense expansion in the year 1865. The total imports brought to Japan by British vessels rose from 5,693,647 Mexican dollars in 1864 to 11,560,509 dollars in 1865, and the imports in other vessels from 1,157,640 to 2,634,262 dollars. The exports in British vessels rose from 9,941,404 dollars in 1864 to 16,186,823 dollars in 1865, and the exports in other foreign vessels from 630,818 to 2,303,407 dollars. But the increase in the value of the exports from Japan was owing chiefly to the enormous rise in the price of Japanese silk; the quantity shipped in 1865 was rather less than in 1863, although costing nearly a trebled price. The tea trade was checked by the imperfect preparation of the leaf in Japan, and the quality seems more suited to the American than the English market. 'Those who have most narrowly watched the progress of foreign intercourse with Japan,' writes the British Consul at Kanagawa, under date of March, 1864, 'have long suspected that much of the antagonism to foreign countries, attributed by the Tycoon to the semi-independent Princes, was fictitious rather than real; that foreign trade as between the two parties was a struggle—on the Tycoon's side to open the door leading to the outer world, of which he was lucky enough, in his

representative capacity, according to the traditions and established institutions of Japan, to possess the key, at the highest price—on the side of the Daimios, to get cheaply through the carrier, and part with as little as possible of their profits. The statements of Satsouma's agents, as well as other facts which have cropped up incidentally, leave no doubt that such is the true state of affairs.'

The quantities and value of the imports from Japan into the United Kingdom, in the year 1864, were as follows :—

Imports from Japan into the United Kingdom		Quantities	Value
			£
Cotton, raw	<i>Cwts.</i>	83,967	696,316
Galls	"	1,804	5,778
Japanned or lacquered ware	"	172	2,958
Oil, train or blubber	<i>Tuns</i>	159	7,247
" seed	"	102	4,341
Rags and other materials for making paper	<i>Tons</i>	43	579
Silk, raw	<i>Lbs.</i>	428,474	467,568
" waste, knubs or husks	<i>Cwts.</i>	353	4,823
Soy	<i>Gallons</i>	300	15
Tea	<i>Lbs.</i>	2,434,180	159,307
Tin	<i>Cwts.</i>	2,271	12,129
Tobacco, unmanufactured	<i>Lbs.</i>	1,596,968	38,891
Wax, vegetable	<i>Cwts.</i>	3,841	12,172
All other articles	<i>Value</i>	—	11,695
Total		—	1,423,819

The quantities and value of exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to Japan, in the year 1864, were as follows :—

Exports of British Home Produce to Japan		Quantities	Value
			£
Apparel and haberdashery	<i>Value</i>	—	3,136
Beer and ale	<i>Barrels</i>	1,463	5,846
Cotton yarn	<i>Lbs.</i>	45,810	5,955
Cottons, entered by the yard	<i>Yards</i>	6,232,348	187,752
Iron, wrought and unwrought	<i>Tons</i>	2,006	17,617
Lead and shot	"	834	18,338
Linens, entered by the yard	<i>Yards</i>	25,724	1,342
Machinery and millwork	<i>Value</i>	—	3,922
Perfumery	"	—	156
Soap	<i>Cwts.</i>	1,026	1,281
Spirits, British	<i>Gallons</i>	5,174	655
Tin plates	<i>Value</i>	—	21,541
Woollens, entered by the yard	<i>Yards</i>	4,097,819	306,807
All other articles	<i>Value</i>	—	53,035
Total		—	627,383

The internal trade of Japan is very extensive, and a variety of regulations are in force, the object of which is to protect and encourage home industry. The prices of goods are not enhanced by imposts of any kind; and communication between the great markets and all parts of the empire is facilitated by numerous coasting vessels and well-maintained roads. Foreign commerce, however, so far from being encouraged, is vigorously opposed by the Government. Nevertheless, by the treaties made with several European Governments—with Russia in October 1857, and with Great Britain, France, and the United States, in July and August 1858—the three Japanese ports of Nagasaki, Kanagawa, and Hakodadi were thrown open to foreign commerce.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use at the three open ports of Japan, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The Mexican <i>Dollar</i> , average rate of exchange	. . . 4s. 6d.
„ <i>Itzebus</i> ,	„ „ „ 1s. 11½d.

WEIGHT.

The <i>Picul</i> = 130 lbs. avoirdupois.
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JAVA.

Constitution and Government.

JAVA, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, is governed in an absolute manner, under a system established by General Van den Bosch, in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It is based in principle on the forced labour of the natives, which is directed to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but the largest possible quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. To carry out the 'culture system,' there exists a complicate bureaucratic administration, the functions of which descend into the minutest details of public and private life. The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into twenty-four provinces, or residencies, each governed by a Resident, who has under him an Assistant-Resident and a number of inspectors, called Contrôleurs. All these functionaries must be citizens of the Netherlands, and the higher class must have gone through an examination at the college of Delft, near Rotterdam. The Resident and his assistants exercise absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials, who receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of produce cultivated by the natives. The latter are controlled by these means in all their actions, and incited to labour; and the better to ensure such control, a register is kept by the Resident, of the number of people in each village, with the names and condition of each, and the minutest particulars affecting their character and occupation. No person is allowed to move from one place to another without a passport, and no occupation of any kind can be engaged in without the permission of the authorities. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the Contrôleurs, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident.

The superior administration of Java, and executive, is in the hands of a Governor-General, who is at the same time governor of all the Netherland possessions in the East Indies. He is assisted by a Council of five members, who, however, have no share in the executive, and can act only as a Court of Advice.

Governor-General of Java.—Baron L. A. J. W. Sloet van der

Beele, appointed Governor-General of Java and Netherlands' India, June 10, 1861.

The Governor-General represents the legislative as well as executive power of Government. He has the right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, which remain in force until allowed or disallowed by the legislature of the mother country. He is also commander-in-chief of the army and navy stationed in the Netherlands' possessions. But he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which Java and its dependencies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands' India,' passed by the King and States General of the mother country in 1854.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Java produces, for the benefit of the Netherlands, a large surplus revenue, after paying for its own government. The local revenue is derived from taxes on houses and estates, from licenses, customs duties, personal imports, the income of crown lands, the Government monopolies of salt and opium, and a number of indirect taxes. But the chief portion of the large profits derived by the home Government from Java is indirect, being obtained by the sale of a vast amount of colonial produce, grown under the 'culture system,' and disposed of in Europe at a price far above that of the cost of production. The goods are brought into the European market through the medium of the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij,' or Netherlands Trading Company, acting as Government brokers.

The subjoined tabular statement gives the total revenue and expenditure of the colony during the forty years 1821 to 1860. The profits derived from the introduction of the 'culture system' may be ascertained by a glance at the last column, which shows the deficits—with occasional surplus—previous to 1834, and the subsequent balances in favour of the mother country :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	£	£	£
1821	1,981,814	1,892,385	89,429 surplus
1822	2,163,552	2,249,823	86,271 deficit
1823	2,301,453	2,181,898	119,555 surplus
1824	2,437,122	2,378,768	58,354
1825	1,967,782	2,565,105	597,323 deficit
1826	1,686,187	1,720,807	35,620
1827	1,727,942	1,914,715	186,773
1828	1,857,975	1,859,506	1,531
1829	1,774,146	2,062,883	288,737
1830	2,214,420	2,405,780	191,360
1831	2,228,165	2,320,943	92,778

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or deficit
	£	£	£
1832	2,293,448	2,435,517	142,069
1833	2,537,482	2,749,761	212,279
1834	3,540,562	2,694,465	946,097 surplus
1835	4,169,784	3,468,652	701,132
1836	4,957,138	3,717,174	1,239,964
1837	5,620,523	4,104,577	1,515,946
1838	6,275,020	4,154,881	2,120,139
1839	6,854,989	4,600,198	2,254,791
1840	7,825,915	4,302,386	3,523,529
1841	7,778,264	4,279,466	3,498,798
1842	6,751,774	5,480,907	1,270,867
1843	6,609,438	5,472,201	1,137,237
1844	6,791,186	5,283,586	1,507,600
1845	6,880,002	4,950,069	1,929,933
1846	6,557,409	4,961,236	1,596,173
1847	6,128,541	5,021,031	1,107,510
1848	5,262,117	4,709,593	552,524
1849	6,392,891	4,482,554	1,910,337
1850	6,106,374	4,790,489	1,315,885
1851	6,195,140	4,900,769	1,294,371
1852	6,773,022	4,754,481	2,018,541
1853	7,261,762	4,781,431	2,480,331
1854	7,033,167	5,107,045	1,926,122
1855	7,513,869	5,277,455	2,236,414
1856	8,577,462	5,415,547	3,161,915
1857	9,586,382	5,804,054	3,782,328
1858	9,369,771	5,619,278	3,750,493
1859	9,271,343	5,730,203	3,541,140
1860	9,687,925	5,953,711	3,734,214

To the sum total of the revenue here enumerated, the direct receipts from all sources obtained in Java contributed only about one-third, and the remaining two-thirds were obtained in the Netherlands from the sale of colonial produce. The most important part of the direct revenue of Java is that derived from customs duties and shipping dues, the produce of which, in each of the years 1861-63, was as follows:—

Customs duties and shipping dues	1861	1862	1863
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
Duties: Import	7,038,800	6,383,675	5,780,569
Export	3,291,187	3,166,565	3,116,715
Dues: Bonding	80,847	109,430	56,031
Shipping	4,413	3,351	5,363
Weighing	50,688	44,763	40,911
Warehouse rent	141,841	197,042	223,564
Excise duty on tobacco	87,514	82,504	94,258
Additional 5 per cent.	521,994	482,663	452,988
Total	{ Guilders 11,217,284 £ 934,774	10,469,994 872,499	2,770,399 814,280

The direct revenue of Java has, even since the introduction of the 'culture system,' never been sufficient to meet the expenditure of the government of the colony.

Army and Navy.

The peculiar system of government of Java necessitates a comparatively large army, numbering, on the average, about 30,000 rank and file, commanded by 1,200 commissioned and non-commissioned officers. More than one-half of the troops are natives, and the rest Europeans of all countries, the whole of them recruited by voluntary enlistment. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by the permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the garrison of Java. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but mixed together in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are chiefly Europeans.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Java, is divided into field and garrison battalions. In the former there is a greater proportion of Europeans than in the latter. Each company is composed separately either of Europeans or of natives, but the European and native companies are mixed in the same battalion, in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds. Each battalion is composed of six companies, the two flank companies consisting of European soldiers, and the four centre companies of natives. The European companies often contain 'half-castes,' negroes, and Christianised natives of India, all on a footing of perfect equality, except that of military rank. The native companies are composed of the different Mahometan and heathen tribes of Netherlands' India, mixed together so as not to allow of any great preponderance of race or religion. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, and in each of the companies composed of natives, at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. The greater number of the soldiers, both Europeans and natives, are married, and are allowed to be always accompanied by their families, except when on active service in the field. Every man, when not actually quartered in a town, has a small plot of land which he may cultivate, and on which his family may live. Schools, both for adults and children, are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the Java army, which is purely colonial, the fleet of war in Netherlands' India forms a part of the royal navy, and its expenses are borne partly by the mother country and partly by the colony. The fleet consisted, in the summer of 1865, of two screw frigates, three corvettes, and twenty-five smaller steamers.

Area and Population.

The area of Java, including Madura, embraces 51,326 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1861, of 13,019,108, or 253 per square mile. The population has increased since the year 1816, when the British Government, after a temporary occupation extending over five years, restored the colony to the Netherlands.

Years	Europeans	Chinese	Arabs and other Foreign Inhabitants	Natives	Total
1795	—	—	—	—	2,574,811
1804	—	—	—	—	2,721,122
1816	—	—	—	—	4,415,274
1826	—	—	—	—	5,400,700
1836	—	—	—	—	7,301,551
1845	—	—	—	—	9,520,781
1849	16,409	119,481	27,687	9,420,558	9,584,135
1852	17,417	120,949	27,554	10,114,124	10,280,045
1854	18,471	122,262	29,209	10,401,948	10,571,890
1856	18,858	122,555	29,659	10,737,546	10,908,158
1858	19,431	125,649	24,902	11,110,467	11,280,449
1857	20,331	128,356	24,515	11,410,856	11,584,058
1861	20,523	129,989	24,451	12,834,174	12,919,137

The numbers of the population, as given for 1795 and 1804, are but estimates, but the rest are the result of official enumeration.

Slavery, as called, was abolished in Java by a law which was effect on January 1, 1860. There were then 5,265 slaves in the colony, for each of whom, without regard to age or sex, the owner received 400 florins, or about £11, in compensation.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is only in the residence in the north-western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by natives of the Netherlands. The bulk of the people are held in strict subjugation as agricultural labourers. The landlords, whether under Government or private landowners, enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven from all the labourers on their estates, and they are besides entitled to as much work as they choose to claim, on the sole condition of paying each man the wages of the district. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives. Christianity is the broad distinguishing feature; all Christians, even those among the

native population, being theoretically assimilated with Europeans, and all heathens and Mahometans being classed with natives. The former are generally under the laws of the dominant race, and the latter under the more stringent rules enacted for the government of the tribes held in subjection. The division of the whole population into two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for future legislation in Netherlands' India. It is thereby withdrawn from the competence of the Governor-General and all other local legislative powers, and entirely preserved from alteration, except by the paramount legislative authority of the King and States General of the Netherlands.

Trade and Commerce.

Almost the entire trade of Java is with the Netherlands, and there is comparatively little commercial intercourse with other countries.

The subjoined table gives the total value of merchandise and specie imported and exported at the Islands of Java and Madura, in each of the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 :—

Years		Imports of merchandise	Total imports including specie	Exports of merchandise	Total exports including specie
1861 .	{ Guilders	45,203,245	46,806,060	45,695,784	52,998,583
	£	3,766,937	3,900,505	3,807,982	4,416,548
1862 .	{ Guilders	44,349,193	46,243,633	43,077,737	51,970,233
	£	3,695,766	3,853,636	3,589,811	4,330,853
1863 .	{ Guilders	41,783,983	45,230,213	42,815,396	50,847,439
	£	3,481,998	3,769,934	3,567,949	4,237,286

The imports came from the following countries in the year 1862 :—

Imports from	Merchandise	Specie	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
Netherlands	21,186,740	375,562	21,542,302
Great Britain	8,439,063	—	8,439,063
France	669,242	—	669,242
Sweden	101,393	—	101,393
Russia	262	—	262
Denmark	10	—	10
Hamburg	136,474	—	136,474
Mauritius	30	—	30
America	179,771	—	179,771
Africa	154	—	154
Cape of Good Hope	72,522	—	72,522
Bengal and Ceylon	190,954	—	190,954
Gulf of Persia	114,946	—	114,946

Imports &c.—*continued.*

Imports from	Merchandise	Specie	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
Manilla	91,963	—	91,963
China and Macao	1,442,653	—	1,442,653
Siam	458,973	—	458,973
Japan	74,639	32,015	106,654
Australia	403,557	—	403,557
Eastern Archipelago . . .	10,805,947	1,486,863	12,292,810
Total . . { Guilders	44,349,193	1,894,440	46,243,633
£	3,695,766	157,870	3,853,636

The exports went to the following countries in 1862 :—

Exports to	Merchandise	Specie	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
Netherlands	29,183,161	8,500	29,191,661
Great Britain	456,321	—	456,321
France	1,844,282	—	1,844,282
Sweden	—	—	—
Hamburg	—	—	—
Bremen	3,198	—	3,198
America	295,060	—	295,060
Bengal and Ceylon	—	—	—
Gulf of Persia	1,110,658	—	1,110,658
China and Macao	385,506	877,600	1,263,106
Siam	134,031	—	134,031
Japan	174,694	—	174,694
Australia	939,501	—	939,501
Eastern Archipelago	8,551,325	8,006,396	16,557,721
Total . . { Guilders	43,077,737	8,892,496	51,970,233
£	3,589,811	741,041	4,330,853

The imports into Java from the United Kingdom appear to be on the decrease, having sunk from 11,132,411 guilders in 1861 to 7,333,774 florins in 1863. The exports from Java to the United Kingdom, on the other hand, are slightly on the increase. The value of the exports given in the above official tables is much below the European market price, and those to the Netherlands scarcely represent the profits made on the sale of Java produce by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij.'

The subjoined table shows the principal and other articles exported from Java, both to the Netherlands and Great Britain, in the year 1862 :—

Exports of Java	To the Netherlands	To Great Britain	Total
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
Arrack	322,833	6,060	501,004
Cochineal	7,799	—	7,799
Provisions	22,539	—	280,781
Caoutchouc	622,267	34,978	741,821
Resin	137,710	6,375	161,760
Hides, cow and buffalo	834,025	6,251	929,021
Indigo	1,391,118	—	1,561,241
Cinnamon	—	—	1,056
Coffee	4,463,350	2,660	5,961,454
Copper wares	54	—	1,002,438
Linen goods	740	—	567,921
Oil	30	—	175,898
Pepper	191,650	8,620	354,271
Rattans	348,473	4,430	415,715
Rice	950,225	153,730	3,503,020
Cloves	—	—	771
Nutmegs	8,642	81,375	98,864
Sugar, white	18,213,696	138,339	20,840,845
" brown	—	—	5,911
Tobacco	1,161,072	—	1,808,200
Tea	17,810	—	17,855
Tin	180,200	688	350,662
Birds' nests (edible)	—	—	147,134
Salt	—	—	26,077
Total of principal and other articles	Guilders 29,064,972 £ 2,422,081	456,121 38,010	40,307,716 3,358,976

The whole of the exports to the Netherlands are carried by, and the property of, the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij.' This trading society was established at Amsterdam in 1824, with a capital of 37,000,000 guilders, or upwards of three millions sterling, but which was subsequently reduced to 24,000,000 guilders, or 2,000,000*l*. The King of the Netherlands, William I., was one of the principal shareholders, and to create confidence in the company, he promised a guarantee of 4½ per cent per annum to his associates. His Majesty had to pay this interest from his own purse up to the year 1832, when the introduction of the 'culture system' in Java laid the foundation for the prosperity of the company, which has since been uninterrupted. The capital to start and work the 'culture system' was advanced by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij,' on an interest of 4½ per cent. guaranteed by the State; and the company, at the same time, was appointed sole agent in buying and importing into Java all Government supplies, and in exporting all produce and selling it in Europe.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Java, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Gulden* = 1s. 8d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Amsterdam Pond</i>	. =	1.09 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Pecul</i>	. . . =	133 lbs. „
„ <i>Catty</i>	. . . =	1½ „
„ <i>Chang</i>	. . . =	4 yards.

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SIAM.

Government, Revenue, and Army.

THE constitution of Siam is that of a feudal monarchy, not very dissimilar from the Japanese form of government, but with this difference, that the hereditary chieftains possess less, and the supreme rulers more power than in the neighbouring country. The general legislative and executive authority is vested in two kings, the first being the real occupant of the throne, and the second only nominally his equal.

First King of Siam.—*Somdel Phra, Paramanda, Maha-Mangkut*, 'His Majesty the King encircled with the Great Crown,' born October 18, 1804; educated at a Buddhist monastery, and studied all the Indo-China dialects, as well as French and English; ascended the throne at the death of his uncle, Phra Chao Prasat Thong, 1851.

Second King of Siam.—*Wangna*, 'The youngest King,' born 1810, the brother of Somdel Phra; educated by European missionaries; heir-apparent of the First King.

The Second King has a court, ministers, and even an army of his own, and royal honours are paid to him on all occasions. He is also exempt from the customary prostration before the First King, instead of which he salutes him by raising hands in the air. But he cannot draw from the royal treasury without permission of his colleague, and, on the whole, is regarded as the chief subject of the First King.

The public revenue is estimated at about 3,145,000*l.* sterling a year; of which sum, the poll-tax and fines for non-service in the army produce 2,500,000*l.*; the land-tax, 287,000*l.*; tax on fruit trees, &c., 65,000*l.*; on pepper, 50,000*l.*; on spirits and gambling, about 57,000*l.* each; and the customs, 33,000*l.* But exclusive of the taxes paid in money or produce, the people are subjected to personal service, and other oppressive burdens. The collectors receive no salary, being remunerated by a tithe of the revenue realised. The receipts and expenditure are said nearly to balance each other, but there is seldom any large sum in the public treasury.

There is no standing army, but a general armament of the people, similar, in principle, to that of Switzerland. Every male inhabitant, from the age of 21 upwards, is obliged to serve the State for four months a year. The following individuals are, however, excepted:—

members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers, who pay a commutation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of three sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of from six to eight ticals a month, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription, as a substitute. It is stated that the Government has, for many years past, made large annual purchases of muskets; and it is estimated that Siam now possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon.

The fleet of war consists of numerous junks, galleys, and other small vessels, built on the Chinese model, and mounting heavy guns, manned by Chinese and other foreigners.

Area and Population.

The limits of the kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history; and even now, with the exception of the Western frontier, the lines of demarcation cannot be exactly traced; most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. As nearly as can be calculated, the country extends, at present, from the 4th to the 20th degree of north latitude, and from the 96th to the 102nd degree of east longitude, being a total area of about 250,000 square miles. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The last native registers state the male population of the kingdom as follows, in round numbers:—2,000,000 Siamese; 1,500,000 Chinese; 1,000,000 Laotians; 1,000,000 Malays; 350,000 Cambodians; and 50,000 Peguans. Doubling these figures, to include the female sex, this would give a total population for the kingdom of 11,800,000 inhabitants, or 47 to the square mile.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces, each presided over by a phaja, or governor. The native historians distinguish two natural divisions of the country, called Monang-Nona, the region of the north, and Monang-Tai, the southern region. Previous to the fifteenth century, the former was the more populous part of the country, but since the establishment of Bangkok as capital—with from 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants—the south has taken the lead in population. Siam is called by its inhabitants *Thaï*, or Monang-Thaï, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam—quite unknown to the natives—is Malay, from *sajam*, 'the brown race.'

Every Siamese male is obliged to work for the kings during three months of the year, but there is no absolute certainty at what time

he may be called to do so. Beyond the regular service the men are often called on to attend the kings on any journey they may undertake, either by land or water.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Siam with the United Kingdom is inconsiderable, and appears to be on the decline. The subjoined table shows the value of the principal articles imported from Siam into the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1860–1864 :—

Imports from Siam into the United Kingdom	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	£	£	£	£	£
Gum, benzoin . . .	—	38	1,046	1,341	2,484
Gum, sticklac . . .	—	792	3,418	4,948	3,329
Hides, not tanned . . .	1,625	1,658	4,693	2,266	1,840
Horns, horntips, and pieces of horns . . .	1,000	284	1,054	885	390
Indigo . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Pepper . . .	2,435	4,063	2,176	—	79
Rice, not rough . . .	1,639	1	1,463	356	460
Sapan wood . . .	1,197	644	252	203	5,880
Sugar, unrefined . . .	64,773	12,598	22,921	9,657	—
Wood, teak . . .	16	4,698	626	—	—
All other articles . . .	2,555	462	176	1,090	60
Total . . .	75,240	25,138	37,824	20,746	14,522

The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to Siam were as follows, in each of the five years 1860–64 :—

Exports of British produce to Siam	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
	£	£	£	£	£
Arms and ammunition . . .	750	1,450	1,927	215	662
Beer and ale . . .	251	62	446	60	125
Copper, wrought and unwrought . . .	465	1,543	10	45	959
Cotton yarn . . .	884	1,685	—	1	—
Cottons, entered by the yard . . .	4,101	2,364	156	12	162
Earthenware and porcelain . . .	225	501	828	759	148
Iron, wrought and unwrought . . .	730	3,585	934	923	848
Machinery and mill work . . .	3,641	15,411	13,203	8,284	9,166
All other articles . . .	2,156	9,378	4,403	1,685	3,360
Total . . .	13,203	35,979	21,907	11,984	15,130

The whole foreign trade of Siam passes through the port of Bangkok. During the year 1864, the total exports, in foreign and native vessels, from the port of Bangkok, were as follows :—

Exports	Weight	Value	
	Piculs	Ticals	£ Sterling
Rice	2,409,748	7,229,244	903,630
Sugar	89,261	892,610	111,576
Sapan wood	97,490	194,980	24,372
Paddy	40,678	110,940	13,876
Pease	979	4,384	5,485
Silk	927	251,020	31,375
Tin	1,007	38,266	4,783
Seel seed	26,927	107,708	13,463
Hemp	816	13,827	1,728
Hides	4,197	41,477	5,185
Horns	3,966	32,694	4,087
Salt	148,121	80,796	10,099
Salt fish	126,136	452,272	56,534
Mussels	4,929	49,290	6,161
Teak	9,806	120,930	15,116
Rosewood	20,857	41,714	5,214
Gum benjamin	223	28,990	3,624
Ivory	121	38,116	4,764
Cotton	19,290	771,760	9,645
Lukraban seed	2,117	4,234	529
Cardamums	1,265	94,875	11,859
Gamboge	89	6,293	787
Mangrove bark	7,122	7,122	890
Pepper	23,752	355,280	44,810
Sticklac	13,331	226,627	28,328
			1,317,922

The total number of vessels which arrived at Bangkok in 1864 was 457, of 158,849 tons. Of these, 147 vessels, of 54,645 tons, were British. There cleared, in the same year, 422 vessels, of 171,335 tons, of which 148, of 54,771 tons, were British.

The commercial navy of Siam consisted of the following vessels in the years 1862-64 :—

	1862	1863	1864
Vessels	126	104	134
Tonnage	47,078	37,981	51,431

Many of these vessels have been constructed in Bangkok by native carpenters. Those built during the last four or five years are reported to be fully equal to the average of European ships. Twelve

of the vessels belong to the kings, who possess, besides, several steamers for private use, and take an active interest in trade and commerce.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Siam, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Tical*, of 12,800 *cowries*, average rate of exchange, 2s. 6d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Tael</i>	= 1½ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Picul</i>	= 133 lbs. „
„ <i>Catty</i>	= 1½ „ „
„ <i>Chang</i>	= 4 yards.

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IV. AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of New South Wales, the oldest of the Australasian colonies, was proclaimed in 1858. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of twenty-one members nominated by the Crown for the term of five years; and the Assembly of seventy-two members, elected in eighty-nine constituencies. To be eligible, a man must be of age, a natural-born subject of the Queen, or, if an alien, then he must have been naturalised for five years, and resident for two years before election. There is no property qualification for electors, and the votes are taken by secret ballot. The executive is in the hands of a governor nominated by the Crown.

Governor of New South Wales.—Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., born 1807; educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, B.A., 1829; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1834; M.P. for the county of Cavan, 1831–55; Lord of the Treasury, 1841–44; Secretary of the Treasury, 1844–46; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1852–55; Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, 1855–59; created K.C.B. Feb. 1859; appointed Governor of New South Wales, 1860.

The governor, by virtue of his office, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony. He has a salary of 7,000*l.* In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of five ministers, called respectively, the Principal Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Secretary for Public Works, the Secretary for Lands, and the Attorney-General. The principal secretary has a salary of 2,000*l.*, and the other ministers of 1,500*l.* The Cabinet is responsible for its acts to the Legislative Assembly. The statute laws of Great Britain are in force throughout New South Wales.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The principal part of the public revenue, to the amount of nearly one-half, is derived from customs duties, chief among them the import duties on spirits. The other sources of income consist of miscellaneous receipts, the most important of which are from land sales and rents of land. Direct taxation does not exist. In the year ending with June, 1865, the revenue of New South Wales amounted to 1,462,009*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,882,478*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 420,469*l.* For every 100*l.* of revenue there was an expenditure of about 129*l.* The customs duties produced 573,433*l.*

The revenue and expenditure of the colony in each of the five years—ending June 30—1861–65 was as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1861	1,432,406	1,529,788
1862	1,611,669	1,593,728
1863	1,533,597	1,988,969
1864	1,516,732	1,625,020
1865	1,462,009	1,882,478

The public debt of New South Wales amounted to 57,500*l.* in 1850; to 1,011,300*l.* in 1855; to 3,830,230*l.* in 1860; and to 5,802,980*l.* in 1864. The debt was entirely incurred for railways and other public works.

Area and Population.

New South Wales was first colonised by convicts in 1788. In May, 1787, six transports and three store-ships, convoyed by a frigate and an armed tender, sailed from England with 565 male and 192 female convicts, under the command of Captain Phillip. He arrived at Botany Bay on January 20, 1788, but, discovering Port Jackson by accident, he removed his fleet to it. In 1789 a harvest was first reaped at Paramatta. In 1790 the first grant of land was made to a convict. In 1793 there were 1,200 bushels of surplus wheat grown in the colony, and purchased by Government. In 1788 the whole population, including the Government establishment and convicts, amounted to 1,030. In 1803 the first newspaper was printed. In 1810 the population, free and felon, amounted to 8,298. There were at the same period 97,637 acres of land granted, and there were in the colony 1,114 horses, 11,276 horned cattle, 34,550 sheep. In 1821 the population increased to

29,783, and in 1828 to 27,611 males and 8,978 females: total 36,598. Of this number, 14,156 were male, and 1,513 female convicts; and 5,302 males, and 1,342 females, free by servitude.

The number of immigrants which arrived in the colony in the twelve years 1829 to 1840 amounted to 41,794. During the years 1841 and 1842 the number of immigrants was 30,224. The population of Sydney, in 1833, was 16,233; and in 1836, 19,729. In 1840 it amounted to 29,973; and in 1845-46, to 38,358. The colony was relieved from the transportation of criminals in 1840. By the Act of 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59, the district of Port Phillip was formed into a separate colony, under the name of Victoria.

The following was the area and total population of New South Wales, according to the census of April 7, 1861:—

Area	Population
Square miles, 478,861	348,546.

According to estimates made after the returns of the Registrar-General, the population numbered:—

	Males	Females	Total
December 31, 1861 . . .	202,099	156,179	358,278
„ 31, 1863 . . .	209,637	169,298	378,935

The returns of immigration for the ten years, 1853 to 1862 inclusive, exhibit the results shown in the following table:—

Quinquennial periods	Assisted		Voluntary		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1853-57	24,248	25,455	14,311	9,017	38,559	34,472
1858-62	9,967	9,372	57,982	14,571	67,949	23,943
Total	34,215	34,827	72,293	23,588	106,508	58,415

These figures show that, whilst the assisted immigration has been conducted with due regard to the equalisation of the sexes, the voluntary immigration sets at nought this important social consideration. The above numbers are exclusive of 3,022 Chinese immigrants, who arrived in the year 1859, and of 6,958 of the same nation, which arrived in 1860. They were nearly all males.

The religious division of the inhabitants was as follows, according to the census of 1851 and of 1861:—

Denominations	Numbers		Proportion per 1,000	
	1851	1861	1851	1861
Church of England	93,137	159,958	498	456
Presbyterians	18,156	34,692	97	99
Wesleyans	10,008	23,682	53	67
Congregationalists	6,472	{ 5,411 }	35	44
Other Protestants		{ 9,863 }		
Roman Catholics	56,899	99,193	304	283
Hebrews	979	1,759	5	4
Mahometans and Asiatic creeds	852	12,909	4	37
All others	740	3,393	4	10
	<u>187,243</u>			

The sums paid out of the State funds for religious purposes, principally in salaries, were as follows in the year 1864 :—

	£	s.	d.
Church of England	17,932	17	2
Roman Catholics	10,161	1	5
Presbyterians	3,527	0	0
Wesleyans	1,835	7	7
Total	33,456	6	2

There were, at the same period, 270 churches and 447 chapels, or buildings used as such, providing accommodation for 119,075 people, that is, rather under one-third of the total population, having an average attendance of 86,674, or under one-fourth of the population.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of New South Wales has more than quintupled since the year 1850 ; but the imports into the colony increased at a lesser ratio than the exports. The total value of the imports in 1850 amounted to 2,078,338*l.*, and in 1864 to 9,836,042*l.* The exports in 1850 were valued at 1,038,340*l.*, and in 1864 at 8,117,217*l.*

The quantities and value of the articles imported into New South Wales, in each of the years 1863 and 1864, were as follows :—

Total imports into New South Wales		1863	1864
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Apparel and slops	{ Packgs.	5,270	4,994
	£	186,630	198,560
Beer and ale	{ Gallons	2,081,903	1,276,370
	£	333,159	215,280
Cordage and rope	{ Packgs.	19,070	19,020
	£	31,619	43,835
Cottons and waste cotton goods	{ Packgs.	211	285
	£	2,700	5,395
Gold	{ Oz.	163,984	401,545
	£	439,832	1,563,393

Total imports into New South Wales		1863	1864
Grain: PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Wheat	<i>Bushels</i>	612,366	1,163,914
	<i>£</i>	156,862	326,411
Flour and bread	<i>Tons</i>	14,249	23,613
	<i>£</i>	192,923	522,563
Rice	<i>Tons</i>	4,819	6,515
	<i>£</i>	103,034	119,544
Hardware and ironmongery	<i>Packgs.</i>	75,533	49,887
	<i>£</i>	319,360	262,868
Iron and steel	<i>Tons</i>	14,675	14,708
	<i>£</i>	142,010	148,452
Machinery	<i>£</i>	42,436	44,575
Leather, manufactured	<i>Packgs.</i>	14,705	19,450
	<i>£</i>	254,520	355,281
Linens, drapery, and haberdashery	<i>Packgs.</i>	27,981	19,287
	<i>£</i>	1,475,499	1,108,745
Oilmen's stores	<i>Packgs.</i>	59,577	51,991
	<i>£</i>	104,155	97,202
Silks	<i>Paokgs.</i>	544	513
	<i>£</i>	70,554	71,698
Spirits:			
Brandy	<i>Gallons</i>	453,992	261,681
	<i>£</i>	228,391	117,978
Rum	<i>Gallons</i>	339,892	290,300
	<i>£</i>	60,557	53,887
Gin and Geneva	<i>Gallons</i>	326,688	91,787
	<i>£</i>	79,507	20,862
Stationery:			
Books	<i>Packgs.</i>	1,868	2,288
	<i>£</i>	53,573	56,027
Paper	<i>Packgs.</i>	7,320	7,392
	<i>£</i>	114,173	115,049
Sugar, unrefined	<i>Tons</i>	19,063	14,655
	<i>£</i>	483,746	408,305
Tea	<i>Lbs.</i>	4,111,233	3,245,884
	<i>£</i>	350,072	270,321
Timber	<i>£</i>	88,832	91,044
Tobacco, manufactured:			
Fig and Cavendish	<i>Lbs.</i>	585,809	1,669,119
	<i>£</i>	82,885	199,319
	<i>Lbs.</i>	53,185	64,466
Cigars	<i>£</i>	18,619	25,767
	<i>Gallons</i>	320,933	326,022
Wine	<i>£</i>	130,432	137,010
	<i>Lbs.</i>	7,175,562	9,447,731
Wool	<i>£</i>	647,426	835,949
	<i>Bales</i>	913	681
Woollens	<i>£</i>	66,355	56,483
Total value of principal and other articles		£ 8,319,576	9,836,042

The quantities and value of the articles exported from New South Wales, in each of the years 1863 and 1864, were as follows:—

Total exports from New South Wales		1863	1864
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Coal and coke	Tons	298,337	372,601
	£	220,902	212,783
Linens, silks, woollens, and haberdashery	Cases	8,345	8,602
	£	329,221	222,702
Flour and bread	Tons	7,199	8,060
	£	105,657	186,068
Gold:			
Coin	Boxes	397	553
	£	1,774,134	2,647,516
Dust and bar	Oz.	150,116	78,169
	£	587,920	304,955
Grain, maize only	Bushels	694,913	523,308
	£	132,085	112,085
Hardware and ironmongery	Packgs.	27,505	33,402
	£	106,913	123,494
Hides and skins	£	100,189	106,977
Live stock, horses	No.	2,898	3,938
	£	58,895	66,366
Sugar:			
Refined	Cwts.	15,357	21,614
	£	32,391	45,705
Unrefined	Cwts.	58,879	61,773
	£	102,805	107,933
Tallow	Cwts.	24,509	67,095
	£	44,746	111,852
Tea	Lbs.	1,616,451	1,205,610
	£	134,184	115,144
Tobacco of all kinds	£	137,337	118,842
	Lbs.	21,204,597	24,880,688
Wool	£	1,828,009	2,220,867
Total value of principal and other articles		£ 6,936,839	8,117,217

Rather more than one-half of the total imports into New South Wales come from the United Kingdom, and about one-third of the exports are shipped to it. The rest of the trade is chiefly with British Possessions. The commercial intercourse of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, which gives the total value of the imports from New South Wales into Great Britain, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures to New South Wales in each of the five years 1861 to 1865:—

Years	Imports from New South Wales into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to New South Wales
	£	£
1861	2,040,124	2,725,148
1862	2,078,819	3,511,226
1863	2,266,948	2,949,373
1864	2,559,380	2,741,780
1865	—	3,575,283.

The staple article of imports of New South Wales into the United Kingdom is wool, of the average value of 1,600,000*l.* per annum.

In the year 1850, about 70,000 acres of land were in cultivation in New South Wales, and the colony had 5,660,829 sheep; 952,852 horned cattle; 63,890 horses; and 23,890 pigs. In 1859 the numbers were: land in cultivation, 217,440 acres; sheep, 7,736,323; horned cattle, 2,110,600; horses, 200,700; and pigs, 92,800. In nine years the number of acres of land in cultivation had been trebled; and above 2,000,000 sheep and more than 1,000,000 head of cattle had been added to the stock. In 1862, the agricultural statistics of the colony, which in the meantime had been deprived of the important district of Queensland, were as follows:—Acres in cultivation, 297,500; above 6,000,000 acres, as yet uncultivated, were enclosed. The number of sheep at the same period amounted to 5,600,000; of horned cattle to 2,270,000; of horses to 233,000; and of pigs to 146,000. The live stock returns, embracing the year 1864, showed an increase of nearly half a million sheep, but a decrease of 100,000 cattle. This decrease was due partly to exportation to New Zealand and elsewhere, but mainly to boiling-down operations. In round numbers, the flocks and herds of the colony were estimated, at the commencement of 1866, at eight and a quarter millions of sheep, and two millions of cattle.

There were, in 1862, coal-mines to the number of 21; and 15 other mines, of copper, iron, lead, zinc, and silver. The gold fields extend over three districts, called the Western Field, the Northern Fields, and the Southern Fields. The following is a list of the annual yields of gold in the colony, from the first discoveries to the end of 1862:—

Years	Oz.	Value £	Years	Oz.	Value £
1851	144,120	468,330	1857	175,950	674,470
1852	818,751	2,660,940	1858	286,798	1,104,170
1853	548,652	1,781,170	1859	329,363	1,259,120
1854	237,910	773,200	1860	384,085	1,462,772
1855	171,367	654,590	1861	470,034	1,808,560
1856	184,600	689,174	1862	584,219	2,306,876

From the official 'Statistical Register' for 1864, laid before the Legislative Assembly in the session of 1866, it appears that the coal mines of New South Wales are steadily increasing in productiveness, while the copper and gold mines decrease in importance. The quantity of coal raised in 1864 amounted to 550,000 tons, against 434,000 in the previous year. Only two copper mines were at work during the year 1864, producing ore to the value of 14,600*l.* and 7,500*l.* The gold-mining for the year 1864 showed a great diminution. It yielded only 316,429 ounces, which was a falling off of 23 per cent. on the yield of the previous year.

NEW ZEALAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 72. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consists of twenty-four members, nominated by the Crown for life, and the House of Representatives, of fifty-three members, elected by the people for five years. Every owner of a freehold worth 50*l.*, or tenant householder, in the country at 5*l.*, in the towns at 10*l.* a year rent, is qualified both to vote for, or to be a member of, the House of Representatives. The executive is vested in a governor, appointed by the Crown.

Governor of New Zealand.—Sir George Grey, K.C.B., born 1812; entered the army as ensign in the 83rd regiment, 1830; promoted to lieutenant 1833, and captain, 1839; left England in 1837 with instructions from Government to explore the north-west part of Australia, during 1837–39; appointed Governor of South Australia, December 1840; Governor of New Zealand, 1846; Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, 1854; re-appointed Governor of New Zealand, June 1861.

The governor, who is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony, has a salary of 4,500*l.* He is assisted in the executive by a responsible ministry of five members, the Colonial Treasurer, the Colonial Secretary, the Postmaster-General, the Minister for Colonial Defences, and the Attorney-General. Each of these ministers has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. By the Act 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 72, the colony was divided into five provinces, each governed by an elected Superintendent and a Provincial Council.

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were in 1863–4 transferred from the imperial to the colonial Government.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, during the years 1858-64, were as follows :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1858	341,655	No returns
1859	459,649	"
1860	464,738	"
1861	691,464	"
1862	1,186,009	1,118,177
1863	1,380,836	1,757,092
1864	1,608,841	1,860,980

A considerable portion of the revenue of New Zealand is territorial, derived from the sale of Crown lands, depasturing licences, and assessments. The following table shows the various branches of revenue in the year 1863 :—

Branches of Revenue	Amount
Ordinary :	£
Customs	592,051
Post office	32,329
Rents and seizures	436
Fees and fines	45,758
Licences	23,530
Miscellaneous	49,168
Total ordinary revenue	743,272
Territorial :	
Sale of crown lands	384,039
Depasturing licences	26,375
Timber and quarrying licences	1,460
Miscellaneous receipts	308
Gold export duty	1,000
Revenue under Gold Fields' Act, 1866	32,520
Gold Duty Act, 1858	78,703
Total territorial revenue	524,405
Incidental receipts and re-imbursements	113,928
Total revenue	1,380,836

The various branches of expenditure in the year 1863 were as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	Amount
	£
Customs	33,881
Public Debt, interest, and sinking fund	68,635
Salary of the governor	4,500
Executive	32,673
Legislature, electoral, and audit	26,856
Judicial supreme court	12,558
" district and resident magistrates' court	24,290
" coroners' and crown prosecutions	1,380
Registration of land and deeds	8,660
" births, deaths, and marriages	2,354
Police and prisons	120,785
Medical and hospital	27,961
Marine boards and harbours	41,741
Postal and steam communication	106,290
Militia and volunteers	6,833
Licensing officers	386
Pensions and allowances	1,787
Native purposes	50,984
" schools	8,301
Educational	24,396
Immigration	50,289
Miscellaneous	115,213
Refunds of revenue	5,259
Joint-stock companies	82
	776,092
Roads and public works	621,657
Expenditure under Otago 'Public Buildings Loan Act, 1862'	11,278
" " " 'Loan Act, 1862'	213,025
" " " 'Harbour Loan Act, 1852'	20,648
Land surveys	89,692
'Gold Fields Act, 1858'	21,562
'Bay of Islands Settlement Act, 1858'	330
'Bank of Issue Winding-up Act, 1856'	6
Receipts in aid repaid	2,800
Total	1,757,092

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1856, amounted to 77,174*l.* in that year, and rose to 594,044*l.* in 1860, and to 1,289,750*l.* in 1863. The total amount authorised to be borrowed by the Government of the colony, on December 31, 1864, was 3,650,000*l.*, and the amount of debentures in circulation at the same date was 1,450,000*l.* The various provincial Governments of New Zealand have likewise contracted debts amounting in the aggregate to about three millions sterling.

Area and Population.

The colony of New Zealand, first visited by Captain Cook in 1769, consists of a group of three islands, known as the North, Middle, and South, or Stewart's Island. The whole group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles broad; its coast line extends over 1,000 leagues. The area of the country is estimated at 122,000 square miles, or nearly 80,000,000 acres, two-thirds of which are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island contains about thirty-one, and the Middle Island about 46,000,000 acres. Stewart's Island, uninhabited—and, as many think, uninhabitable—contains about 1,000,000 acres.

The population of New Zealand, according to the census of December, 1861, is given in the following table:—

Provinces	Males	Females	Total
Auckland	13,494	10,926	24,420
Taranaki	1,169	875	2,044
Wellington	6,626	5,940	12,566
Hawke's Bay	1,667	944	2,611
Nelson	5,337	4,615	9,952
Marlborough	1,503	796	2,299
Canterbury	8,939	7,101	16,040
Otago	27,161	6,002	30,163
Southland	1,107	713	1,820
Total	64,062	37,912	101,915

In December 1864, when a new enumeration took place, the population, of European descent, in New Zealand, exclusive of the military and their families, was 172,158, of whom 106,580 were males, and 66,578 females. In these numbers are included the military settlers and their families, numbering altogether 6,382, viz., 5,139 males, and 1,243 females. The distribution of the total population through the several provinces was as follows:—Auckland, 42,132; Taranaki, 4,374; Wellington, 14,987; Hawke's Bay, 3,770; Nelson, 11,910; Marlborough, 5,519; Canterbury, 32,276; Otago, 49,019; Southland, 8,085; to which is to be added the population of the Chatham Islands (86), making the aggregate as above. Thus it will be seen that the Northern Island, comprising the provinces of Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay, contained 65,263 or 37·93 per cent. of the population; and the Middle Island, comprising the provinces of Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago and Southland, 106,809 or 62·07 per cent. These numbers, as has been stated, do not include the military or their families, who numbered 11,973,

viz., officers and men, 9,136 ; male children, 933 ; and women and female children, 1,904.

The total number of aborigines, in each province and district, according to the returns of a census taken between September 1857 and September 1858, was as follows : —

Provinces	Males				Females
	Under 14	Above 14	Age not stated	Total	Total
Auckland	3,834	10,026	7,770	21,630	16,560
Taranaki (New Plymouth)	366	1,385	—	1,751	1,264
Wellington	1,101	3,468	—	4,539	3,540
Hawke's Bay	592	1,462	—	2,044	1,629
Nelson	133	559	—	692	428
Canterbury	59	247	43	349	289
Otago	69	216	—	285	240
Districts :					
Stewart's Island and Ruapuke	—	—	110	110	90
Chatham Islands	—	—	247	247	263
Total	6,154	17,343	8,170	31,667	24,303

The white population of New Zealand, composed chiefly of emigrants from Great Britain, is scattered in small communities over the colony. The wide intervals between these settlements are occupied by natives called Maories, who are well armed, and skilful in the use of their rifles. They are addicted to war, and have at times given much trouble to the Government. They mostly avail themselves of the natural fastnesses afforded by the country, and large armed bodies of them pass rapidly from place to place, subsisting where European troops cannot live. Won by the teaching of their missionaries, the natives have almost as an entire race embraced Christianity, and have abandoned the most revolting of their former customs. Instructed by their teachers, a great proportion of the native population are able to read and write ; and encouraged by the precept and example of the same missionaries, they have, in all parts of the islands, made considerable progress in the rougher branches of civilised life. The Maories are represented as being fond of agriculture, and the Government has encouraged them in this taste. Besides, they have been induced to construct mills, to acquire vessels, and to attend to the breeding of cattle and horses, for which they have a great partiality. At the commencement of 1863, a war broke out between the natives and the European settlers, and continued through the years 1864, 1865, and 1866. The total number of

British troops in the colony, at the beginning of September 1866, amounted to about 10,000 men, consisting of ten battalions of infantry, with 250 men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers. The total of the colonial forces in arms at the same period amounted to 6,500 men, militia and volunteers, infantry and cavalry.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of New Zealand increased more than twenty-fold in the twelve years from 1852 to 1863. The imports, which were of the value of 359,444*l.* in 1852, had risen to 7,924,674*l.* in 1863; and exports, valued at 145,972*l.* in 1852, amounted to 3,485,405*l.* in 1863.

The quantities and value of the imports in each of the two years 1862 and 1863 were as follows:—

Total imports into New Zealand		1862	1863
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Animals for stock	{ No.	186,633	115,426
	{ £	422,516	623,810
Apparel:			
Boots and shoes	{ Packs.	7,557	9,656
	{ £	177,531	200,893
Cotton, woollen, and silk manu- factures, drapery, millinery, haberdashery, and shop clothing	{ Packs.	17,238	24,868
	{ £	809,441	1,392,099
Iron, hardware, cutlery, iron- mongery, and raw and wrought iron	{ £	288,515	277,556
Provisions.			
Ale and beer	{ Gallons	777,750	1,118,945
	{ £	152,815	224,984
Sugar—raw and refined	{ Tons	5,870	6,743
	{ £	248,598	263,874
Tea	{ Lbs.	1,000,432	1,888,031
	{ £	48,663	178,304
Spirits:			
Brandy	{ Gallons	176,356	335,032
	{ £	123,814	202,692
Other kinds	{ Gallons	311,602	459,688
	{ £	95,927	150,771
Stationery and books	{ Packs.	4,552	6,169
	{ £	65,647	83,937
Tobacco	{ Lbs.	676,958	1,708,808
	{ £	93,244	201,899
Wine	{ Gallons	171,466	253,319
	{ £	112,365	142,375
Total value of principal and other articles		£ 4,826,902	7,924,674

The quantities and value of the exports, in each of the years 1862 and 1863, were as follows :—

Total exports from New Zealand		1862	1863
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Gold and gold dust	Oz.	410,862	628,646
	£	1,591,389	2,432,479
Kauri gum	Tons	1,103	1,400
	£	11,107	27,036
Potatoes	Tons	2,533	554
	£	9,527	3,763
Timber of all kinds	£	16,242	18,174
	Lbs.	9,839,265	12,585,980
Wool	£	674,226	830,495
Total value of principal and other articles		2,422,734	3,485,405

The total value of the imports of the colony in 1864 amounted to 7,000,655*l.*, against 7,024,674*l.*, in 1863, showing a decrease of 24,019*l.*, or 0·34 per cent. On the other hand, the amount of imports in 1863 was 2,398,592*l.*, or 51·84 per cent., above that of the imports in 1862; and the amount for 1862 showed an increase of 2,132,271*l.*, or 85·50 per cent. over 1861. The total value of exports from New Zealand in 1864 amounted to 3,401,667*l.*, against 3,485,405*l.* in 1863, being a decrease of 83,738*l.*, or 2·40 per cent. But the increase in the total value of exports in 1863 was 1,062,671*l.*, or 43·86 per cent. as compared with 1862; and the amount in 1862 was 1,052,487*l.*, or 76·81 in advance of 1861.

The commercial intercourse between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the imports of merchandise—exclusive of gold and specie—from New Zealand into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to New Zealand, in each of the five years 1860–64 :—

Years	Imports from New Zealand into the United Kingdom	Exports of Home Produce from the United Kingdom to New Zealand
	£	£
1860	445,244	569,066
1861	541,357	865,827
1862	611,445	1,221,632
1863	740,397	1,971,438
1864	1,102,407	1,867,624

The staple article of import from New Zealand into the United Kingdom is wool, the value of which amounted to 408,088*l.* in 1860,

and to 1,041,655*l.* in 1864. The exports comprise all the ordinary articles of British manufactures.

The number and tonnage of registered vessels belonging to New Zealand was as follows on December 31 of each of the years 1857 to 1864 :—

Years. (31st December)	Vessels	Tonnage	Crew
1857	186	6,662	580
1858	189	6,852	596
1859	213	7,883	674
1860	238	8,527	716
1861	252	9,144	787
1862	287	10,825	931
1863	343	15,189	1,193
1864	423	22,573	1,569

The vessels registered on December 31, 1864, belonged to the following six ports :—

Ports.	Vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Auckland	267	11,623	853
Wellington	14	1,349	65
Napier	4	148	10
Nelson	13	406	65
Lyttelton	54	3,700	217
Dunedin	71	5,347	359
Total	423	22,573	1,569

Ship-building and the trade in timber are, next to wool-growing, the chief elements of the industry of New Zealand. Among the mineral productions are gold, copper, iron, and coal. The gold-diggings are in Auckland, Nelson, and Otago. Those of Auckland are not very productive. The Nelson diggings yield gold to the value of 2,000*l.* a week. Mineral stores of immense extent are believed to be in existence not far below the soil in various parts of New Zealand.

QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws, and imposing taxes, is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council, and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of twenty-three members, ten nominated by the Crown for five years, and thirteen nominated for life. The House of Assembly comprises twenty-six deputies, elected for five years by all natural-born or naturalised citizens, who pay taxes, and have undergone no condemnation for any criminal act. The executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Queensland.—Sir George Fergusson *Bowen*, born 1822; educated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Oxford; elected fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, 1844; admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn, 1844; appointed President of the University of Corfu, 1847, resigned 1851; Chief Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands, 1854; C.M.G., 1855, K.C.M.G., 1856, and promoted to G.C.M.G., 1860; appointed first governor of Queensland, 1859.

The governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum, 'and allowances.' In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of four members, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Secretary for Public Lands and Works. Each of these ministers has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts to the Legislative Assembly.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income and expenditure of Queensland, during the first six years of its existence, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1860 . . .	178,589	180,103
1861 . . .	238,239	299,606
1862 . . .	346,431	367,317
1863 . . .	390,823	404,402
1864 . . .	502,456	439,034
1865 . . .	631,432	613,161

The revenue of Queensland in 1865 amounted, as stated in the preceding table, to 631,432*l.* against 502,456*l.* in 1864. These sums, however, include land orders received at the Treasury in return for the grants of land which they represent. Not reckoning these, the revenue for the year 1865 amounted to 472,461*l.* against 369,425*l.* for 1864, the increase being 103,036*l.*, or at the rate of 28 per cent. The customs' revenue for the year 1865 yielded 195,540*l.*, against 153,341*l.* for 1864, the increase being 42,199*l.*, or at the rate of 27 per cent. The greater part of the revenue of Queensland is produced by customs' duties, land sales, and rents of public lands; while the chief expenditure is for works of general utility, and for aids to emigration.

Area and Population.

The colony of Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. It also includes, in the terms of Her Majesty's Letters Patent, 'all and every the adjacent islands, their members and appurtenances, in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria.'

It appears from the statistical register of Queensland for 1861, that the Surveyor-General has made a careful calculation of the present area of the colony; and the result is, in round numbers, as follows:—

AREA OF QUEENSLAND.

	Square miles
East of longitude 141°	560,000
Between 141° and 138°	118,600
Total	678,600

OCCUPIED COUNTRY.

	Square miles
Approximate area of country occupied by pastoral stations	195,000

The vast territory thus defined, equal in size to one fifth of the whole of Europe, formed a part of New South Wales until it was erected into a separate colony, under the name of Queensland, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, which took effect on December 10, 1859, upon the arrival of the first governor, Sir G. F. Bowen.

The population amounted to 24,870 on December 31, 1859; to 29,074 on December 31, 1860, to 34,367 at the same date in 1861, and to 45,077 on December 31, 1862. The last census of January, 1864, showed that the colony had then a population of 61,467 persons. Of these 2,878 were employed in agriculture, 7,693 in pastoral pursuits, and 14,919 in domestic duties, while 17,893 were 'under tuition.' The origin of the 61,467 inhabitants is thus given:—

—Born in Queensland, 9,592; born in other Australian colonies and New Zealand, 7,205; born in Great Britain and other British

dominions, 38,185; born in foreign countries, 6,485 :—total, 61,467. The whole number of paupers or persons receiving public support was only 222. The proportion of males to females in 1864 was as three to two.

Emigration is adding from 16,000 to 12,000 persons every year to the population of Queensland. The emigrants of 1863 from the United Kingdom numbered 11,727, as follows :—

Emigrants	Males	Females	Total
By Government vessels	621	522	1,143
By private vessels	6,545	4,039	10,584
Total	7,166	4,561	11,727

The number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom during the year 1865 for Queensland amounted to 12,551, of which number 1,469 were conveyed in five Government vessels, at the expense of colonial funds. The number thus conveyed consisted of 102 married men, 121 married women, 549 single men, 499 single women, 91 boys between the ages of 1 and 12, 87 girls between the same ages, 13 male infants, and 7 females—303 were English, 120 Scotch, and 1,046 Irish.

Trade and Industry.

The value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the years 1860 to 1864, is given in the following table. . It shows that during this period of five years the total commerce of the colony increased nearly threefold in value, rising from one million and a quarter to three millions and a half.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total exports and imports
	£	£	£
1860	742,023	523,476	1,265,499
1861	967,950	709,598	1,677,548
1862	1,323,509	748,519	2,068,744
1863	1,713,263	888,381	2,601,644
1864	2,267,954	1,247,054	3,515,008

The quantities and value of the imports in each of the years 1863 and 1864 were as follows :—

Total imports into Queensland		1863	1864
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Apparel and slops	{ <i>Packgs.</i>	675	698
	£	7,149	9,080
Beer and ale	{ <i>Gallons</i>	184,113	430,843
	£	41,268	66,889
Grain :			
Wheat	{ <i>Bushels</i>	147	337
	£	55	140
Flour and bread	{ <i>Tons</i>	8,990	10,052
	£	138,128	242,525
Rice	{ <i>Tons</i>	204	439
	£	4,546	9,392
Hardware and ironmongery	{ <i>Packgs.</i>	19,810	31,977
	£	96,580	143,240
Iron and steel	{ <i>Packgs.</i>	34,206	43,005
	£	38,725	26,685
Machinery	{ <i>Packgs.</i>	25,990	32,294
	£	3,275	5,429
Leather, manufactured	{ <i>Packgs.</i>	69,963	104,972
	£	8,609	9,692
Linen and drapery	{ <i>Packgs.</i>	349,652	403,938
	£	19,309	23,391
Oilmen's stores	{ <i>Packgs.</i>	55,562	62,355
	£		
Spirits :			
Brandy	{ <i>Gallons</i>	66,774	80,053
	£	39,875	42,101
Rum	{ <i>Gallons</i>	66,320	68,016
	£	14,762	12,878
Gin, Geneva	{ <i>Gallons</i>	40,938	36,570
	£	11,840	9,598
Stationery :			
Books	{ <i>Packgs.</i>	484	666
	£	5,845	11,325
Paper	{ <i>Packgs.</i>	2,152	1,957
	£	30,234	26,540
Sugar, unrefined	{ <i>Tons</i>	2,407	2,603
	£	81,681	91,472
Tea	{ <i>Lbs.</i>	639,359	756,308
	£	57,282	68,133
Timber	{ <i>Lbs.</i>	13,158	21,274
Tobacco :			
Fig and Cavendish	{ <i>Lbs.</i>	186,766	329,587
	£	41,236	58,036
Cigars	{ <i>Lbs.</i>	15,532	20,072
	£	6,017	8,651
Wine	{ <i>Gallons</i>	79,078	79,548
	£	42,027	43,231
Wool	{ <i>Lbs.</i>	—	4
	£	—	58
Total value of principal and other articles . £		1,713,263	2,287,354

The quantities and value of the exports in each of the years 1863 and 1864 were as follows:—

Total exports from Queensland		1863	1864
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Coal and coke	Tons	4,228	100
	£	4,279	142
Drapery, cottons, linens, &c.	Cases	235	162
	£	5,490	4,589
Flour and bread	Tons	16	29
	£	229	710
Gold dust	Oz.	3,936	22,037
	£	14,802	83,292
Grain (oats, rice)	£	466	—
	Packgs.	59	509
Hardware and ironmongery	£	334	1,321
	No.	28,628	32,457
Hides and skins	£	16,149	15,916
	No.	59	7
Live stock, horses	£	1,019	140
	Cwts.	330	1,046
Sugar—raw	£	254	1,190
	Cwts.	—	2
„ Refined	£	—	9
	Cwts.	17,660	22,740
Tallow	£	30,716	32,999
	Lbs.	7,244	4,673
Tea	£	628	326
	Lbs.	646	1,527
Tobacco, of all kinds	£	10,669,044	14,006,789
	Lbs.	776,776	1,037,663
Total value of principal and other articles .		£888,381	£1,247,054

The commercial intercourse of Queensland is chiefly with the other Australian colonies, and next to them with the United Kingdom. The subjoined tabular statement gives the value of the total imports from Queensland into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to Queensland in each of the four years 1861 to 1864:—

Years	Imports from Queensland into the United Kingdom	Exports of Home Produce from the United Kingdom to Queensland
	£	£
1861	131,088	74,050
1862	155,673	193,664
1863	253,201	316,457
1864	344,362	450,003

The staple article of imports from Queensland into the United Kingdom is wool, the value of which was 226,775*l.* in 1863, and 324,348*l.* in 1864.

There are several coal mines in the colony, producing about 18,000 tons of coal per annum. Great gold fields have hitherto not been discovered, though the metal is believed to exist in large quantities.

Most of the productions of both temperate and tropical countries can be cultivated with success in Queensland. The climate is stated to be favourable to pastoral occupations, and to the growth of wool. Experience has shown that extensive districts are also adapted for the growth of cotton, and many persons regard the colony as destined to become the future cotton-field of Great Britain. A bonus is offered by the Government of ten acres of land for every bale of Sea Island cotton weighing 300 lbs. The extent of land set aside for the cultivation of cotton in 1863 amounted to 2,021 acres.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of South Australia bears date October 27, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of eighteen members, six of whom retire every four years, their successors being then elected for twelve years. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. It is elected by the whole colony voting as one district. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he must be thirty years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members.

The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, elected for three years by seventeen districts, but liable to dissolution by the executive. The sole qualification for an elector is that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualification for a member is the same. The Speaker of the House of Assembly is chosen by the members of a new House on its first meeting. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members, as well as aliens who have not resided five years in the colony. The elections of members of both Houses take place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown and a responsible Executive Council, the members of which must have been elected deputies of either of the two Houses of Parliament.

Governor of South Australia.—Sir Dominic Daly, born 1798; Secretary of the province of Canada, 1840–48; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, 1851; transferred to the Government of Prince Edward's Island in 1854–59; appointed Governor of South Australia, November 1861.

The governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of all the troops, has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. The Cabinet, or Executive Council, of which he is the president, consists of five members, called the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Public Works. The Chief Secretary has a salary of 1,300*l.* per annum, and each of the other members of the cabinet 800*l.* The

ministers are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue and expenditure of the colony for each of the seven years 1858-64 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1858	601,500	620,756
1859	669,683	492,656
1860	504,045	543,025
1861	558,586	482,951
1862	659,870	615,114
1863	631,700	635,205
1864	766,635	612,078

The details of revenue and expenditure, ordinary as well as extraordinary, in the year 1863, were as follows:—

Branches of Revenue	Gross amount	Branches of Expenditure	Gross amount
ORDINARY REVENUE AND LOANS.	£		£
Customs duties	156,245	Civil list	14,800
Port and harbour dues . . .	4,371	Establishments:—	
Rents, exclusive of land . .	1,241	Salaries fixed	73,468
Assessment on stock	40,084	Provisional	82,285
Licences	15,481	Allowances	4,138
Postage	19,020	Contingencies	123,608
Fines, fees, and forfeitures .	17,566	Pensions	3,556
Sales of crown lands	184,415	Works and buildings . . .	135,889
Sales of Government property	1,340	Interest and exchange . .	1,706
Land revenue	46,408	Interest and redemption of loans	125,986
Reimbursements in aid . . .	10,137	Immigration	24,378
Railways	98,750	Miscellaneous services . .	45,391
Tramway	2,225		
Interest and exchange . . .	56		
Special receipts in aid of immigration	6,340		
Telegraphs	8,293		
Water rates, Adelaide . . .	16,072		
Miscellaneous receipts . . .	3,656		
Ordinary revenue	631,700	Ordinary expenditure . . .	635,205
Receipts from loans	33,044	Loans under Acts on public works	13,465
Total revenue	664,744	Total expenditure	648,670

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1854, amounted to 593,700*l.* in 1857, to 870,100*l.* in 1860, and to 866,850*l.* in 1863. This debt does not include loans for reproductive public works.

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the colony, according to the Statutes of 4 and 5 Wm. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the south the Southern Ocean. The boundaries of the colony were subsequently extended, under the authority of Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, so as to embrace all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude. The total area of this territory is calculated to comprise 383,328 English square miles.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a company called the South Australian Colonisation Association, which in 1835 obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of the colony. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration of agricultural labourers; that the control of the company's affairs should be vested in a body of commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the colonies, and that the governor of the colony should be nominated by the Crown.

The total population of each sex, according to the enumerations taken in each of the years 1844, 1846, 1851, 1855, 1861, and 1863, was as follows:—

Date of census	Males	Females	Total
February 26, 1844 . . .	9,526	7,670	17,366
" 26, 1846 . . .	12,670	9,650	22,390
January 1, 1851 . . .	35,302	27,737	63,700
March 31, 1855 . . .	43,720	41,469	85,821
April 8, 1861 . . .	65,048	61,782	126,830
January 1, 1863 . . .	69,608	65,721	135,329

The total population was estimated, on January 1, 1865, at 148,143. The immigration in the year 1864 brought 5,959 persons, while there emigrated 2,575.

The occupations of the population and their percentage proportion were as follows, according to the census of April 8, 1861:—

AREA AND POPULATION.

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Occupation	Number	Percentage
Agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural	23,135	18.24
Commerce, trade, and manufactures	13,899	10.96
Domestic servants	5,617	4.43
Labourers (branch undefined)	3,306	2.60
Mining	1,908	1.50
Learned professions	1,320	1.05
General and local government	822	.65
Maintained at public cost	417	.33
Independent means	229	.18
Miscellaneous pursuits	170	.13
Residue, including females and children	76,007	59.93
Total	126,830	100.00

The following was the origin of the population according to the census of April 8, 1861 : —

Origin	Males	Females	Total
British Possessions:			
South Australia	24,388	24,225	48,613
Victoria	353	334	687
New South Wales	253	254	507
Other British Possessions	751	664	1,415
England and Wales	24,015	20,828	44,843
Scotland	3,971	3,678	7,649
Ireland	5,408	7,286	12,694
Foreign countries:			
France	78	45	123
Germany	4,879	3,984	8,863
China	39	1	40
Other foreign countries	562	163	725
Born at sea	281	281	562
Unspecified	70	39	109
Total	65,048	61,782	126,830

The following statement gives the religious division of the inhabitants of the colony, according to a semi-official enumeration of the year 1861 :—

	Number	Percentage
Church of England	43,587	36.948
Roman Catholics	15,594	13.219
Wesleyan Methodists	14,322	12.141
German Lutherans	11,235	9.524
Independents	6,268	5.314
Church of Scotland	4,821	4.086
Bible Christians	4,216	3.556

	Number	Percentage
Free Church of Scotland	4,137	3,508
Primitive Methodists	3,672	3,129
Baptists	3,424	2,902
Christians	1,658	1,405
United Presbyterians	1,572	1,333
Other Christian Denominations	573	0,486
Unitarians	493	0,417
Hebrews	360	0,305
Moravians	217	0,183
New Church	192	0,163
Society of Friends	124	0,106
Mohammedans and Pagans	112	0,095
Not specified	1,390	1,179
Total	126,830	

The various degrees of instruction or ignorance of the population, according to the census of April 8, 1861, were as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Able to read and write	38,201	33,062	71,263
Able to read only	7,943	10,354	18,297
Unable to read	18,062	17,580	35,642
Unknown	842	786	1,628
Total	65,048	61,782	126,830

At the census of 1861, the total aboriginal population of South Australia was 5,046, the males largely exceeding the females in number. There were only 850 children, so that here, as elsewhere, the original race is fast becoming extinct.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the five years 1860-64 was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1860	1,739,591	1,783,716
1861	1,976,018	2,032,311
1862	1,820,656	2,145,796
1863	2,028,280	2,358,817
1864	2,412,931	3,305,545

The quantities and value of the imports of South Australia, in each of the years 1863 and 1864, were as follows:—

Total imports into South Australia		1863	1864
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Apparel and slops	<i>Packgs.</i>	746	480
	<i>£</i>	22,248	9,349
Bags and sacks, corn and gunny	<i>Bales</i>	3,585	4,694
	<i>£</i>	59,384	101,153
Beer and porter	<i>Gallons</i>	311,641	314,497
	<i>£</i>	44,656	47,712
Boots and shoes	<i>Packgs.</i>	3,954	3,780
	<i>£</i>	75,555	68,314
Bullion and specie	<i>Packgs.</i>	27	172
	<i>£</i>	125,500	260,142
Candles	<i>Lbs.</i>	594,065	568,669
	<i>£</i>	25,478	21,277
Coals, coke, and other fuel	<i>Tons</i>	37,741	62,301
	<i>£</i>	48,428	67,999
Cutlery and hardware	<i>Packgs.</i>	5,079	6,601
	<i>£</i>	34,000	35,636
Drapery	<i>Packgs.</i>	9,277	9,894
	<i>£</i>	443,048	509,175
Groceries and oilman's stores	<i>Packgs.</i>	27,592	28,105
	<i>£</i>	47,362	46,476
Iron: bar, sheet, hoop, and rod	<i>Tons</i>	1,283	1,845
	<i>£</i>	11,792	22,211
„ manufactures	<i>Packgs.</i>	49,255	61,135
	<i>£</i>	83,276	114,179
Implements	<i>Packgs.</i>	953	1,485
	<i>£</i>	12,291	13,421
Machinery	<i>Packgs.</i>	2,499	1,439
	<i>£</i>	33,859	12,896
Spirits: Brandy	<i>Gallons</i>	73,973	71,319
	<i>£</i>	34,014	33,988
„ Gin	<i>Gallons</i>	41,882	24,260
	<i>£</i>	12,113	7,313
Sugar	<i>Cwts.</i>	98,072	97,159
	<i>£</i>	134,924	149,878
Tea	<i>Lbs.</i>	906,458	1,109,505
	<i>£</i>	79,653	87,461
Tobacco, manufactured	<i>Lbs.</i>	242,879	554,384
	<i>£</i>	44,438	91,790
Wine	<i>Gallons</i>	54,411	65,864
	<i>£</i>	27,477	29,177
Wood, timber, squared, &c.	<i>Loads</i>	13,623	21,740
	<i>£</i>	54,821	73,972
Wool	<i>Lbs.</i>	1,316,919	1,260,060
	<i>£</i>	66,272	74,833
Total value of principal and other articles	<i>£</i>	2,028,380	2,412,931

The quantities and value of the principal exports, in each of the years 1863 and 1864, were as follows :—

Total exports from South Australia		1863	1864
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Bullion and specie	£	70,000	43,643
Corn : Flour	Tons	39,722	41,818
„ Wheat	£	478,821	844,619
„ „	Qrs.	116,534	195,385
„ „	£	220,193	563,713
Metal, copper	Cwts.	96,039	134,055
„ „	£	447,944	637,791
Ores	Tons	5,833	5,164
„ „	£	93,924	53,712
Wool	Lbs.	16,568,979	17,496,551
„ „	Bales	48,226	50,946
„ „	£	776,545	849,125
Total value of principal and other articles	£	2,358,817	3,305,545

The subjoined table shows the commercial intercourse of South Australia with the United Kingdom, giving the value of the total imports from the colony into Great Britain, and of the exports of British produce to South Australia, in each of the five years 1860-64 :—

Years	Imports from South Australia into the United Kingdom	Exports of Home Produce from the United Kingdom to South Australia
1860	£ 736,480	£ 810,983
1861	734,653	1,085,280
1862	866,583	895,486
1863	1,097,795	1,057,885
1864	1,203,809	1,116,654

Mining operations are pursued on a very extensive scale in the colony. The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper. The largest of the mines is the Burra-Burra copper mine, employing about 1,000 persons. Most of the ores raised are reduced to fine copper before shipment. The increase in mining is shown by the returns of the value of copper and copper ore exported during a period of fifteen years, of the following value :—

1852	£374,700	1862	£452,000
1858	373,200	1864	651,503

The number of copper mines at work at the end of 1864 amounted to 36. At the same date, the colony had 56 miles of railway open for traffic, contracted by a company which was established under powers of an Act of the Legislature of South Australia, assented to in her Majesty's name on October 21, 1862. The company received the grant of 128,000 acres of freehold land for 100 miles of railway.

TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Tasmania was settled by the local Act of 18 Vict. No. 17. By this Act a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the 'Parliament of Van Diemen's Land.' The Legislative Council is composed of fifteen members, elected by all natural born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a 50*l.* freehold, or hold a commission in the army or navy, or have a degree of some university, or are in holy orders. The House of Assembly consists of thirty members, elected by 10*l.* householders, or freeholders, and all subjects holding a commission, or possessing a degree, or in holy orders. The legislative authority rests in both Houses united; while the executive power is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Tasmania.—Colonel Gore Browne, C.B.; entered the army, 1814; commander of the 41st regiment during the Affghanistan campaign, 1842; Governor of St. Helena, 1851–54; Governor of New Zealand, 1854–61; appointed Governor of Tasmania, March 1862.

The governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of four members, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and a minister without office. The members of the cabinet must have a seat in either of the two Houses of Parliament.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is chiefly derived from customs duties, and the sale and rent of State lands. The subjoined statement shows the revenue and expenditure during the years 1858–64:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1858	599,524	560,488
1859	429,425	422,587
1860	413,915	403,194
1861	315,732	337,941
1862	371,594	355,864
1863	328,670	329,760
1864	334,862	318,763

The receipts arising from the sale and lease of public lands formed about one-fourth of the revenue of 1864. The total grants of land amounted to 100,115 acres in 1861, to 39,568 acres in 1862, and to 78,080 acres in 1863. The number of grants in 1863 was 338, of which 251 for less than 100 acres, and 87 for grants of between 100 and 500 acres of land.

The public debt of Tasmania, on the 1st of January, 1864, amounted to 527,880*l*.

Area and Population.

Tasmania, once known as Van Diemen's Land—in honour of a governor of the Dutch East Indies—was discovered by the navigator Tasman in 1642; and afterwards partially explored by Captain Cook. The first penal settlement formed here was in 1803; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency. Transportation to New South Wales having ceased in the year 1841, Tasmania, to which had been annexed Norfolk Island, became the only colony to which criminals from Great Britain were sent; but this ceased in 1853, when transportation to Tasmania was likewise abolished.

The area of the colony is estimated at 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres, divided as follows:—

	Acres
Area of Tasmania, exclusive of islands and lakes . .	15,571,500
Islands in Bass's Straits, north-east group:—	
Flinders	513,000
Cape Barren	110,000
Clarke's	20,000
All others	27,000
North-west group:—	
King's	272,000
Robbin's	24,500
Three Hummock	19,000
Barren	18,400
Walker's	1,700
All others	1,900
Schouten Island	7,000
Maria's Island	24,000
Bruni Islands, north and south	90,000
All other islands	2,500
Lakes—discharging southerly	65,500
„ northerly	10,000
Total area of Tasmania	16,778,000
Area of alienated land	3,413,810
	<u>13,365,810</u>
Area of unalienated land, including lakes	<u>13,468,971</u>

The quantity of land under cultivation on January 1, 1865, was 252,164 acres.

The census of April 7, 1861, showed the population of Tasmania as follows:—

	Total	Married	Single
Males . .	49,593	15,893	33,700
Females . .	40,384	15,616	24,768
Total . .	89,977	31,509	58,468

The population, on January 1, 1865, was calculated at 93,307, of whom 42,934 were females.

The number of immigrants of each sex, in each of the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, was as follows:—

Years	Males	Females	Children	Total
1858 . . .	2,335	1,229	439	4,003
1859 . . .	1,794	916	265	2,975
1860 . . .	1,679	1,141	612	3,432

The greater part of the immigrants came from Great Britain and Ireland, and about one-fifth of them at the public expense. In the year 1858, the Government paid 5,587*l.* for 479 immigrants; in 1859, the sum of 9,430*l.* was paid for 713 immigrants, and in 1860, the sum paid was 9,311*l.* for 818 immigrants. No immigrants, in Government vessels, arrived in Tasmania during the year 1863. In 1864, the total arrivals numbered 3,711, but the departures, on the other hand, amounted to 3,521.

The progress of increase of the population, from the first settlement of the colony to the year 1848, took place at the following ratio:—

Year Jan. 1	Free			Convicts		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1804	68	10	78	360	40	400
1822	2,209	1,407	1,269	4,548	348	4,996
1824	3,781	2,248	3,616	5,467	471	5,938
1825	4,297	2,462	6,029	6,244	601	6,845
1830	8,351	4,623	6,759	8,877	1,318	10,195
1835	12,940	9,051	12,974	14,914	2,054	16,968
1840	14,647	11,517	21,991	15,524	2,239	17,763
1842	21,672	15,116	27,327	17,632	2,700	20,332
1848	25,376	18,354	43,730	16,948	3,501	20,449

At the census of 1842, the number of aborigines in the colony amounted to 51; but they had dwindled down to 30, namely 15 males and 23 females, at the census of December 31, 1847. There were still 6 aborigines—1 man and 5 women, dwelling at 'Oyster-Cove'—in April, 1866.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of Tasmania has been decreasing of late years. The total imports from all countries amounted to 1,328,612*l.* in 1858, and had fallen to 902,940*l.* in 1863, but rose again to 908,265*l.* in 1864. The total exports, which were of the value of 1,151,609*l.* in 1858, had fallen to 999,511*l.* in 1863, and to 975,730*l.* in 1864.

The total value of the imports from Tasmania into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures to Tasmania, in each of the five years 1860–64, is shown in the following statement:—

Years	Imports from Tasmania into the United Kingdom	Exports of <i>Home Produce</i> from the United Kingdom to Tasmania
	£	£
1860	497,006	367,644
1861	465,862	324,114
1862	457,683	284,934
1863	360,405	315,221
1864	464,296	266,716

The staple article of imports from Tasmania into the United Kingdom is wool. The value amounted to 428,838*l.* in 1860, to 322,677 in 1863, and to 422,969*l.*, representing 4,828,260 pounds of wool, in 1864.

The mineral resources of Tasmania are presumed to be large, but they have hitherto been left undeveloped. The greatest progress has been made in gold and coal mining. Quantities of gold ore have been found in many parts of the island, which are widely distant from each other; but notwithstanding the offer of a large Government reward, the metal has not been found in remunerative amounts.

Veins of coal are found in nearly every part of the colony. The main portion of the fuel used in Hobart Town is from mines in the immediate neighbourhood, and from Tasman's Peninsula. The coal mine of Mount St. Nicholas is estimated to occupy an area of 14 square miles. Iron is said to abound all over the colony.

VICTORIA

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Victoria was established by an Act, passed by the Legislature of the colony, in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. This charter provided that the legislative authority should vest in a Parliament of two Chambers; the Legislative Council, composed of thirty members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of sixty members. Members of the Council to be owners of property worth 5,000*l.*, or 500*l.* a year. All candidates to deposit 100*l.* with returning officer before the nomination-day. Money returned to candidates who poll one-fifth of the number of votes polled by the successful candidate. Owners, lessees, and occupiers of property valued at 1,000*l.* or 100*l.* a year, barristers, solicitors, medical practitioners, ministers of religion, officers in the army and navy, schoolmasters, &c., are entitled to vote if in possession of electors' rights. The constitution provides that six members of Council shall retire every two years. Recently a bill was introduced into the Upper House to effect a reduction in the qualification of electors and members, and an abridgment of the tenure of office. Had it passed the property qualification of members and electors would have been reduced one-half, and the term of office would have been reduced from ten to five years. Although the bill was rejected by the casting-vote of the president, it is likely to become law in a future session. While the constitution provided that the duration of Parliament should be five years, an Act was passed in 1857 limiting its duration to three years. The Legislative Assembly, which was formerly composed of sixty members, now consists of seventy-eight. Any man of twenty years of age untainted with crime is eligible to become a candidate; owners of freeholds valued at 50*l.* or 5*l.* a year, and naturalised males over twenty-one years, are entitled to vote. Candidates for the Assembly must deposit 50*l.* with the returning officer on the nomination-day. Members of the Legislature are not entitled to any remuneration for services rendered. The executive is vested in a governor-general, appointed by the Crown.

Governor-General of Victoria.—Hon. John H. T. Manners Sutton, born 1810, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated M.A., 1835; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from Sept. 1841 to July, 1846; returned M.P. for the borough of Cambridge, Sept. 1839, but unseated on petition; sat for the borough of Cambridge from 1841 to 1847; lieut.-governor of New Brunswick, from June, 1854, to Oct. 1861; governor of Trinidad from April, 1864, to May, 1866; appointed governor-general of Victoria, May 1866, and assumed office Aug. 26, 1866.

The Governor-General, who is likewise commander-in-chief of all the colonial troops, has a salary of 10,000*l.* a year. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a cabinet of ten ministers, called the Chief Secretary, the Minister of Justice, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the President of Board of Land and Survey, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Railways, the Commissioner of Customs, the Minister of Mines, and the Postmaster-General. The ministers must be members of either of the Houses of Legislature, and they are individually and collectively responsible for their acts to the colonial Parliament.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total amount of the gross public revenue and of the expenditure of the colony, in each of the years 1858 to 1864, was as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1858	3,064,783	2,915,379
1859	3,258,792	3,450,241
1860	3,039,035	3,311,308
1861	3,070,721	3,125,787
1862	3,217,750	2,853,121
1863	2,880,087	2,879,698
1864	2,993,082	3,011,054

The various branches of revenue and expenditure, in the year 1863, are shown in the subjoined table:—

Branches of Revenue	Gross amount	Branches of Expenditure	Gross amount
	£		£
Customs:		Houses of Legislature .	12,793
Import duty on spirits	496,672	Chief secretary's de- }	
" wine . .	45,840	partment . .	5,630
" beer . .	53,717	Registrar general's }	
" tobacco . .	121,952	department . .	17,497
" cigars . .	10,360	Judicial department }	
" coffee . .	11,928	and magistracy }	151,345
" sugar . .	121,952	Treasury department .	314,813
" tea . .	94,094	Commissioners of lands }	
" opium . .	24,173	and surveys . .	94,726
" rice . .	15,822	Public works . .	282,794
" dried fruits	16,683	Railways, roads, and }	
" hops . .	5,543	bridges . .	423,013
" malt . .	8,476	Trade and customs }	
Registration fees .	28,132	department . .	112,374
Total . .	1,060,533	Postmaster general's }	
Export duty on gold	121,510	department . .	160,767
Duty on spirits dis- }		Police . .	209,876
tilled in the colony }	6,181	Gaols . .	32,186

Branches of Revenue	Gross amount	Branches of Expenditure	Gross amount
Gold :	£		£
Business licences	10,281	Penal establishments	48,460
Miners' rights	29,149	Medical	7,363
Leases of auriferous } lands and quartz } veins	6,135	Aborigines	5,588
Tonnage and pilotage } at outports	20,659	Public library	5,015
Postage	118,452	Audit office	5,651
Fines and forfeitures :		Shorthand writer	2,079
Supreme court	694	Education	192,245
County and general } sessions courts	103	Lunatic asylum	30,943
Petty sessions	8,204	Electoral	11,837
Other	1,878	Magnetic survey	2,617
Fees of civil offices :		Botanic and Zoological } Gardens	5,881
Supreme court	20,843	National Museum	4,290
County and general } sessions court	4,521	Steam sloop 'Victoria'	14,696
Petty sessions	10,280	Grants	25,245
Courts of mines	588	Scab Act	2,839
Other	19,046	Special appropriations :	
Lands :		Immigration	42,070
Sales of	334,587	Commissioners of } Audit	3,000
Rents of	176,154	Under 'Constitution } Act,' Schedule D, } Parts 1 to 8	101,517
Licences :		University of Mel- } bourne	9,000
Auctioneers'	4,350	Interest on water } and sewerage de- } bentures	29,799
Publicans'	54,625	Principle due on } water and sewer- } age debentures	50,100
Spirit merchants'	14,124	Pensions and retir- } ing allowances	4,488
Brewers'	979	Interest on Mount } Alexander rail- } way debentures	3,663
Pastoral occupation } Leases, licences, and } fees for survey of } runs	277,495	Interest on railway } loan	359,996
All other licences	12,974	Mining boards	2,499
Miscellaneous :		Costs of arbitrations	4,968
Rents (exclusive of } land)	2,073	Roads	40,993
Sale of Government } property	3,726	Liquidation of cor- } poration bonds	35,000
Receipts from Govern- } ment printing- } office	6,288	Miscellaneous	10,242
Receipts from tele- } graph department } Receipts from la- } bour of prisoners	25,668		
Storage of gunpowder	5,008		
Chinese rates	1,184		
Railway income	90		
Miscellaneous	454,382		
	57,193		
Total	2,880,087	Total	2,879,996

The chief sources of the revenue of Victoria, until the year 1862, were customs duties and sales of public lands, which, with some fluctuations, produced about one-half of the annual income. A new source of revenue was more recently added in the receipts derived from public works, including a great railway system, the management of which remains in the hands of the Government.

The debt of Victoria amounts to about nine millions, of which not more than one million is held in the colony, the rest being held in Great Britain. This debt is almost entirely composed of a great railway loan, authorised in 1858, and amounting to eight millions sterling. Seven millions of this sum were made payable in London. The total of eight millions, it is probable, will be exceeded to some extent in the construction of the railways, in consequence of unanticipated liabilities involved in the purchase of the Geelong and Melbourne line from a private company, with the object of completing the railway system in the hands of the Government. The remainder of the colony's debt consists of several other sums that amounted originally to above a million and a half sterling. One of these items was 500,000*l.*, and another 200,000*l.*, contracted in the year 1854, on behalf of the municipalities of Melbourne and Geelong, and repayable by the Government; another was for 820,000*l.*, expended in the construction of water-works for Melbourne. The great railway loan is not repayable until the years 1883-85; but the other liabilities are to be discharged previous to 1875.

Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Philip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament, 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 86,944 square miles. Victoria is bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the river Murray, thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of South Australia, or 141° E. long., thence to the sea; on the south by the sea, a distance of about 700 miles, to Cape Howe, including the islands along the coast.

The growth of the population, as shown by the census of nine successive periods, is exhibited in the following table:—

Dates of census	Males	Females	Total	Number of females to every 100 males
May 26, 1836 . . .	142	35	177	24.6
November 8, 1836 . . .	186	38	224	20.4
September 12, 1838 . . .	3,080	431	3,511	14.0
March 2, 1841 . . .	8,274	3,464	11,738	41.9
" 2, 1846 . . .	20,184	12,695	32,879	62.9
" 2, 1851 . . .	46,202	31,143	77,345	67.4
April 26, 1854 . . .	155,876	80,900	236,776	51.9
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,334	146,432	410,766	55.4
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	64.4

The estimated population of Victoria, on January 1, 1865, was 604,858, viz., 347,954 males, and 256,904 females.

The following were the birthplaces of the population of each sex, according to the census of the year 1861 :—

Birthplaces	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
BRITISH :			
Victoria	69,389	68,686	138,075
Other Australian colonies and New Zealand	10,336	9,500	19,886
England	108,037	61,549	169,586
Wales	4,333	1,722	6,055
Scotland	37,032	23,669	60,701
Ireland	47,176	39,984	87,160
British colonies (not Australian)	2,575	915	3,490
India: British	437	217	654
" Natives	188	16	204
FOREIGN :			
France	1,026	224	1,250
Germany	8,118	2,300	10,418
Other parts of Europe	6,662	376	6,938
United States	2,209	345	2,554
China	24,724	8	24,732
Other countries	346	60	406
Born at sea	987	853	1,840
Unspecified (British names)	408	255	663
" (Foreign)	31	9	40
" (Names not mentioned)	1,094	106	1,200
Of British parentage, out of British possessions	770	409	1,179
Migratory (exclusive of Chinese)	2,873	468	3,341
Total	328,651	211,671	540,322

It will be seen from the preceding table, that among the natives of the colony the sexes are nearly equally balanced, while they are far from being so among the immigrant population. Yet here, too, exist enormous differences. The immigrants from Scotland and Ireland seem more generally to be accompanied by their families than those from England, while among the foreign immigrants the disproportion in the sexes is very striking. The Germans alone have any considerable number of females among them, and the rest of foreigners are nearly all males. The disproportion is most unfavourable among the Chinese settlers, consisting of more than 24,000 males, but only eight females. The above enumeration, in stating the birthplaces, does not include 1,694 aborigines, namely, 1,046 males and 648 females. The aboriginal race is drawing towards extinction.

The following were the occupations of the people according to the census of 1861 :—

Nature of Occupation	Total	
	Inclusive of Chinese and Aborigines	Chinese and Aborigines
Government service, army and navy	3,774	1
Professional—clerical, medical, legal	3,149	80
literature, fine arts, and sciences	4,227	11
Trading	15,594	1,046
Personal offices — entertaining, clothing, serving, &c.	36,442	372
Manufacturing	33,780	150
Gold-mining	83,120	21,161
Agricultural and pastoral	52,801	642
Carrying	12,245	49
Dealers in food and drinks	12,380	310
Miscellaneous—labourers, &c.	11,299	115
Independent	1,364	2
Engaged in domestic offices or duties, and unspecified	254,503	74
Maintained at public cost or by the community	4,559	189
Not specified and unemployed	11,085	2,224
Total	540,322	26,426

It will be seen from this return that the agricultural population as yet is very small in the colony, being vastly outnumbered by the gold miners.

The number of persons of each religious denomination was as follows, according to the census of the year 1861 :—

Denominations	Number	Denominations	Number
Church of England and Episcopalians	205,695	Wesleyan Methodists :	
Free Church	454	Wesleyans, Wesleyan Methodists, and Me- thodists	40,799
Protestants (not otherwise defined)	5,919	Primitive Methodists	3,775
• Presbyterian Churches :		Wesleyan Methodist As- sociation and Uni- ted Free Methodist Churches	1,146
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	5,052	Bible Christians	651
Church of Scotland	36,917	Other Wesleyan Method- ists	140
Free Church of Scotland and Free Presbyterians	21,219	Independents or Congrega- tionalists	12,777
United Presbyterian Church	16,734	Baptists	9,001
Other Presbyterian Churches	346	Lutherans and German Protestants	10,043
Presbyterians (not other- wise defined)	6,835	Unsectarian, no denomina- tion, and Secularists	952
Unitarians	1,430	'No religion'	441
Society of Friends	273	Mahometans	189
Calvinists and Calvinistic Methodists	650	Pagans (exclusive of Chi- nese)	1,672
Other persuasions	1,257	Chinese	24,551
Roman Catholics	107,610	Unspecified adults	2,391
Catholics (not otherwise defined)	2,219	" children	642
Greek Church	239	Objecting to state	11,536
Israelites and 'Christian Israelites'	395	Unenumerated migratory population	3,361
Latter-Day Saints or Mor- mons	108	Total	540,322
Jews	2,903		

The progress of population of the colony was greatly aided by the encouragement of immigration on the part of the State. From 1838 to 1860, above 120,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony. Subsequently, however, to the year 1864, this 'assisted' immigration came to be greatly reduced, and the number of persons conveyed from the United Kingdom to Victoria, in the year 1865, amounted to but 487, of whom 37 were married men, 37 married women, 379 single women, 16 boys between the ages of 1 and 12, 6 girls between the same ages, 5 male infants and 7 female; 179 were English, 58 Scotch, and 250 Irish. The total number of immigrants from the United Kingdom which arrived in the colony, in the year 1865, was 9,713, representing a considerable decrease over the preceding year.

(For particulars of 'assisted' emigration to Victoria, see 'Emigration from the United Kingdom,' p. 286.)

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, in the twelve years from 1853 to 1864, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1853	15,842,637	11,061,544
1854	17,659,051	11,775,204
1855	12,007,939	13,493,338
1856	14,962,269	15,489,760
1857	17,256,209	15,079,512
1858	15,108,249	13,989,209
1859	15,622,891	13,867,859
1860	15,093,730	12,962,704
1861	13,532,452	13,828,606
1862	13,487,787	13,039,422
1863	14,118,727	13,566,296
1864	14,974,815	13,898,384

The quantities and value of the imports into the colony, in each of the years 1863 and 1864, were as follows:—

Total imports into Victoria		1863	1864
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Apparel and slops	<i>Packgs.</i>	8,860	5,748
	£	344,460	186,860
Beer and cider	<i>Gallons</i>	2,647,394	1,934,892
	£	474,073	335,019
Boots and shoes	<i>Packgs.</i>	33,110	28,407
	£	618,776	572,410
Butter and cheese	<i>Tons</i>	1,975	1,103
	£	243,236	116,742
Candles	<i>Tons</i>	2,308	1,928
	£	239,411	183,360
Coals (including coke and fuel till 1856 inclusive)	<i>Tons</i>	111,434	114,026
	£	172,256	174,579
Cottons	<i>Packgs.</i>	1,181	480
	£	72,940	27,722
Flour (including bread and biscuit till 1855 inclusive)	<i>Tons</i>	9,465	26,199
	£	136,131	573,531

Imports—Principal Articles—*continued.*

Total imports into Victoria		1863	1864
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Furniture	<i>Packgs.</i>	12,333	9,719
	<i>£</i>	93,068	73,701
Grain of all kinds (including rice)	<i>Bushels</i>	1,645,752	1,825,600
	<i>Tons</i>	9,181	15,143
	<i>£</i>	726,829	954,991
Haberdashery and drapery	<i>Packgs.</i>	47,836	39,493
	<i>£</i>	2,744,800	2,418,483
Hardware and ironmongery	<i>Packgs.</i>	28,481	33,402
	<i>£</i>	353,577	366,133
Iron and steel	<i>Tons</i>	22,031	22,198
	<i>£</i>	329,510	390,860
Machinery	<i>Packgs.</i>	6,988	6,276
	<i>£</i>	95,367	68,447
Oilmen's stores	<i>Packgs.</i>	104,261	83,475
	<i>£</i>	229,870	180,246
Potatoes	<i>Tons</i>	7,167	5,830
	<i>£</i>	44,567	29,748
Provisions	<i>Packgs.</i>	19,090	9,193
	<i>Tons</i>	1,292	1,366
	<i>£</i>	162,116	134,991
Railway materials	<i>£</i>	170,861	9,446
Silks	<i>Packgs.</i>	481	515
	<i>£</i>	66,886	68,055
Specie	<i>£</i>	555,209	980,992
Stationery (including books till 1856 inclusive)	<i>Packgs.</i>	15,653	16,920
	<i>£</i>	221,696	244,916
Sugar of all kinds and molasses	<i>Cwts.</i>	519,115	455,140
	<i>£</i>	694,163	638,286
Spirits of all kinds	<i>Gallons</i>	2,226,254	1,512,122
	<i>£</i>	681,684	484,702
Tea	<i>Lbs.</i>	5,069,562	8,986,717
	<i>£</i>	389,686	519,287
	<i>No.</i>	4,036,621	4,791,550
Timber	<i>Feet</i>	21,449,815	19,282,316
	<i>Bundles</i>	49,508	30,884
	<i>£</i>	377,485	318,122
Tobacco	<i>Lbs.</i>	2,814,343	5,994,686
	<i>£</i>	385,784	728,477
Wine of all kinds	<i>Gallons</i>	509,928	523,404
	<i>£</i>	248,598	261,642
Woollens	<i>Packgs.</i>	3,588	2,098
	<i>£</i>	235,941	191,551
Total value of principal and other articles <i>£</i>		14,118,727	14,974,815

The quantities and value of the exports from the colony, in each of the years 1863 and 1864, were as follows:—

Total exports from Victoria		1863	1864
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.			
Gold (exclusive of specie)	<i>Ozs.</i>	1,627,066	1,545,450
	<i>£</i>	6,520,957	6,206,237
Specie—Gold	<i>£</i>	1,169,471	1,029,872
„ Silver	<i>£</i>	585	3,806
Hides	<i>No.</i>	146,640	144,577
	<i>£</i>	98,346	94,551
Cattle	<i>No.</i>	11,270	8,813
	<i>£</i>	83,744	65,189
Horses	<i>No.</i>	7,189	1,810
	<i>£</i>	156,088	42,198
Sheep	<i>No.</i>	137,560	146,569
	<i>£</i>	101,710	108,720
	<i>No.</i>	126,744	79,960
Skins	<i>Bundles</i>	—	—
	<i>£</i>	7,918	8,173
Tallow	<i>Tons</i>	865	1,733
	<i>£</i>	33,871	60,230
Tea	<i>Lbs.</i>	1,908,550	2,628,018
	<i>£</i>	155,615	209,530
Wool	<i>Lbs.</i>	25,579,886	39,871,892
	<i>£</i>	2,049,491	3,250,128
Total value of principal and other articles <i>£</i>		13,566,296	13,898,384

Wool is the staple article of export from the colony. In 1850 the export of wool had reached 18,091,207 lbs.; and notwithstanding the attraction of the gold fields, the exports had advanced in 1863 to 25,579,886 lbs., and in 1864 attained to 39,871,892 lbs. Tallow, also, and hides are exported largely.

Rather more than one-half of the total imports and exports of Victoria come from, and are sent to, the United Kingdom.

The commercial intercourse of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total imports of merchandise—exclusive of gold and specie—from Victoria into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures to Victoria in each of the five years 1860 to 1864:—

Years	Imports from Victoria into the United Kingdom	Exports of Home Produce from the United Kingdom to Victoria
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1860	2,867,445	5,377,740
1861	2,905,342	5,528,331
1862	2,870,715	5,731,566
1863	2,681,239	5,802,741
1864	4,043,813	5,316,944

The staple article of import from Victoria into the United Kingdom is wool, the imports of which amounted to 24,209,615 lbs., of the value of 2,357,545*l.* in 1860, and rose, in steady annual increase, to 37,368,805 lbs., of the value of 3,630,444*l.*, in 1864, averaging in value 2½ millions sterling per annum. The exports to Victoria embrace nearly all articles of British manufacture, chief among them apparel and haberdashery, to the value of about one million sterling a year.

Since the discovery of gold mines, in 1851, large quantities of gold have been exported from Victoria. In 1853 gold of the value of 12,600,083*l.* was exported, but that was the greatest quantity ever sent forth, and it has since been declining, and in 1864 had fallen to 6,206,237*l.* In the latter year there was gold-mining machinery in the colony of the value of 1,496,699*l.*

The following was the estimated population, distinguishing the Chinese, in each mining district of the gold fields, on Dec. 31, 1862 :—

Districts	Other than Chinese				Chinese
	Men	Women	Children	Total	
Ballarat . . .	31,125	11,025	15,515	57,665	5,752
Castlemaine . . .	13,973	5,510	4,924	24,407	6,183
Maryborough . . .	39,643	8,289	13,238	61,170	3,364
Ararat . . .	7,550	2,210	2,400	12,160	1,400
Sandhurst . . .	13,720	4,080	4,820	22,620	2,740
Beechworth . . .	13,504	4,250	4,315	22,069	5,447
Total . . .	119,515	35,364	45,212	200,091	24,886

The 24,886 Chinese engaged in search of gold were nearly all males, there being but one woman of the same race included in the number. The larger proportion of the Chinese males were between the ages of 20 and 45.

Victoria has a more extensive system of railways than any other of the Australasian colonies. The Victorian railways consist of two main lines, one from Melbourne to Sandhurst, 101 miles in length, and the other from Melbourne to Geelong and Ballarat, with a short branch to Williamstown, the port of Melbourne, of a length of 96 miles. The Geelong and Melbourne line was purchased by the Government in 1860, and an extension from Sandhurst to the river Murray at Echuca, of a length of 56 miles, has since been sanctioned.

The following table shows the length, cost of construction, and other particulars of the railways of Victoria :—

Name of Railways	Length of line		Cost of construction		Number of miles travelled in the year 1863
	Proposed total length	Extent opened at commencement of 1864	Total cost of lines	Average cost per mile	
	Miles	Miles	£	£	
Melbourne and Sandhurst Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat	251	196	7,452,000	38,070	892,587
Williamstown Branch . .					
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay	6	6	435,558	68,345	138,896
Melbourne and Brighton					
Melbourne	7	7	247,350	36,126	48,600
Melbourne	7	6	448,641	81,571	118,441
Total	271	214	8,573,548	40,028	1,198,524

The total gross revenue of the above railways, in the year 1863, amounted to 579,922*l.*, and the net revenue to 229,400*l.*, or rather less than three per cent. on the expended capital. There was, however, a great increase of receipts in each of the years 1864 and 1865, and it is calculated that, on the completion of the system, the Victorian railways will form an important source of revenue of the colonial Government.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE administration of Western Australia—the only colony to which convicts from Great Britain continue to be transported—is under a Governor appointed by the Crown, who is assisted by an Executive Council composed of certain office-holders, namely, the senior officer in command of the forces, the Colonial Secretary, the Comptroller-General of Convicts, the Surveyor-General, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue. There is also a Legislative Council, composed, including the Governor, of six official and four unofficial members. The official members are the Governor, the Commander of the Forces, the Colonial Secretary, the Surveyor-General, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue. The unofficial members are appointed by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Governor.

Governor of Western Australia.—J. S. Hampton, formerly Comptroller-General of Convicts in Tasmania; appointed Governor of Western Australia, Nov. 1861.

The Governor has a salary of 1,800*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony during the six years from 1858 to 1864 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1859	57,942	54,919
1860	69,862	61,744
1861	67,261	81,087
1862	67,406	72,267
1863	71,708	71,073
1864	71,911	70,715

The various branches of revenue and expenditure, in the year 1863, were as follows :—

Branches of Revenue	Gross amount	Branches of Expenditure	Gross amount
	£		£
Customs duties . . .	31,857	Fixed establishments . . .	37,291
Harbour dues . . .	1,090	Revenue service . . .	59
Land sales . . .	3,870	Administration of justice . . .	891
Land revenues . . .	10,215	Ecclesiastical . . .	73
Rents, exclusive of land . . .	119	Charitable allowances . . .	1,114
Transfer and auction duties . . .	415	Hospitals . . .	879
Licences . . .	2,253	Police . . .	4,006
Postage . . .	3,496	Gaols . . .	2,424
Fines, forfeitures, and fees . . .	1,218	Harbour master . . .	535
Sale of Government property . . .	124	Immigration . . .	422
Reimbursement of expenses . . .	979	Pensions and gratuities . . .	203
Penal farm produce . . .	471	Conveyance of mails . . .	2,505
Miscellaneous . . .	44	Subsidy to mail service . . .	1,189
Special receipts . . .	94	Transport . . .	484
Imperial grant in aid . . .	15,462	Works and buildings . . .	4,854
		Roads and bridges . . .	5,816
		Aborigines . . .	649
		Penal establishment . . .	827
		Rent . . .	578
		Interest . . .	105
		Refunds . . .	613
		Remittances . . .	2,000
		Repayments . . .	2,070
		Miscellaneous . . .	1,487
Total . . .	71,708	Total . . .	71,073

The total public debt of the colony, at the end of 1864, was 1,750*l.*, the remainder of a loan of 12,939*l.*, raised in 1855.

Area and Population.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of New Holland situated to the westward of 190° E. long. The greatest length of this territory is 1,280 miles from north to south, and 800 miles from east to west. The occupied portion of the colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years made but little progress, owing, to a certain extent, to an absence of water. In 1850, the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, including men, women, and children. The colony, at the census of

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1861, had a total population of 15,691, namely, 9,852 males and 5,839 females.

According to an enumeration made December 31, 1863, Western Australia at that period contained 18,780 inhabitants, of whom about 7,000 lived in the towns of Fremantle and Perth; the rest were dispersed over an area of 360 miles by 130. They consist of farmers who cultivate 100 acres and run 1,000 to 2,000 sheep; 'cockatoo farmers' who consume their produce, and carry on some trade; and gentlemen who do military duty, and have allotments. These altogether owned in 1863 about 260,000 sheep, 32,500 cattle, and 9,300 horses. No settled district of any size will carry more than an average of a sheep to twenty-five acres, and so large a proportion of surface is occupied by scrub, sand, and poisonous plants, that all the available space is already taken up, and the prospect of extension depends on the discovery of accessible land fit for settlement beyond the present limits, which may exist, but has not yet been found.

For years past immigration into the colony has been confined to the persons sent out by the British Government—paupers and criminals. In the year 1864 there arrived 561 convicts in Western Australia. At the end of the year there were in the colony 1,371 convicts in prison and 1,449 ticket-of-leave holders at large, of which latter number 1,336 were in private service, the rest being at the hiring depôts. The total number of convicts received in the colony down to the end of the year 1864 was 8,179, of whom 2,820 were undergoing their sentence, or at large on tickets of leave; 1,002 had become free by servitude, 3,858 had been conditionally pardoned, and 24 had received a free pardon. The expenditure on convict account in Western Australia averages about 24*l.* per annum for each prisoner.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of Western Australia, in the six years from 1859 to 1864, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1859	125,315	93,037
1860	169,074	89,246
1861	147,912	95,789
1862	172,991	119,313
1863	157,136	143,105
1864	168,707	111,903

Of the imports of 1864, there came 108,355*l.* from the United Kingdom, of which 97,507*l.* consisted of British produce and manufactures; while of the exports, 70,730*l.* in value were sent to the United Kingdom.

The exports of the colony consist almost entirely of wool and timber, the former being of the average value of 60,000*l.* annually. The soil is believed to be rich in mineral ore, principally copper; but as yet mining has not proved remunerative in Western Australia.

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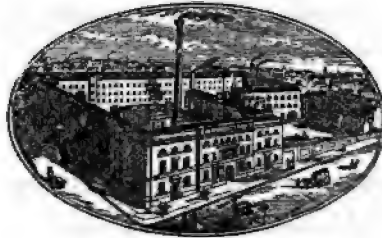
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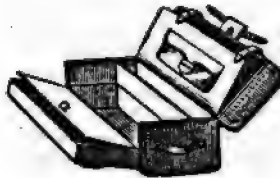
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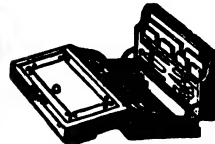
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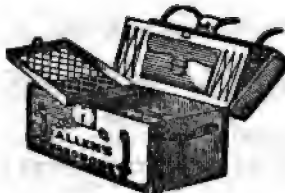
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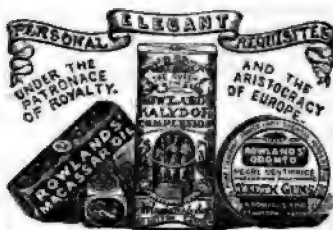
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